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# THE ANNUAL REPORT

 AMERICAN BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS

1906

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Congregational House, 14 Boston Street, Room 708, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address: "Foreign Board."

*President*—HARVEY D. CATHER, D.D. *First Vice-President*—WALTER C. ALLEN, D.D.

*Corresponding Secretaries*—JAMES F. DUFFY, D.D., and CONNELL H. PARKER, D.D.

*Secretary*—VICTOR H. WEAVER, D.D.

*Secretary in Relation to the Foreign Field*—J. C. WATKINS, D.D., 175 Broadway, New York.

*Executive Secretary*—MR. EDWARD F. JONES.

*Practical Committee*—The Executive and Field Committees, ex officio.

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*Agents*—MILBURN HARRIS, CHARLES C. CAMPBELL, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

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Dr. J. M. DUFFY—MR. L. HARRIS, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

Dr. J. M. DUFFY—MR. L. HARRIS, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

*General*—The Woman's Board of Missions, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

*General*—The Woman's Board of Missions, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

*General*—The Woman's Board of Missions, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York; JAMES H. DUFFY, 100 N. 10th Street, New York.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

Room 708, 14 Boston Street, Boston.

*The*  
*Ninety-Eighth*  
*Annual Report*  
*of the*  
*American Board of*  
*Commissioners for Foreign*  
*Missions*

NEW YORK  
*Presented at the*  
Meeting held at Brooklyn, New York  
October 13-16, 1908

*Published by the Board*  
*Congregational House*  
*Boston*



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THE  
FEDERAL  
474992  
BOSTON, LEWIS AND  
CLARK FOUNDATION  
1900

THOMAS TODD  
Printer  
14 BEACON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

NOV 1900  
JAN  
1901

# CONTENTS

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

	PAGE
Minutes .....	v
Corporate Members Present.....	v
Male Honorary Members Reported as Present.....	vi
Missionaries Present .....	vii
Organization .....	viii
Committees Appointed .....	viii-ix
Resolutions .....	x-xiii
New Members .....	xi
Annual Sermon .....	viii
Place and Preacher for Next Meeting.....	x
Election of Officers .....	xii
Letters of Excuse .....	xi
Reports of Committees at the Annual Meeting.....	xiv
Report on the Home Department.....	xiv
Report on the Foreign Department.....	xvi
On the Treasurer's Report.....	xviii

## HOME DEPARTMENT

Finances .....	3
Agencies .....	5
Candidates .....	8
Publications .....	10
Administration .....	13
The Outlook .....	15
The Middle District (Dr. Creegan's Report).....	19
The Interior District (Dr. Hitchcock's Report).....	23
Pacific Coast District (Mr. Tenney's Report).....	28

## THE MISSIONS

West Central African Mission.....	33
South African Mission (Rhodesian Branch).....	36
South African Mission (Zulu Branch).....	40
European Turkey Mission.....	45
Western Turkey Mission.....	50
Central Turkey Mission.....	61
Eastern Turkey Mission .....	69
Marathi Mission .....	78
Madura Mission .....	88
Ceylon Mission .....	99
Foochow Mission .....	104
South China Mission.....	111
North China Mission .....	114
Shansi Mission .....	125
Japan Mission .....	128
Micronesian Mission .....	142
Mission to the Philippines.....	148
Mexican Mission .....	150

Spanish Mission .....	154
Austrian Mission .....	156

STATISTICS

Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year 1907-1908....	160
Treasurer's Report for the year ending August 31, 1908.....	161
Pecuniary Accounts .....	164
Summary of Donations .....	170
Receipts of the Board.....	174
Places of Meeting and Preachers.....	175
Missionaries of the Board.....	177
Corporate Members of the Board.....	182
Corporate Members Whose Service Has Ceased.....	186
Officers of the Board.....	187
Honorary Members .....	189

THE AMERICAN  
MISSIONARY  
ASSOCIATION

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, October 13, 1908, at 3 P.M.

### CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

#### *Maine*

Galen C. Moses, Bath.  
George H. Eaton, Calais.

#### *New Hampshire*

Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Newcastle.  
Henry W. Lane, Keene.

#### *Vermont*

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.  
Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.  
Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Middlebury.

#### *Massachusetts*

A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.  
Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, Auburndale.  
Samuel B. Capen, Boston.  
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
Rev. George W. Phillips, Shrewsbury.  
Rev. Arthur Little, Dorchester.  
Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.  
Rev. George F. Pentecost, Northfield.  
Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.  
Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline.  
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.  
Rev. Charles H. Daniels, South Framingham.  
Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.  
John E. Bradley, Randolph.  
Rev. De Witt S. Clark, Salem.  
Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.  
Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.  
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.  
Rev. Asher Anderson, Cambridge.  
Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.  
Samuel Usher, Cambridge.  
William B. Plunkett, Adams.  
Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.  
Rev. W. V. W. Davis, Pittsfield.  
John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.  
Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.  
Henry H. Proctor, Boston.  
Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge.

Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford.  
Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.  
Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.  
Rev. Edward Y. Hincks, Andover.  
Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.  
Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, Bedford.  
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.  
Rev. John H. Denison, Boston.  
Edward S. Rogers, Lee.  
Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.  
Rev. William W. Dornan, Plymouth.  
Francis A. Rugg, Greenfield.  
Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon.  
Harry Wade Hicks, Melrose Highlands.  
Rev. Edwin H. Byington, Beverly.  
Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Boston.  
Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.  
Lemuel L. Dexter, Mattapoisett.  
Alvin L. Wright, South Hadley.

#### *Rhode Island*

Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.

#### *Connecticut*

Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford.  
Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.  
Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Norwich.  
Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.  
Rev. Samuel H. Howe, Norwich.  
Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.  
Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.  
John H. Perry, Southport.  
Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.  
Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Greenwich.  
George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.  
Rev. John De Peu, Bridgeport.  
Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.  
Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.  
Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven.  
Rev. F. B. Makepeace, Granby.  
Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Bristol.  
Rev. Wallace Nutting, Southbury.  
Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.  
Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.

David N. Camp, New Britain.  
 Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.  
 Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.  
 William H. Catlin, Meriden.  
 Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.  
 Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, New Haven.  
 Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven.  
 Rev. Theophilus S. Devitt, Branford.  
 Pres. William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford.

*New York*

Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City.  
 Rev. James W. Cooper, New York City.  
 John D. Cutter, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Charles C. Creegan, New York City.  
 Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, New York City.  
 Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo.  
 Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Charles H. Richards, New York City.  
 Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn.  
 Lucien C. Warner, New York City.  
 J. J. McWilliams, Buffalo.  
 Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York City.  
 Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City.  
 Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.  
 Rev. Robert J. Kent, Brooklyn.  
 W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown.  
 Grace N. Kimball, M. N., Poughkeepsie.  
 Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. N. McGee Waters, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. James G. Merrill, New York City.  
 Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 H. B. Olmstead, Walton.  
 Charles H. Aldrich, Mattituck.

*New Jersey*

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair.  
 Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark.

*Ohio*

Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland.  
 Rev. William E. Park, Oberlin.  
 Rev. Henry M. Tenney, Oberlin.  
 Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
 Rev. Arthur H. Pearson, Oberlin.  
 William W. Mills, Marietta.  
 Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin.  
 Rev. John R. Nichols, Marietta.  
 Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo.  
 Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta.  
 Frank L. Fairchild, Mount Vernon.

*Maryland*

Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore.

*Florida*

Rev. Mason Noble, Lake Helen.

*Illinois*

Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.  
 Rev. Edward M. Williams, Oak Park.  
 Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
 Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.  
 David Fales, Lake Forest.  
 Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago.

*Michigan*

George N. Stray, Ludington.

*Wisconsin*

Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.

*Minnesota*

Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis.  
 Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.  
 David Percy Jones, Minneapolis.  
 Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.

*Iowa*

Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines.

*Missouri*

Rev. Charles S. Mills, St. Louis.

*Colorado*

Rev. James B. Gregg, Colorado Springs.

*Washington*

Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.

*California*

Edward P. Flint, Oakland.  
 Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland.  
 George W. Marston, San Diego.

*Hawaiian Islands*

Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.

*Syria*

Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut.

**MALE HONORARY MEMBERS  
PRESENT**

*Maine*

Prof. Calvin M. Clark, Bangor.



*New Hampshire*

Rev. James G. Robertson, Chester.

*Vermont*

Rev. John H. Morley, Springfield.

*Massachusetts*

D. D. Stratton, Melrose.

Rev. W. E. Page, Sharon.

Rev. S. H. Lee, Springfield.

Rev. G. W. Andrews, Dalton.

Rev. B. F. Leavitt, Belmont.

Rev. C. S. Holton, Newburyport.

Rev. J. S. Voorhees, Adams.

Rev. E. A. Robinson, Hingham Center.

Rev. R. S. Underwood, Springfield.

Rev. H. G. Mank, Lawrence.

J. W. Davis, Newton.

Rev. J. B. Seabury, Wellesley Hills.

Rev. G. P. Merrill, Newburyport.

*Connecticut*

Rev. C. H. Peck, Hanover.

Rev. A. W. Gerrie, Ridgefield.

Rev. J. W. Ballantine, Stafford Springs.

W. H. Catlin, Meriden.

G. R. Hyde, Norwich.

F. C. Sherman, New Haven.

John Hutchins, Litchfield.

Rev. E. G. Stone, Burlington.

Rev. H. E. Sewall, Goshen.

Rev. F. A. Johnson, New Milford.

Rev. Carleton Hazen, Portland.

*New York*

G. W. Baily, Brooklyn.

Rev. M. H. Fishburn, Richmond Hill.

Rev. James Scovill, Howells.

Rev. C. R. Raymond, Flushing.

J. W. Cummings, Brooklyn.

Rev. W. B. Humphrey, New York City.

Rev. J. C. Whiting, New York City.

L. H. Johnston, Norwood.

Rev. S. H. Cox, Brooklyn.

Rev. R. A. Hibbard, Sayville.

Rev. L. T. Reed, Brooklyn.

Rev. G. A. Liggett, Richmond Hill.

Rev. R. H. Bosworth, Woodhaven.

Rev. E. R. Evans, Gloversville.

C. T. Vickers, New York.

G. W. Hebard, Brooklyn.

Rev. O. H. Bronson, New York.

Rev. E. D. Gaylord, Syracuse.

Rev. H. L. Pyle, Brooklyn.

*New Jersey*

Rev. S. W. Boardman, Bloomfield.

Rev. G. P. Eastman, Orange.

Rev. U. D. Gulick, Vineland.

W. C. Noble, M.D., Montclair.

*Virginia*

Rev. Franklin Noble, Falls Church.

*Ohio*

Rev. M. L. Stimson, Oberlin.

*Washington*

J. M. Moore.

**MISSIONARIES PRESENT**

c. Corporate Member according to rule.

Rev. J. W. Baird, European Turkey. c

Rev. Otis Cary, Japan. c

Mrs. Otis Cary, Japan.

Miss Jean P. Gordon, Marathi.

Pres. John E. Merrill, Central Turkey. c

Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill, Central Turkey.

Rev. C. D. Ussher, M.D., Eastern Turkey. c

Mrs. C. D. Ussher, Eastern Turkey.

Rev. James D. Taylor, Zulu. c

Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Zulu.

Pres. James D. Eaton, D.D., Mexico. c

Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Mexico.

Rev. L. S. Gates, Marathi. c

Mrs. Frances H. Gates, Marathi.

Rev. D. C. Greene, Japan. c

Mrs. Mary J. Greene, Japan.

Rev. H. S. Galt, North China. c

Rev. Thomas Gray, Micronesia. c

Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Western Turkey. c

Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, Western Turkey.

T. S. Carrington, M.D., Western Turkey. c

Pres. Mary M. Patrick, Turkey.

Mrs. Emily W. Hardy, Marathi.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, European Turkey.

Miss Helen I. Root, Ceylon.

Rev. William B. Stelle, North China.

Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle, North China.

Rev. E. H. Smith, Foochow.

Mrs. Grace W. Smith, Foochow.

Rev. George W. Hinman, Foochow. c

Mrs. Kate F. Hinman, Foochow.

Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Foochow. c

Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss, Foochow.

Rev. Joseph E. Walker, Foochow. c

William T. Lawrence, M.D., Rhodesia. c

Rev. Hiram Bingham, Micronesia. c

President Capen took the chair, a hymn was sung, and devotional services were led by Rev. R. J. Kent, of Brooklyn.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. Albert J. Lyman, and a response by President Capen.

The Recording Secretary read the more important parts of the Minutes of the last meeting.

The President nominated the following committees, and they were elected:—

*Committee of Arrangements.*—Charles A. Hull, George W. Baily, George Horatio King, Rev. Charles J. Allen, Rev. S. H. Cox, Rev. S. W. King, J. W. Greenwood, Rev. F. Boyd Edwards.

*Business Committee.*—Rev. J. W. Bixler, Gilbert M. Sykes, Harry A. Flint, Rev. Wesley E. Bovey, Pres. S. B. L. Penrose, George W. Marston, Rev. E. M. Williams.

The President appointed the *Committee on Nominations*: Rev. J. B. Gregg, J. M. Moore, Rev. Hugh Pedley, Rev. A. F. Pierce, Rev. C. E. Burton.

Frank H. Wiggin, the Treasurer, presented his report and the Auditor's report, together with the certificate of the expert accountant.

The report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department was presented by the Associate Secretary, H. W. Hicks.

The review of the year in the foreign field was presented by Secretary James L. Barton, and a recess was taken until eight o'clock.

#### TUESDAY EVENING

The meeting was held in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church. Devotional exercises were led by the pastor, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and by Rev. Albert P. Fitch, of Boston, and the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Charles S. Mills, of St. Louis, upon the theme, "Man's Thirst for God a Motive for World Evangelization."

Recess was taken to 9.30 Wednesday morning.

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at 9.30 o'clock.

The Minutes of yesterday's sessions were read and approved.

Rev. W. W. McLane presented the report of the Advisory Committee upon the question of combining the magazines of the several missionary societies, as formulated in the following action taken by the Advisory Committee at a meeting in Hartford, Conn., July 8, 1908:—

*Voted*, That as it is not now feasible to have a single missionary magazine for the societies, the Advisory Committee recommends that the home societies unite in publishing one home land magazine, to be issued on and after January, 1909.

Addresses were made by Rev. William B. Stelle, of the North China Mission; Rev. Howard S. Galt, of the same mission; Rev. Edward H. Smith, Rev. George W. Hinman, Dr. Edward L. Bliss, and Rev. Joseph E. Walker, of the Foochow Mission.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Seabury.

An address was made by Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, of the Prudential Committee.

Rev. J. B. Gregg reported for the Committee on Nominations the following list of committees, and they were appointed:—

*Committee on Treasurer's Report* for next year.—Rev. I. W. Metcalf, of Ohio; F. W. Lyman, of Minnesota; David Fales, of Illinois; O. V. Coffin, of Connecticut; R. H. Stearns, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on the Report of the Home Department.*—Rev. Ernest B. Allen,

of Ohio; Peter C. Jones, of Honolulu; Rev. Oliver Huckel, of Maryland; Elliot S. Miller, of Iowa; Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on the Report of the Foreign Department.*—Rev. H. P. Beach, of Connecticut; Edward P. Flint, of California; Rev. R. J. Kent, of New York; Pres. E. D. Eaton, of Wisconsin; C. W. Osgood, of Vermont.

*Committee on Place and Preacher.*—Pres. S. L. B. Penrose, of Washington; Rev. A. H. Bradford, of New Jersey; Guilford Dudley, of New York; Rev. A. W. Ackerman, of Connecticut; John E. Bradley, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Nomination of Officers.*—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York; Pres. Cyrus W. Northrop, of Minnesota; E. W. Blatchford, of Illinois; Pres. W. D. Mackenzie, of Connecticut; William P. Plunkett, of Massachusetts.

Addresses were made by Rev. Otis Cary, Rev. D. Crosby Greene, and Rev. Danjo Ebina, of Japan.

Prayer was offered by Pres. Henry C. King.

Recess was taken to two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The President took the chair at two o'clock.

Rev. Joseph H. Twichell led in prayer.

Rev. Harry P. Dewey, of Minneapolis, extended an invitation to the Board to meet next year in that city.

An address was made by Rev. James D. Taylor, of the South African Mission.

Rev. Frank Dyer, national secretary of the Congregational Brotherhood, made an address upon the work of the Brotherhood and its bearing on the work of the American Board.

Addresses were made upon the situation in Turkey by Rev. John W. Baird, of European Turkey; Rev. Charles T. Riggs, of Western Turkey; Pres. John E. Merrill, of the Central Turkey College; and Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, of the Eastern Turkey Mission.

Rev. W. A. Farnsworth led in prayer.

Ex-Pres. George Washburn made an address on "The Significance of the Turkish Revolution."

Recess was taken to eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

The President took the chair at eight o'clock.

Devotional services were led by Pres. W. D. Mackenzie, of Connecticut.

Addresses were made upon the theme, "Christian Leadership in the Making of the Nation," by Pres. C. F. Thwing, of Ohio, Pres. Howard S. Bliss, of Beirut, and Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, of Brooklyn. Secretary Barton also spoke briefly of the American Board's plan for the endowment of its higher educational institutions.

After the benediction by Rev. Dr. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Board, recess was taken to 9.30 A.M.

THURSDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at 9.30 o'clock.

Rev. J. H. Selden offered a resolution extending the sympathy of the Board to Secretary Patton in his illness, and it was adopted.

Addresses were made by Rev. William W. Wallace, of the Madura Mission, and Rev. Henry Fairbank and Rev. Lorin S. Gates, of the Marathi Mission.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. H. Lee.

An address was made by Rev. W. W. McLane upon "The Value of the Apportionment Plan to Foreign Missions."

Addresses were made by Rev. Thomas Gray and Rev. Hiram Bingham, of the Micronesian Mission.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Thurston.

The report of the Committee on the Home Department was made by Rev. E. B. Allen, who followed the report with an address.

Recess was taken to 2 P.M.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The communion service was held in the Church of the Pilgrims, at two o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. H. P. Dewey, Rev. Danjo Ebina, and Rev. M. G. Papazian.

After the service the President took the chair, and Rev. H. P. Beach presented the report of the Committee on the Foreign Department, and made an address upon the theme, "Face to Face with Missions."

The report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report was presented by Charles W. Osgood.

The Committee on the Home Department reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That there be formed a new department of the home field, in accordance with the proposal of the Prudential Committee.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported through President Penrose, recommending Minneapolis, Minn., as the place of the next meeting, with Rev. Washington Gladden as preacher and Pres. W. D. Mackenzie as alternate. The recommendation was adopted.

Col. Charles A. Hopkins offered a resolution:—

That it is desirable that the centennial meeting be held in 1910 in Boston, and that it seems desirable that the meeting of 1913 be in Kansas City, in view of the probable meeting there of the National Council.

Mr. E. A. Baker moved that the resolution be referred to the Prudential Committee. After debate, the amendment was lost and the resolution adopted.

The President nominated for the Committee on New Members, to serve for three years: Rev. C. H. Daniels, of Massachusetts; John G. Jennings, of Ohio; Rev. John De Peu, of Connecticut.

Rev. W. H. Holman, of the Committee on New Members, made the following report:—

Corporate Members who have died during the year are: Rev. Albert H. Plumb, of Massachusetts; Pres. Henry Hopkins, of Massachusetts; Rev. Reuben Thomas, of Massachusetts; Hon. Henry E. Cobb, of Massachusetts; Rev. Franklin S. Hatch, of Massachusetts; Charles R. Burt, of Connecticut; Rev. James G. Vose, of Rhode Island; Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, of New York; Rev. Homer T. Fuller, of New York; George H. Rust, of Minnesota. Also the resignations of the following Corporate Members have been received by the committee, and we recommend they be accepted: Rev. Samuel V. Cole, of Massachusetts; Rev. Edwin P. Parker, of Connecticut; W. I. Chamberlain, of Ohio; Charles H. Bull, of Illinois; Rev. George E. Hall, of New Hampshire.

These resignations were accepted.

The committee also reported that the following members, having removed from the Associations nominating them, have thereby lost their membership: Rev. Percival F. Marston, of Maine; Rev. Lucius F. Reed, of Vermont; Rev. Harry R. Miles, of Vermont; Rev. Harry A. Lawrence, of New York; Rev.

Thomas D. Phillips, of Ohio; Rev. Walter C. Veazie, of Texas; George A. Guild, of Kansas.

The committee also reported the following nominees for Corporate Members, in accordance with recommendations of various conferences and associations, and by nomination at large, and all were elected unanimously: Rev. Omar W. Folsom, General Conference (State), Maine; Prof. Henry L. Chapman, Cumberland North Conference, Maine; Rev. Edward L. Gulick, Grafton Conference, New Hampshire; Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare, Congregational Convention (State), Vermont; Rev. Isaac Chipman Smart, Chittenden Conference, Vermont; Prof. Carl V. Woodbury, Washington Conference, Vermont; Lewis A. Crossett, Frank A. Day, General Association (State), Massachusetts; Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Suffolk South Conference, Massachusetts; Rev. William Dana Street, George W. Baily, Congregational Association (State), New York; Rev. Andrew M. Wight, Black River and St. Lawrence Association, New York; Rev. David Brewer Eddy, Northern New Jersey Association, New Jersey; Prof. Thomas S. Inborden, General Association (State), North Carolina; Rev. Frank G. Smith, State Association, Illinois; Harry Ainsworth, Rock River Association, Illinois; Charles M. Way, State Association, Minnesota; Rev. Squire Heath, Minnesota Valley Association, Minnesota; Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee Convention, Wisconsin; R. W. Aborn, Cherokee Association, Iowa; Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, Kidder Association, Missouri; Rev. Robert Paton, General Association (State), North Dakota; Rev. Austin Craig Bowdish, South Central Association, South Dakota; R. R. Hays, Northwestern Association, Kansas; William R. Guild, Northern Association, Kansas; Rev. Francis M. Washburn, Sacramento Valley Association, California; Rev. Henry Kingman, Los Angeles Association, California; Rev. James H. McLaren, State Association, Southern California; Pres. Edward M. Hill, Province of Quebec; Rev. Joseph K. Unsworth, Province of Quebec. At large: Henry H. Bridgman, of Connecticut; Frank H. Brooks, of Vermont; C. S. Burwell, of Pennsylvania; Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, of New York; Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Maine; Edward F. Cragin, of New York; H. Clark Ford, of Ohio; Alfred S. Hall, of Massachusetts; Arthur C. James, of New York; David Percy Jones, of Minnesota; James Logan, of Massachusetts; James A. Moore, of Washington; Arthur Perry, of Massachusetts; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, of New Hampshire; A. V. Wadhams, of New York; Francis O. Winslow, of Massachusetts; Pres. Mary E. Woolley, of Massachusetts.

Excuses for absence were presented from the following members: John H. Lockwood, Sydney Strong, A. W. Hazen, O. Vincent Coffin, F. E. Clark, Thomas Todd, C. H. Hulburd, E. R. Brown, S. A. Holton, C. H. Cooper, G. E. Perley, J. W. Strong, H. M. Stevens, W. A. Robinson, E. H. Merrell, W. W. Gist, D. O. Rogers, F. T. Bailey, W. H. Warren, J. H. Heald, Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ralph Emerson, F. K. Sanders, Franklin Carter, E. L. Smith, Mary P. H. Leake, J. W. Bradshaw, Walter Frear, H. J. Hinman, I. W. Metcalf, W. C. Veazie, J. M. Comstock, L. E. Jepson, Frank Kimball, J. C. Hanna, G. S. F. Savage, F. L. Hayes, D. Scudder, D. B. Perry, J. K. McLean, W. R. Campbell, C. A. Beckwith, L. O. Baird, James Craig, C. S. Kitchel, M. A. Bullock, W. S. Smart, W. J. Tucker, D. M. Pratt, W. N. Ferrin, J. E. Snowden, W. H. Woodhull, E. A. Reed, A. L. Frisbie, E. W. Chapin, J. M. Sturtevant, N. P. Dodge, J. M. Speers, C. B. Stowell, George N. Boardman, G. E. Hall, J. B. Angell, S. V. Cole, Edward Whitin, E. I. Bosworth, D. B. Holmes, L. W. Fowle, C. E. Swett, W. G. Ballentine, D. F. Bradley, C. S. Patton, Chester Holcombe, L. Clark Seelye, George C. Adams, Thomas Weston, E. P. Wilcox, Mrs. J. F. Hardin, William H. Laird, E. F. Williams, Charles H. Case, W. I. Chamberlain, G. P. Fisher, T. C. MacMillan, J. D. Kingsbury, F. L. Hayes, Frank W. Hodgdon, Lewis Gregory, J. M. Whitehead, Edwin Eells, J. M. W. Hall, T. D. Catlin, of Illinois, Rowland G. Hazard, E. E. Lewis,



C. E. Mason, A. R. Thain, F. D. Ayer, Samuel C. Darling, E. H. Updike, John M. Gould, W. E. Wolcott, J. D. Whitehead, Elbridge Torrey, O. H. Ingram, E. P. Kimball, David N. Beach, George Parsons.

Rev. L. H. Hallock offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed to consider further the matter of magazine consolidation, and to report next year.

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton reported for the Committee to Nominate Officers of the Board the following nomination list, and they were duly elected:—

*President*

SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

*Associate Secretary*

HARRY WADE HICKS

*Vice-President*

PRES. HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.

*Treasurer*

FRANK H. WIGGIN, ESQ.

*Corresponding Secretaries*

REV. JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.

REV. CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D.

*Auditors*

EDWIN H. BAKER, ESQ.

WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT

HERBERT J. WELLS

*Recording Secretary*

REV. HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

*Prudential Committee*

*Term expires 1911*

ARTHUR H. WELLMAN, ESQ.

REV. ALBERT P. FITCH

HENRY H. PROCTOR

REV. LUCIUS H. THAYER

*Assistant Recording Secretary*

REV. EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

*Editorial Secretaries*

REV. ELNATHAN E. STRONG, D.D., *Emeritus*

REV. WILLIAM E. STRONG

*Term expires 1909*

ARTHUR PERRY

Recess was taken to 8 P.M.

THURSDAY EVENING

Vice-President King took the chair at eight o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Frank S. Fitch.

Addresses on the theme, "Men and Missions," were made by President Capen, J. N. Shenstone, of Toronto, Can., Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, and Secretary H. W. Hicks.

Recess was taken to 9.30 A.M.

FRIDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at 9.30.

The Minutes were read.

The chair nominated the following committee on Dr. Hallock's resolution on the consolidation of magazines: Rev. A. J. Lyman, Pres. E. D. Eaton, Lewis A. Crossett, D. Percy Jones, Rev. R. H. Potter.

An address was made by Rev. James D. Eaton, of Mexico.

Rev. B. V. Matthews was presented with his commission to the Madura Mission by Vice-President King, in behalf of the Prudential Committee.

Addresses were made by departing and new missionaries, introduced by Secretary Barton, as follows: Rev. B. V. Matthews, Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Gates, Rev. Henry Fairbank, Miss Belle Nugent, Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Dr. Joseph E. Walker, Rev. Hiram Bingham.

Rev. N. McG. Waters led in prayer.

Rev. J. W. Bixler presented for the Business Committee the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

The members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, assembled for the Board's Ninety-ninth Annual Meeting, in Brooklyn, desire to express their profound appreciation of all that has been done by the pastors and churches of Brooklyn to make the meeting a memorably successful gathering. We are grateful for the cordial and generous hospitality that has been extended to the members of the Board, delegates, missionaries, and visiting friends. We further recognize the hospitable spirit shown in the ample provision made for the sessions of the meetings in the beautiful new Academy of Music and in various churches. We thank the Brooklyn Brotherhood of Pastors for the delightful reception tendered visiting Congregational ministers at the University Club, and for the reception to delegates and friends of the Board by the ladies of the Clinton Avenue Church. Another feature deserving particular mention in our vote of thanks is the attractive and appropriate music provided for all the sessions. The different ushers and committees were untiring in their attentions, and nothing was left undone for the comfort of the delegates and visiting friends. We also tender our thanks for courtesies shown by the railroad companies and by the press, especially the *Brooklyn Eagle*.

For the fourth time in its history the American Board has now met in the city of Brooklyn, and we are confident that no previous welcome given the Board in this great city could have exceeded in warmth and friendliness that which we have been permitted to enjoy, as well as the blessed renewal of fellowship with our beloved missionaries and our brethren in Brooklyn. For all these things we are sincerely grateful, and we feel sure that the inspiration of the great meeting will abide among us and result in an increase of missionary zeal and service in our churches, as the second century of the American Board's widespread and efficient labors for the evangelization of the world opens before us.

The closing address was made by Rev N. D. Hillis, to which the President responded.

The Minutes were read and approved in full.

After prayer, led by Rev. E. E. Strong, adjournment was taken to meet in Minneapolis, Minn., in October, 1909.

# REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1908

## COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT

Rev. E. B. Allen, Chairman

THIS is a council of war. Under the eye of the great Commander are gathered the cohorts of the King. Here are the seasoned veterans from the front—God bless them! Here is the strategy board, our Prudential Committee—God bless them, too. Here is the commissary commission, our Corporate and Honorary Members, representing the churches, who furnish the sinews of war. We are here because we believe that our God

“Has sounded forth the trumpet  
That shall never call retreat.”

We are saying:

“O be swift, my soul, to answer him;  
Be jubilant my feet.  
Our God is marching on.”

Whatever we see in the near situation or think of the outcome, this abides, *God is not going back.*

The necessary brevity of this report and the natural emergence of various big problems in the suggestions of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department readily eliminate conventionalities at this time. The faith of our churches in Christianity as the ultimate and universal religion finds organic expression in the splendid agencies of this Board. The world vision of a mighty kingdom replaces any provincial tendencies to which we might selfishly yield. We are here to coöperate in administering the abilities of 6,000 churches and 700,000 members in behalf of 75,000,000 heathen in such a way that the latter (and possibly the former) shall be adequately evangelized. This is the King's command.

Every Congregational Christian ought to feel his personal responsibility for the success of the King's enterprise. He ought to “hold the rope” for those who dare and die to go down into the depths of heathenism. A numerical division would give every Congregationalist a hundred souls for whom to care, but God's arithmetic may give him many more, “according to his ability.” If the problem today is no longer in the foreign field, but on the home field, there is urgency for the sound of a reveille which shall rouse churches dead to giving, and Christians callous to the call of Christ. Again let the old missionary hymn ring out its warning cry:—

“Shall we whose souls are lighted  
With wisdom from on high,  
Shall we to men benighted  
The lamp of life deny?”

It is a satisfaction to your committee to express appreciation of so comprehensive and statesmanlike a report as this from the Home Department. It ought to be widely read. We likewise commend the high grade of our missionary publications and the vigorous approach and tactful coöperation of our Secretaries. Such efficient service deserves the confidence of the churches and the blessing of the coming harvest.

Four points in the report, to which we add a fifth, we regard as demanding the special attention of the churches:—

1. *The Danger of Special Gifts.*—It is almost staggering to think that special gifts in a single year could so divert the distribution of funds to various fields, according to their need, that the estimates for all the missions were cut in two. Supervision of high quality, such as the churches demand in their representatives, must be given wider freedom in the apportionment of gifts. It must be embarrassing for the Board to receive money for special objects in a given mission, knowing that that mission has already received its quota, while another has not. The old adage, "Never look a gift horse in the mouth," has no possibility of application here; yet to receive the gift horse may involve extra responsibility for his keep, and deprive some other worthy animal of his share of grain. Remembrance of these facts and close advisory relations between the Board and all donors will overcome farther danger at this point.

2. *The Formation of a New District.*—We commend this matter to the favorable action of the Board at as early a date as it can be financed and a competent man secured. The Middle West merits this recognition, and will repay intensive cultivation. The geographical argument warrants it, and in the end it will be an economy. Faith in the future of this rapidly developing section of our country will prove that the average yearly expense for a decade will be small compared with the probable returns. The development of Congregational efficiency likewise urges it upon us.

3. *The Need for More Missionaries.*—Do our churches know that sixty more high-grade men and women are needed immediately? That Shansi has not yet her quota to replace the martyrs? That an average of twenty years' service by our missionaries seems to indicate a pressure that invites an earlier breakdown? We send out youth to the Philippines to fight, to Panama to dig, and to the ends of the earth for exploration, commerce, and engineering. Let the call again go ringing forth for fearless and competent souls to serve their Lord, the King, "unto the uttermost parts." The past efficient campaign of education among our young people must be continued and extended. It cannot be left to interdenominational agencies alone. Systematic presentation, by pastors and others, before our colleges and seminaries of the need for men seems imperative.

4. *Marking Time versus Moving Ahead.*—For thirteen years no increased appropriations for general work have been made by this Board. In that period we have added 100,000 members to our rolls. We have made creditable gains in our equipment and in various special agencies. The wealth in Christian hands has had tremendous increase. Have the forces of the Kingdom really been marking time or moving forward? At the risk of cracking our denominational pride and prestige, let us ask our churches whether they are doing what they can, with what they have, today, for the extension of Christ's Kingdom. May the Lord have mercy upon them if they are not!

The open doors everywhere, the abundant fruit of our missionaries' service, and our own ability, not to mention our Lord's command, summon us to do more than we have done for the past thirteen years. Not to advance, under present conditions of promise, is really to retreat. Hard times have no power to hinder the progress of the Kingdom. There were hard times in Asia Minor in Paul's day, when the churches were sweeping round the Mediterranean with the banner of the cross. There were hard times in Europe when the flame of the Reformers leaped from Bohemia to Germany, and from Germany to England. There were hard times in America when this Board was born, but it was true then, it is true now, it is always true, "We can if we will"—"We can *and* we will."

5. *Coöperative Opportunities.*—The recently organized Congregational Brotherhood is another evidence of the rising tide of power in our churches waiting to be harnessed and determined to hitch onto something big. In no way duplicating the Laymen's Missionary Movement, it affords the Board evidence of a virile constituency yet to be fully utilized. Lines of direct service suggested to this

army of men will be a fruitful investment in coöperative conquest for the Kingdom we love.

The virile seer of another generation stood with attitude intent and hand uplifted beside the great Pacific. Asked what he heard, he replied, "I hear the tread of millions yet to be." It was the cry of the idealist, the man of faith. We dare to be seers today. The sound of a new army is coming to our ears. The manhood of our churches, matching their faithful womanhood, shall rise with our youth, and we shall move forward. *One* million dollars for this work? Yes, *two* of them! The man, or woman, is surely to appear who shall give millions for a Missionary Foundation, the endowment of missionary schools and colleges, the pioneering of vast and undeveloped areas of territory, the seeking and finding of every possible "consumer" of religious freedom and religious life. The mighty army to supplement and safeguard this great endowment, by personal gifts and sacrifices, is already mobilizing. We younger men of the ministry believe with you hardened optimists who are older that this is God's day. Let us attempt greater things for him, expect greater things from him!

## COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Rev. H. P. Beach, Chairman

THE reading of the reports of seventeen of the twenty missions of the American Board fills the heart and mind with mingled feelings of gratitude, regret, and apprehension. We are profoundly grateful for unmistakable evidences of the good hand of our God, as seen in the lives and labors of our missionaries, and of their native fellow-workers. Yet as we read these latest chapters from the Book of Acts, we are filled with regret and humiliation that in the face of the alluring opportunities which lie before us we have failed—mainly through lack of faithfulness in the churches at home—to measure up to the responsibilities which God, who knows our strength, has placed before us. Your committee must also express its conviction that the work of our Board in a number of stations is seriously threatened unless timely and adequate relief can be secured. The review of the year, however, is on the whole very heartening. Even in the few items of failure and partial accomplishment we find an incentive to renewed earnestness, since failure may yet be changed into victory. Of the many interesting features of the year's record, we can allude to only a few items.

Political conditions have not been wholly favorable to the most successful prosecution of our work in Japan, India, and Portuguese sections of Africa. Elsewhere, especially in China, British Africa, and Spain, the situation has materially improved. The miracle of Turkey and its effect upon our cause in that empire does not lie within the year's review.

We wish that a larger evangelistic fruitage could have been reported, since this is the main issue of all our manifold labors. Yet we are grateful to hear of the success attending Mr. Goforth's meetings among our North China stations; of the helpfulness of the Shuchu Dendo, or "Concentrated Evangelism" scheme in Japan, as well as of the special fruitage attending the meetings addressed in Kyoto by our distinguished guest, Mr. Ebina; of the native movement among the kraals, which led to the conversion of so goodly a number; and especially for the smaller groups brought to Christ through the labors of voluntary workers in many fields.

Apparently there has been a more notable advance along the line of native church development than has been known for years. The problems of the Kumi-ai churches in Japan, which seem to be favorably working out; the anomalous and somewhat un-Congregational church experiments in South India, so full of interest and promise; the multiplication of missionary societies composed of native

Christians; the new and somewhat novel activities of existing Endeavor Societies—these are items which illustrate the new initiative and enlarging interest in the direction of self-propagation and self-government among the churches.

The medical arm of the service continues to be helpful, in spite of inadequate equipment and the interruptions coming from furloughs and health failures, for the native assistants and substitutes secured have enabled the work to go on. In Dr. Van Allen's hospital, for instance, notwithstanding his absence, they were able to report 19,420 patients, with a total of 31,181 treatments. A too common lack is that voiced by Dr. Tucker, of Shantung, "One of the most pressing needs is a corps of evangelists on fire with love for their God-appointed work" in the wards and in reception rooms.

Our educational institutions, from the kindergarten to the college and theological seminary, continue to be as useful as ever, even more so, save in the case of our seminaries, which receive in most cases fewer students for the ministry, and in two or three instances they are without an adequate teaching staff. The high schools and colleges report both intellectual gains and an enlarging Christian activity on the part of their students. From the evangelistic viewpoint, as well as on the educational side, they are an increasingly important adjunct to our work.

The literary output of the year is excellent. Bible translation or revision is reported from China, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, while the production of our presses in tracts and periodicals is an important contribution to the national as well as the Christian development of our various fields.

The reports indicate that union movements are an important feature of the past year. In China, the action of the Shanghai Conference of 1907 is materializing, and our own missionaries, especially Drs. Ament and Smith, are leading in the matter. More important still is the union effected since the last year's report between the churches of our own Board and those of the London Mission, Dutch Reformed, and United Presbyterian in India. Kindred items awakening gratitude are the coöperation between our missionaries and converts in Turkey with ecclesiastics and members of the old historic churches there, and the unique gathering of missionaries and converts of Protestant, Roman and Greek Catholics in the Board's Peking church, brought about by our Pastor Jên.

In view of the coming meeting of the Kumi-ai churches, with which our missionaries in Japan are associated, it has seemed to your committee highly desirable for this body to send to Japanese Congregationalists a cablegram expressive of our deep interest in the work which they are so zealously prosecuting. In no other field of the American Board is there to be found such a degree of willingness to relieve American Christians of the financial burdens connected with the work, and so many who are ingenious and active in the work of self-propagation and independence in the church life. The committee accordingly make the aforesaid recommendation, and desire also to express their gratification in having with us so distinguished a representative from Japan as Rev. Mr. Ebina.

With the expression of the hope that the coming year may be even fuller of blessing and progress than the past one has been, this report is respectfully submitted.

**COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT****C. W. Osgood, Chairman**

THE report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report may seem to be a mere form, but to the committee the review is exceedingly interesting, and it should be to every member of this corporation.

First. We note with interest the vast extent of the Board's operations; it has its agents in every part of the world.

Second. The great amount of detail in correspondence involved in the administration of such a business.

Third. That the accounts are kept with such care and correctness.

Fourth. That such a large sum of money is handled at such a small percentage of expense.

Fifth. That the corporation is amply competent to administer the business intrusted to its care, and to do its work intelligently, faithfully, and with discretion.

When we come to the figures that are carried forward to the next year, we find that the gifts have not been quite sufficient to meet the absolutely essential requirements of the year, leaving the treasury with a balance on the wrong side.

While the kingdom of mammon is provided in abundance for the gratification of its every desire, shall the Kingdom of God languish for the funds needed to take advantage of the unparalleled opportunity presented to it?

# ANNUAL REPORT

1907-1908





AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

# THE YEAR AT HOME

REPORT OF  
THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE  
HOME DEPARTMENT  
1907-1908



BOSTON, CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 1908

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THOMAS TODD  
**P r i n t e r**  
14 BEACON STREET  
BOSTON .'. MASS.

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# REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT :: 1907-1908

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THE scope of this report is necessarily a wide one, including, as it does, all matters relating to the administration and home operations of the Board, aside from the treasury department. The main subjects are as follows: Finances, Agencies, Candidates, Publications, Administration, the Outlook.

## *Finances*

The prospects last fall, as we undertook the work of the new year, were not as reassuring as could be desired. The disturbance in the business world, which spread through the country during the summer of 1907 and which began to affect our receipts during the closing months of the former year, developed into a genuine panic during October. The unprecedented nature of the disturbance and the rapidity with which alarm spread through all sections of the country are matters too familiar to call for extended notice. That such a situation should seriously affect the receipts of an organization like this is no cause for wonder. It was taken for granted that all charitable societies must suffer. Advice sought from Corporate Members and prominent business men in different parts of the land urged great caution in the making of appropriations. Even then it was thought that a largely increased deficit at the end of the year was to be expected. It was assumed that estates in which the Board was interested would be held back from settlement on account of the low price of securities, and that donors, especially large donors, would be obliged to reduce their customary gifts.

Under these circumstances we consider that the results achieved are reassuring. While we are unable to report a sufficient increase in receipts to avoid a deficit on the year, there has been an increase, notably in the gifts of the churches, which are the real index of the situation. Making allowance for matured conditional gifts, which are more in the nature of legacies than of donations, although for technical reasons they are counted in the latter class, we find that the gifts from churches and individuals, aside from the receipts of the Woman's Boards, show a gain of \$14,333.71 over 1907. An interesting fact in this connection is that the gain is well distributed over the year, revealing the working of certain underlying and widely prevalent causes. Until May every month showed some increase from this source. During May and June there was an alarming falling off. This was checked by special appeals and a wide advertisement of our danger, so that the gifts of July and August not only recovered the ground lost, but established a gain as stated above.

Another interesting fact is that while the gifts from donors of large sums fell off, as predicted, new friends arose to fill the gap from among those who can contribute only modest amounts. These small gifts came to

us in July and August in a volume to make us profoundly grateful. The spirit, too, in which they were sent was noteworthy. The letters accompanying gifts were often touching in the extreme, revealing a willingness to sacrifice, a devotion to the Board, and a dependence upon prayer which suggests how deep is the spiritual undergirding of this work.

On the whole, the receipts were surprisingly close to those of the previous year. The Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies fell off \$596.40, the Woman's Boards show a gain of \$9,358.17. Through the favorable working of the Twentieth Century Fund, legacies have yielded \$166,369.34. There is a total gain in receipts for the year of \$3,032.45.

At the beginning of the year the expenditures were carefully estimated by the Treasurer and appropriations made practically on the same basis as the year before. The fact that the expenditures exceeded those of 1906-07 by only \$2,379.72 bears witness to the accuracy of the estimate and to the care with which the Committee adhered to the schedule of appropriations agreed upon in the fall. In view of the vast complexity of the work in our twenty missions and the consequent intricacy of our financial dealings, the Committee rejoice in having established a system of estimates and accounts which affords such reliable guidance as to the obligations of a given year. The report of the Treasurer gives a full and detailed statement of receipts, expenditures, and funds. As a matter of record here it may be stated that our total expenditures were \$880,011.67, our total receipts \$836,756.14, leaving a deficit on the year of \$43,255.53. This added to the deficit of the year before, \$36,635.52, leaves a total deficit of \$79,891.05.

*Specials.* The question of the regulation of "specials," or gifts whose application is designated by the donor, is receiving careful attention by your Committee and the officers of the Board. We are glad to note a slight falling off in the tendency of donors to restrict the Committee in the use of the funds sent to our treasury. We trace this to the working of the Station Plan, by which organizations or persons may contribute under the regular appropriations to certain stations, and also to the better understanding of the problems of the Committee on the part of the Board's constituency. Much, however, remains to be done toward educating the people of our churches in this matter. Recognizing that many specials coming to us represent money which we could not otherwise secure, and that they thus are a genuine gain to the work, we yet feel that were our constituents more thoughtful at this point the Committee would be to a considerable extent relieved of its present embarrassment. There was one year when the missions would have received all the money they asked for, instead of having their estimates cut in two, had the Prudential Committee been free to appropriate as they thought best all the funds coming to their hands. This seems an astounding statement, and yet it is strictly true. It is evident upon a moment's thought that if the Congregational people, some 700,000 in number, are to transact this business together, they must be willing to forego the privilege of determining just how and where their gifts are to be expended, and to have a committee like our own, centrally located with reference to

all the missions and knowing accurately all the needs, plan the appropriations so as to secure proper proportion and the highest efficiency. The Board definitely accepted at its last meeting an exclusive responsibility for the evangelization of 75,000,000 of the earth's population. This is a task of immense magnitude, requiring the wisest possible planning and the best possible leadership. We are engaged in a campaign calling for coöperation and oversight of a high quality. Some have questioned whether the Congregationalists are willing and able to coöperate effectively to such an extent, whether they will not insist upon the principle of independence to a degree destructive of a highly successful foreign work. The denomination certainly is being tested at this point, but your Committee do not for a moment doubt the issue. A better understanding of the situation through an educational process among the churches should be able to check the present undue emphasis upon the right of donors to designate gifts. We may add as a significant and to us hopeful fact, that the churches and individuals which give the largest sums are the ones most ready to yield to the discretion of the Committee. Those who know the most of the Board and its work and who have the most at stake are the most willing to trust the administration in the matter of applying the gifts of the people.

### *Agencies*

Under the term *Agencies* we will mention not only the work of the district offices, but other means by which the Board seeks to cultivate its field among the churches in educational and financial ways.

*District Offices.* Through the return of Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock from their tour of the missions, it has been possible for the three districts to enjoy a normal year. Naturally the returning Secretaries have been in great demand for addresses before conventions, ecclesiastical bodies, and churches. For them, to an unusual extent, it has been a year of educational and inspirational work by the use of the voice. The Board is referred to the separate reports of the District Secretaries for details as to their problems and work. Immediately after the last Annual Meeting, following the custom of recent years, the workers in the Home Department held a conference at which they reviewed the work of the year then completed, and planned for the year to come. It seemed clear that the feature to push was the newly organized and most promising Laymen's Missionary Movement. In order that we might be in a position to coöperate with the leaders of this Movement, it seemed best to organize a laymen's committee in each district. This was done in the Interior District through a conference of Corporate Members and laymen held in December. The meeting was attended by the President of the Board and the Home Secretary. Secretary Tenney from the Pacific coast was also present in order to study the Movement and be prepared to effect a similar organization in his district. An organization and program of action were drawn up with much care, which should serve as a model in the other districts. Subsequently, Laymen's

Coöperating Committees based upon the Chicago plan were appointed at Boston, New York, and San Francisco. It is to the credit of the San Francisco committee that they set to work at once to bring other denominations into line, looking to an extensive interdenominational campaign along the Pacific coast. When such coöperation was effected, the secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement at New York was secured to take the lead in the campaign, which was successfully carried out. At Boston the committee takes the place of the old Coöperating Committee. It has wisely reserved its activity until this fall, so that it may take advantage of the great interdenominational missionary campaign which the Laymen's Missionary Movement will conduct in Boston, November 15-22, in coöperation with the various foreign missionary boards. The New York committee is similarly reserving its energies for a proposed convention for men in that city, in conjunction with the Dutch Reformed denomination.

*A New District.* At other times the attention of the Board has been called to the size of the Interior District, both as to geographical extent and the number of churches, as precluding a proper oversight on the part of the secretary in charge. The New England District has 1,313 churches, the Middle District 1,282 churches, while the Interior District covers 2,771 churches—more than double the number of the other large districts. This fact, taken with the immense territory involved, calls for either an additional man in the Chicago office or an entirely new district. Your Committee are inclined to favor the latter course as on the whole more effective and in the long run economical. It is evident as the country develops, and our denomination along with it, that we must look more and more to the Middle West for our benevolent resources. The prosperity of the great Western states is a prime factor in all national undertakings, and should be full of promise for such work as ours. It would seem, then, that we should carefully consider establishing a new agency for the region west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains, with its headquarters possibly at Omaha. In view of the better railroad connections between Minnesota and Chicago, and also to maintain a proper balance between the districts in the number of churches, it would probably be wise to retain Minnesota in the present Interior District. The states then making up the new Western District would be: Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado. This would give 1,382 churches for the new district and leave 1,389 churches in the Interior District.

The increase of expense in the furnishing and administration of such an office, at least for a few years, must of course be taken in consideration in passing upon such a proposal. The expense for the first year would probably be in the neighborhood of \$4,000. The churches in the above named states gave to the Board treasury last year \$21,625. The amount apportioned those states for the Board by the National Advisory Committee is \$45,300.

*We suggest consideration of this matter by the Board and a resolution*

permissive in character, to become operative at such time as the Prudential Committee shall determine.

*Young People's Department.* The activity of this department has been reduced somewhat during the absence of Mr. Hicks upon his foreign tour, the oversight being assumed by the Home Secretary. Nearly all the regular lines of work have been maintained and pursued so far as the time of the Home Secretary has allowed, such as Mission Study Classes, Financial Cultivation of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, Station Plan, Summer Assemblies. Mr. Hicks resumed control August 1, and the department at once became active in securing from the Sunday schools the \$6,000 needed for the building and equipment of the new *Hiram Bingham*, the little vessel for the Gilbert Islands which Captain Walkup will use for his touring work, and which has been allowed by the Prudential Committee. It is hoped every member of this Board will interest himself in bringing this appeal before such Sunday schools as he may be able to influence. The last Sunday in October, which for years has been recognized as American Board Day, is set apart for the appeal to be presented in the schools of the denomination.

The Committee rejoice over such a growth of interest in young people's work among our benevolent societies and such a spirit of coöperation as make possible a proposition looking to the joint cultivation of the young people by a secretary representing all the societies and supported by them *pro rata*. If this plan goes through, as now seems likely, we shall be relieved of much of the work which now, for five years, has been carried on by our very efficient department for this work.

*Woman's Boards.* It is hardly necessary to say that the three Woman's Boards have cared for the interests intrusted to them with the zeal and success which have characterized their work since its beginning. Their increasing hold upon the women and young women of the churches, and their steadily enlarging receipts, bear witness to the incalculable value of their work.

*Laymen's Missionary Movement.* From what has already been said it is evident that the Home Department of the Board is working in the fullest sympathy with the Laymen's Missionary Movement and planning to coöperate with this new agency in grateful recognition of its value. The Movement is still in its initial stages, and during the past two years has been in a sense "finding itself." It has, however, done much more than this, in that in certain cities and sections it has conducted campaigns which have transformed the situation as to interest and participation of laymen in the foreign missionary enterprise. From the first the Movement has been loyal to the Boards, recognizing no other object than the advancing of the interests of such Boards. As a result of the two years of incessant toil on the part of their leaders, it has become apparent that the best results can be achieved by linking the Movement with the Home Departments of the Boards in all extensive campaigns. A year of interdenominational activity has accordingly been mapped out on this line. The campaigns projected for 1908-09, beginning with Boston in November, carry the laymen's propaganda into sections of the *country where the work should be peculiarly valuable to our own Board.*



### *Candidates*

It has been, on the whole, a fruitful year in securing missionary reinforcements, although we are not able to report as many appointees as during the year previous. In 1906-07 the Committee appointed thirty-eight new missionaries, of whom nineteen were adopted by the Woman's Boards. This year we have appointed twenty-nine, and of these nine are assigned to the Woman's Boards. The number of appointees, however, does not fully represent the activity of the Committee and of the Home Department in the matter of securing reinforcements, in view of the fact that frequently candidates are approved after the presentation of their papers, but are not at once appointed to any particular mission. The conference of new missionaries last spring was the largest we have held, there being twenty-eight in attendance. Classifying the appointees who are to work directly under the American Board, we find that there are six ordained men, three physicians, one instructor, and nine wives or ladies betrothed to missionaries.

The average term of service for our missionaries is twenty years, and in order to keep our ranks full, without adding to the force, we require about twenty-eight new missionaries per year. The year past, therefore, barely maintains this average. It should be remembered, however, that for a number of years we have fallen considerably below this figure, so that our ranks have been depleted in several missions. We have, therefore, on hand an accumulated list of vacancies. At the present time we are looking for not less than sixty new missionaries, not including wives. Of these, twenty-one are men and thirty-nine unmarried women. The list of those needs which have been allowed by the Prudential Committee, and for which candidates are being sought by the Home Department, includes an impressive variety. Under our call for men we include fifteen ordained missionaries, three educational missionaries, two physicians, and one industrial superintendent. Under the positions calling for unmarried women we include five physicians, three nurses, seven kindergartners, four normal teachers, one science teacher, twelve general teachers, and seven evangelistic workers. The lack of suitable candidates offering themselves for these sixty positions creates one of the most serious problems before your Committee, and we are anxious to impress this fact upon our constituency, and especially upon the educational institutions from which our candidates are usually drawn. The opposite impression seems to have gained wide currency, namely, that there are more candidates offering themselves to the Board than the Board is able to send. While this may be true of certain foreign boards, it is not true of our own. The meaning of this fact to our work may easily be understood when it is stated that in China we have been unable to bring our force up to the point where it was before the Boxer revolution. We have not even supplied all the vacancies created through the martyrdom of our missionaries in Shansi. When we consider the unparalleled situation in China, arising from the new political conditions, it is apparent that our failure to send out the needed reinforcements may involve the loss of the

greatest opportunity which can ever come to the Board in that land of promise. It means more than this, however, because our missionaries working with reduced number, exerting themselves to make up for our failure to send reënforcements, are in grave danger of breaking down under the strain. In fact, we may say in regard to nearly all of our missions that the breaking of the health of our workers on account of our inability to supply recruits is one of the most serious and at the same time saddest problems we are called upon to face. It seems almost incredible that for a country like China, with its present extraordinary opportunity, we are unable to secure the needed workers. It must be remembered, of course, that the Board rigidly adheres to its high standard of qualifications for missionaries, such a standard of physical, intellectual, spiritual, and social requirements as guarantees that our missionaries shall be as carefully selected a company of people as exists in the world. We consider that it is better to send a smaller force into the field than to enlarge the number of our workers at the expense of quality in the work.

The missionaries appointed during the year have been as follows:—

*South African Mission:* Rev. and Mrs. Walter Foss, sailed September 19.

*West Central Africa:* Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D.

*European Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. C. Telford Erickson, sailed August 1.

*Central Turkey:* Mary Christie Rogers, Kate E. Ainslie, Sara Louise Peck, Emily F. Richter, all sailed.

*Eastern Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. Harrison A. Maynard, Miss Eunice M. Atkins, sailed August 1; Miss Caroline Silliman and Miss Ellen W. Catlin, sailed September 16.

*Marathi:* Rev. Arthur Andrews McBride, sailed May 30, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson, to sail October 27.

*Madura:* Mrs. Harriet Hyde Zumbro, sailed November 25, 1907; Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, sailed October 3; Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, to sail October 24.

*North China:* Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, Marian G. MacGown, sailed September 15; Florence Cutler Eastman, to go out this fall.

*Shansi:* Percy T. Watson, M.D., Clara B. French.

*Japan:* Mr. and Mrs. Dana I. Grover, sailed August 11.

*Philippines:* Dr. and Mrs. Charles T. Sibley, sailed January 7.

Rev. D. Miner Rogers, who was appointed the year before, sailed with his wife on September 8; and Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, also appointed last year, is to sail with Mrs. Eastman some time this fall.

In addition to the above regularly appointed missionaries, we have sent out for a limited term of service in educational work the following:—

Mr. Harry Clinton York, as instructor in Jaffna College, Ceylon.

Mr. Arthur E. Harper, as instructor in Euphrates College, Harpoot, Eastern Turkey.

Mr. Leo C. Lake, as instructor in Anatolia College, Marsovan, Western Turkey.

Mr. George McDonald, as instructor in the Boys' School at Bardezag, Western Turkey.

Mr. Fred F. Hall, as normal superintendent in Natal.

The Home Department has also been utilized by the Woman's Boards in securing several young lady teachers who have gone out for a limited term.

*New Manual.* During the year the Committee have carefully revised the Manual for Missionary Candidates, in a desire to bring it into conformity with certain changed practices which have come about in the 'dealings of the Home Department with applicants for missionary service. We feel now that our method of procedure in this matter is the best that we can devise, and we rejoice in the increasingly helpful, and at the same time effective relations which exist between the Board and these consecrated young people who are offering their services.

*Returning Missionaries.* The missionaries returning to their respective fields have been as follows:—

*South Africa:* Miss Caroline E. Frost.

*West Central Africa:* Miss Sarah Stimpson, Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Rev. and Mrs. Thomas W. Woodside.

*European Turkey:* Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke.

*Western Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. Henry S. Barnum, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Miss Charlotte P. Halsey, Miss Mary I. Ward, Miss Emily McCallum, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest C. Partridge.

*Central Turkey:* Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D.

*Eastern Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. R. S. Stapleton.

*Madura:* Rev. W. M. Zumbro, Miss Helen Chandler, Rev. and Mrs. John S. Chandler, Rev. and Mrs. John J. Banninga, Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Jeffery, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Van Allen.

*Ceylon:* Rev. and Mrs. Giles G. Brown.

*Foochow:* Miss Elsie M. Garretson.

*South China:* Mrs. Charles A. Nelson.

*North China:* Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann, Mrs. W. S. Ament.

*Japan:* Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Taylor, Mrs. Harriet M. Clark, Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Miss A. H. Bradshaw, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. De Forest, Miss Mary B. Daniels, Rev. H. B. Newell, Rev. and Mrs. Hilton Pedley.

*Spain:* Miss Mary L. Page.

*Micronesia:* Rev. and Mrs. Irving M. Channon.

### *Publications*

For convenience, the work of the Editorial Department is treated here, although in its operation it is distinct from the Home Department. Naturally the two lines of effort are intimately connected, and in what is said below it will be seen that at certain points they actually merge. The problem is that of furnishing information and inspiration to our large, varied, and widely scattered constituency by means of the printed page. The problem is by no means an easy one, in these days of multitudinous newspapers and magazines, and of many interests tending to crowd out attention to so far-off *and ideal a work as that of foreign missions.* On the other hand, we have

the advantage of a rapidly growing interest on the part of the reading public in world affairs. The days of provincialism among intelligent men are gone. The Church certainly has a special opportunity to make known her world-wide work, and to bring close home to Christian people the claims of our universal Redeemer.

In order to adequately cover this need, we are issuing a series of publications which may to some seem excessive, but which we think we can not only justify, but show to be efficient in every feature. Each publication has a special aim and a special constituency in view. Corporate Members and pastors, of course, receive nearly all of these as a matter of information as to what the Board is doing. They should realize, however, that many in our churches see only one of these publications, and that, unfortunately, the vast majority see none at all.

*The Missionary Herald* speaks for itself, as it has for nearly a hundred years, as our official organ, a missionary magazine, we think, of the first rank, a credit to the Board and to the cause. We feel that its influence might be greatly extended were its friends to interest themselves in securing subscriptions in their churches. There might easily be a club of ten subscribers or more in every considerable church, and yet we have only eighty-eight such clubs today. We earnestly urge every Corporate Member to ascertain if there is a *Herald* Club in his own church, and if not to arrange for its organization. All that is needed is one reliable person who each year will solicit and forward subscriptions.

While the editor, Rev. W. E. Strong, is engaged upon the history of the Board, we have been enabled to secure the services of Rev. James F. Brodie as assistant editor, the value of whose work has been apparent in the last few numbers.

*Congregational Work.* We are under the impression that the value of this inexpensive paper, issued jointly by the seven benevolent organizations of the denomination, is not appreciated as it should be. Circulating to the extent of 30,000 among many who do not or cannot take the *Herald*, it has won for itself a large place in many families, and consequently in our esteem. The paper, of late, has been decidedly improved, and we think should prove more and more useful.

*Envelope Series.* This is a little magazine which, by issuing quarterly and maintaining a subscription list, we are enabled to send out under government second-class mail rates. It contains articles, sketches, etc., which would be too long for the *Herald*, and which we would otherwise be obliged to issue as leaflets, at much increased cost. At the same time, as an organ of the Home Department it has a special ministry in furnishing in convenient form such literature as the special needs of the department may call for.

*Pastors' Series.* This is a new and unique venture in the field of missionary publications, which at once leaped into favor with the pastors. It is issued twice a year and sent exclusively to pastors by the Home Secretary. Its purpose is to furnish them with missionary material carefully selected with reference to homiletical effect, so as to stimulate effective preaching

on missions. At the same time it furnishes an economical means of communication and discussion between the Home Secretary and the men who must really bear the burden of this work on its home side. Undoubtedly such a publication ought not to be necessary, but undoubtedly it is.

*The News Bulletin.* This, also, is an organ of the Home Department, which has won a distinct place for itself, not only in its own special field, but among the friends of the Board generally. Its prime purpose is to furnish, four times a year, in brief and readable form, the most important and telling news from the field. It is mailed to a very large number of men who see no other missionary literature; and we have reason to believe that many of them read it. It is this information coming to them through the year that inclines many of them to respond to our financial appeals when some special stress is upon us, as at the close of the last year. The News Bulletin furnishes the basis in missionary knowledge for our appeals, and at the same time prepares the way for the *Missionary Herald*.

*Leaflets.* In the realm of general leaflets we have added several new publications to take the place of those which have become outdated, and to meet one or two needs not before supplied. The list is as follows: Annual Sermon, Annual Report, "Something for the Brotherhood to Do," "The American Board and Your Will," "The Testimony of a Prominent Business Man," "The New Era of Missions," "Facts and Figures as to our World Work, 1908," "Quick Returns from Micronesia," "Specimens of the Fruit," "From the East and from the West," "His Book," "First Medical Experiences in Africa," "The Call of the Little Islands," "The Medical Missionary," "Ing-hok Station Circular," "The Naturalization of Christianity in the Far East."

Some of these leaflets are of great worth. We would especially mention "The Medical Missionary," written by Secretary Barton, in which are set forth in attractive form facts and descriptions of the remarkable work being done by our medical missionaries. This pamphlet, carefully placed, should secure many new friends for our hospital work. We would urge every Corporate Member to secure a copy to read and pass along. Another pamphlet, just issued, is a reprint of the article by Prof. Edward C. Moore, in a recent number of the *Harvard Theological Review*, entitled, "The Naturalization of Christianity in the Far East." The treatment of the theme is peculiarly calculated to interest and instruct the more thoughtful students of missionary policy and work.

*History.* We are happy to report progress being made upon the shorter popular history of the Board, which was called for by the resolutions of the Board in 1906. The guarantee fund of \$5,000 to cover the expense of the work has been secured, and the Committee asked our Editorial Secretary, Rev. W. E. Strong, to devote his time, for the most part, to the writing of the book. Our expectation is that it will be issued for the Board's centennial, and that it will find a large reading among our own constituents and also among friends of missions generally.

*Administration*

Special matters relating to the Corporate Membership of the Board, under our new form of election, will be brought to the attention of the Board in the Report of the Committee on New Corporate Members. It is customary, however, for the Home Department Report to mention the names of such members of the Board as have died during the year. The list is as follows:—

*Necrology.* Rev. James G. Vose, D.D., of Rhode Island, elected in 1877; Rev. Albert H. Plumb, D.D., of Massachusetts, elected in 1881; Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, D.D., of New York, elected in 1883; Pres. Henry Hopkins, D.D., of Massachusetts, elected in 1888; George H. Rust, of Minnesota, elected in 1890; Hon. Henry E. Cobb, of Massachusetts, elected in 1895; Rev. Homer T. Fuller, D.D., of New York, elected in 1896; Rev. Franklin S. Hatch, of Massachusetts, elected in 1897; Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D., of Massachusetts, elected in 1897; Charles R. Burt, of Connecticut, elected in 1902. Surely a distinguished list.

Dr. Vose, of Providence, was our senior Corporate Member in Rhode Island, having come upon the Board in 1877. In 1893 he was elected to the Prudential Committee, in which connection he continued until 1899. During these critical years he was faithful in his attendance upon the meetings, a wise counselor, and absolutely devoted to the highest welfare of the Board.

Dr. Plumb was one of the most devoted and efficient Corporate Members this Board has known. As member of the Prudential Committee from 1882 to 1903, during a part of which time he was also Chairman of the Committee, he rendered a service of a conspicuous nature. In attention to details, devotion to all the interests of the Board, and loyalty to convictions, he was unsurpassed.

The special relation to the Board of Pres. Henry Hopkins of Williams College, as a Corporate Member since 1888, and as Vice-President of the Board from 1900 to 1906, makes it appropriate to call attention to his conspicuous services in the interests of foreign missions, and to make grateful mention of the strong affection in which he held the Board and all its affairs.

Of Mr. George H. Rust, of Minneapolis, it may be said that his zeal for foreign missions amounted almost to a passion. A few weeks before his death he had completed a tour of the world, taken for the express purpose of investigating missionary work in connection with the commission sent out by the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Upon arriving at Boston he reported to the Prudential Committee as to his observations upon the work of our missionaries, and one of his last services was rendering a similar report at the prayer meeting of Plymouth Church in Minneapolis.

In the death of Mr. Henry E. Cobb, of Massachusetts, the Board loses one who had been a Corporate Member since 1895, and who rendered efficient service as auditor for the past nine years.

In regard to Dr. Fuller, no better tribute can be expressed than by referring to the *fact that his last words*, uttered on the morning of the day



in which he passed away, were a prayer for the extension of Christ's kingdom throughout the earth, and for a blessing upon the American Board.

Rev. Franklin S. Hatch, elected in 1897, took a special interest in the Board because of his intimate knowledge of our work in India, gained from a residence in that land; and many are those whose interest in this work may be traced to his intelligent enthusiasm.

Rev. Reuben Thomas, D.D., needs no mention here in order for us to recall his advocacy, in a leading pulpit of the denomination, of all that this Board stands for and is attempting to do. He will be particularly remembered as the eloquent preacher of the Board at the meeting in Grinnell, Io., in 1904. ●

Of these, and the others also, it may truly be said that they held membership in this Board not only as a great honor, but as a serious responsibility, and that their services will be sadly missed in coming days.

*Committee Meetings.* At the last meeting of the Board no one was elected to the Prudential Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Edward Whitin, the choice of his successor having been left to the Prudential Committee. The Committee have not exercised this privilege, and this vacancy still exists. The Committee have held about the usual number of meetings, and have been concerned over such a multitude of questions and issues as to make it impracticable to characterize the year in any particular way. The docket for the Tuesday meeting is frequently a very long one, containing many questions referred to sub-committees and special matters, sometimes forty and fifty in number, at a single meeting. One of the greatest privileges of the Committee has been the reception of missionaries returning from their fields and listening to their statements as to the needs and conditions of the work. Many have been the inspiring moments when these brethren from abroad have imparted to us their own enthusiasm and joy in the great undertaking. The relations of the Committee to the officers of the Board have been entirely harmonious, and we have reason to think that the Board as now constituted in its various departments is an effective organization. We are glad to know that societies of other denominations have been making a study of our organization and methods with reference to improving their own.

*Centennial.* We think that the Board may wish to express some opinion at this meeting as to the place of our meeting in 1910, which will be our centennial year. The plan of having all the Congregational Benevolent Societies hold their meetings in conjunction with the triennial session of the National Council, which was followed last year at Cleveland, seems to meet with general approval. Its advantages are so obvious as to outweigh the slight difficulties which such a plan entails. The more do we regret that a question should be raised as to whether it would be best for our Board to take its centennial meeting to a point so far removed from the center of our constituency as Kansas City. In view of the special importance of this occasion to the Board itself, and also having in mind the fact that it will be not only the centennial of this particular Board, but

also of the foreign missionary movement in America, and hence an occasion in which other Boards will naturally be interested, we would raise the question whether we should not follow the plan which has been in mind for many years, of holding the 1910 meeting in the city of Boston. The Board having met in this city for its fiftieth and seventy-fifth anniversaries, it has been practically taken for granted that the centennial would be held there also.

In view of the near approach of the Board's centennial, we consider it is none too early to call attention to the importance of our utilizing the entire year leading up to the anniversary in special ways looking to the better establishment of this work in the minds and hearts of our constituents. We think it will be recognized by all that the year 1909-10 should be a great missionary year in the history of the Board, especially in the matter of the support of the home churches. We should begin planning at once for an extensive educational campaign looking to ushering in the new century on a much broader basis than that which prevails at present.

### *The Outlook*

That the great problem of missions at the present time is to be found in the attitude of the home churches, rather than in the difficulties of the foreign field, has been stated so frequently as to have become an axiom in this work. In nearly every foreign board the emphasis has been shifted from the foreign to the home department. The problems on the field which gave such anxiety to our fathers—problems of missionary method and opportunity, problems arising from the attitude of non-Christian nations to us and our attitude towards them—these, to a large extent, have been solved. We have today what may properly be called a science of missions. The foreign societies of the various denominations are working in harmonious relations and upon principles so well established as to practically constitute the work one great enterprise of the Church of Christ. What is the prospect at home? What is there upon the horizon which gives promise that we in America will do our full part and meet the challenge of the open world and the united front of the missionary host? Let us have clearly in mind that no mere holding of our own can for one moment be considered an adequate response of the church. Nor will it do for us to progress by easy marches, as though the opportunity could wait upon our convenience. The situation abroad has changed immeasurably in the past eight years. It can hardly be called the old situation at all. Consequently the problem is that of some fairly proportionate advance in gifts on the part of those who remain at home. By the nature of the case, the campaign must be an aggressive one if it is to succeed. We emphasize this fact because there is a sentiment prevailing in certain quarters that Congregationalists are doing all that can be expected of them in the foreign work, that more money should not be counted upon for this section of our work as a denomination. Some are even under *the impression* that the American Board is in a pros-



perous condition, being quite oblivious of the fact that for thirteen years—the years, too, of greatest missionary opportunity since the days of the apostles—we have been unable to advance our appropriations for general work.

It has been stated again and again that the Board must have a million dollars a year even to conduct its work on a modest scale. This estimate has been indorsed by the National Advisory Committee and given to the churches through the Apportionment Plan. Surely no smaller amount can be considered for a moment as affording a proper goal for immediate effort, while we should expect and plan for even larger things in years to come. The point is that the churches as such, representing the rank and file of the givers, must materially advance their gifts if the home problem is to be at all adequately met.

It should also be kept clearly in mind that, under the favorable conditions existing in foreign lands, the higher educational institutions must be developed to an extent not anticipated in the days of smaller things. What the Christian colleges are to America, these higher missionary institutions are to be to the nearer and farther East. Moreover, as our American colleges have become what they are through the large gifts of men and women of wealth, so we must look beyond the churches to individuals of means who will equip and endow our colleges and seminaries in other lands. The American Board is conducting eighteen colleges, every one of which is capable of unlimited growth and a power for good simply incalculable. In view of what is demanded of a modern, efficient college in any land, it is out of the question for us to expect that this situation can be met by the increase of gifts from the churches. We must seek and expect large donations from those who have been intrusted with wealth. We believe that there are many such who are looking about for a suitable opportunity to invest their property for the glory of God and the highest good of humanity. In view of the remarkable economy of educational work abroad, it costing only about one-tenth of what a similar work would cost in America, and considering the opportunity our American Board colleges have for shaping the spiritual and intellectual life of whole nations and for training the leaders in the kingdom movements of the day, considering, also, how widely the field of educational investment has been covered here at home, we believe there must be those who have the means and whose hearts God shall touch to do this thing. The opportunity is sublime. Its greatness defies description. It would seem to rest in the power of a single person of large wealth to build an institution which shall determine the spiritual life of millions of people. Must such a chance go begging long? We believe God has vastly greater things in store for this work than most of us have dreamed of.

It is a time for optimism, for large plans, for earnest work, for noble self-sacrifice. As Adoniram Judson said at the beginning of the modern missionary era, when everything seemed dark, and he was asked as to the prospects of the work, "The prospects are as bright as the promises of God." Many feel that the supreme need in this work is not planning or organization, or

even missionary intelligence, but a baptism of the Holy Spirit, that until our churches are awakened into new spiritual life we cannot hope to see an advance in missionary zeal and achievement. Your Committee realize, perhaps as few can, the present dearth of earnest spiritual living and zeal for the things of Christ which characterizes the epoch through which the church is passing. We hold it as a fundamental principle of our faith that without the genuine Christian motive acting as an imperative upon Christian conduct we cannot hope to extend such an ideal enterprise as this. We long, we pray, we wait for such a quickening as our churches have never known. We believe there are to come again times of refreshing from the Lord. We confidently pledge every member and friend of this Board, which was born in prayer, to throw his influence, reënforced from above, into every effort looking to the deepening and broadening of the spiritual life in our midst.

At the same time, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that God expects us to make use of such practical agencies as he has placed within our reach, agencies which may both stimulate the spiritual life and become the channels of its operation. While we wait for the great outpouring of life and power from above, we are not justified in remitting our toil, but rather compelled to devise such plans and put forth such efforts as our best wisdom may direct. Let those who realize the impoverished condition of the church be the readier to apply such power as may be at hand, in the hope and belief that thus can God hasten the brighter day. At this point we would quote the Apostle of the movement in which we find ourselves engaged. When William Carey proposed at Northampton his great thesis that "the command given to the apostles to teach all nations is obligatory on all succeeding ministers to the end of the world, seeing that the accompanying promise was of equal extent," he was met by the reply "that nothing could be done before another Pentecost, when an effusion of miraculous gifts, including the gift of tongues, would give effect to the commission of Christ as at first." Mr. Carey's best answer to this counsel was in his famous tract which bore the title, "An Inquiry into the Obligations of Christians *to Use Means* for the Conversion of the Heathen."

The American Board also believes in using means to make effective the command of Christ in our own day. Such means as have been referred to in this report, and such as may be decided upon from time to time, it should be our study and prayer to bring into full accord with the plans and methods of God, that they may be true instruments of the Spirit. Earnestly praying for wisdom and help in all these things, we expect to go forward into the new year and those that may follow with Christian optimism and courage.

## Home Department

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1907-1908

States.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M.	A. B. C. F. M.		W. B. M.		Legacies.	Totals.
						Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Societies and individuals.	Sunday schools.		
Maine . . . . .	264	147	93	2	26	\$5,063	\$250	\$4,813	\$162	\$51,000	\$44,000
New Hampshire . . . . .	187	151	124	3	10	9,016	943	8,073	15	2,800	15,846
Vermont . . . . .	213	167	130	1	18	6,966	944	6,022	67	2,743	10,109
Massachusetts . . . . .	606	539	456	3	38	100,576	3,272	97,304	823	87,000	263,078
Rhode Island . . . . .	43	38	20	..	8	3,777	134	3,643	625	100	4,519
Totals . . . . .	1,313	1,082	823	6	102	\$128,387	\$4,513	\$123,874	\$1,602	\$120,643	\$339,557

## REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT

Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary, makes the following report from the Middle District (including Connecticut and Ohio and the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with office at the Congregational Rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York):—

The three events of the year worthy of note are as follows:—

1. The Board meeting in Cleveland was largely attended, the program was equal to the best, and the churches, especially in Ohio, were well represented. There is a feeling, however, of disappointment when one finds a loss of \$4,524.28 in the contributions from Ohio, of which \$886.41 are from the living. One is inclined to ask some such questions as the following: Have we overestimated the influence of the Annual Meeting as an agency in increasing receipts? Do we lose, to a degree, the power of instruction and inspiration which characterized the meetings of the Board in former years by sandwiching it in as a part of the National Council? Let us hope and pray that the approaching meeting, which also comes within the bounds of the Middle District, may prove a rich blessing to the churches.

2. The great conference in Carnegie Hall on April 20, 1908, under the auspices of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, presided over by Mr. John R. Mott, and with addresses by Secretary Taft, President Capen, J. Campbell White, and others, was a meeting of great power and we believe far-reaching in results. Through the courtesy of the Committee of Arrangements, we had the privilege of filling six hundred seats with a selected list of our leading laymen. The address of Secretary Taft delivered on that occasion has been widely distributed.

3. Embracing the opportunity afforded by the Carnegie Hall meeting, a conference of the leading laymen of the Reformed Church of America and the Congregational churches of the Middle District was held in the Marble Collegiate Church on the afternoon of April 20. This conference was attended by about five hundred laymen, two hundred of whom remained for the banquet at the Martha Washington Hotel. Two things were accomplished in addition to the delightful fellowship which was greatly enjoyed by all, namely: (a) a Joint Committee was formed representing the two denominations, with instructions to arrange for similar meetings in the future; (b) the laymen of the Congregational denomination created a Central Committee representing the Middle District, with headquarters in New York, to plan a campaign and otherwise to work in harmony with the Laymen's Missionary Movement. We have every reason to anticipate great results, especially in swelling the receipts for the treasury of the American Board, in this awakening among the laymen of our churches. With this movement so thoroughly organized, and with leaders who take a statesmanlike view of the work and its needs and who are full of missionary enthusiasm, has not the hour struck for a great forward movement?

*Field Work.* Your Secretary has been trying up to the limit of his time

## Home Department

MIDDLE DISTRICT—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1907-1908

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M.	A. B. C. P. M.			W. B. M.			Legacies.	Totals.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Societies and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
Connecticut . . . . .	331	280	241	3	1	20	\$48,638.35	\$1,062.40	\$1,237.45	\$37,744.22	\$512.94	\$740.75	\$16,517.50	\$97,304.90
New York . . . . .	304	210	132	3	4	42	23,455.07	968.12	424.45	13,874.66	781.28	540.46	110,946.76	151,036.90
Ohio . . . . .	282	178	125	1	1	28	12,081.23	340.84	246.00	8,088.40	316.92	376.10	1,319.50	23,909.69
Pennsylvania . . . . .	119	40	26	1	1	7	2,971.39	219.10	80.00	450.50	1.00	31.00	4,156.11	7,901.10
New Jersey . . . . .	47	30	25	1	..	2	5,456.60	368.15	191.00	2,321.37	90.00	43.25	680.00	9,407.37
Maryland, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, and West Virginia . . . .	19	14	10	1	..	..	1,486.26	97.72	73.21	1,125.80	40.30	43.50	1,371.33	4,190.02
Southern States . . . . .	210	36	24	3	..	3	732.87	16.24	13.01	278.50	..	36.32	..	1,068.44
Totals . . . . .	1,293	768	563	10	7	102	\$94,787.07	\$3,611.36	\$2,307.12	\$54,084.45	\$1,642.34	\$1,111.98	\$135,738.10	\$239,880.32

and strength to meet the many calls for his services in all parts of his field, except the Southern Atlantic States. In addition to addresses in the churches and before associations and conferences, he has spoken often in colleges and seminaries, at union missionary meetings, ladies' meetings, men's clubs, Congregational Clubs, also at Lake Mohonk and Northfield. Most acceptable and efficient services have been rendered by the following missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury, Rev. George W. Hinman, Rev. William B. Stelle, and Mrs. Alice M. Williams, of China; Rev. John H. De Forest, D.D., Rev. Horatio B. Newell, D.D., Rev. Hilton Pedley, and Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, of Japan; Rev. John S. Chandler, Rev. John J. Banninga, Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Frank Van Allen, M.D., Rev. William W. Wallace, Rev. Justin E. Abbott, D.D., Rev. Henry Fairbank, and Rev. Lorin S. Gates, of India; Rev. and Mrs. Giles G. Brown, of Ceylon; Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. Stapleton, Rev. Royal M. Cole, Rev. Thomas D. Christie, D.D., Rev. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., and Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, of Turkey; Rev. James D. Taylor, Rev. T. W. Woodside, and Rev. Fred R. Bunker, of Africa.

*Illustrated Lectures.* The eighteen sets of lantern slides illustrating native customs, mission schools and colleges, churches, hospitals, and other lines of work in the foreign field have been in constant use by pastors and others during the year. No fewer than two hundred lectures have been given within the district during the year with the aid of these pictures. The reports indicate that churches and halls are often crowded, and that many who have not hitherto cared for mission work in other lands have become deeply and, let us hope, permanently interested.

The Coöperating Committee, who have for many years rendered most efficient service, is composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Charles A. Hull, Esq., Dyer B. Holmes, Esq., Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Prof. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., Rev. William Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., Charles A. Baker, Esq., and Hon. John H. Perry.

The officers of the Board in Boston, as in previous years, have often spoken within the bounds of the district during the year, and have always received a most cordial welcome. President Capen, among other tours, has met engagements as far south as Atlanta, where under his inspiring leadership the Central Congregational Church has increased its pledges from \$100 to nearly \$1,000.

### *Analysis of Donations*

1. The receipts from all sources have been \$293,880.32, which is a gain of \$70,497.15 over last year. This gain, however, is due to legacies, which amount to \$135,732.10, an increase of \$95,300.66 over the previous year.

The legacy of \$95,000 from the late D. Willis James came into our treasury this year. This is the last gift from a noble man, one of the best friends the Board has ever had. His gifts prior to his death were never less than \$5,000 any year during the last thirty years, and some years they amounted to \$30,000 and even \$50,000. The cause represented by the Board

is in great need of other laymen of large means who will imitate, both in spirit and giving, the example of this Christian merchant.

2. The contributions from Sunday schools show a loss of \$423.04 in sums contributed directly to the Board, and a gain of \$240.90 in contributions to the Woman's Board, making a net loss of \$182.14.

3. The contributions from the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor show a gain of \$231.40 from direct contributions to the Board and a loss of \$133.55 in gifts to the Woman's Board, making a net gain of \$97.85. One cannot but feel a keen sense of disappointment that so little is being done for this cause by the young people of our Christian Endeavor Societies and the thousands of children and youth in our Sunday schools. Our contributions from these sources suffer greatly when compared with the gifts made by other denominations, and this notwithstanding special efforts have been made to instruct our youth along these lines.

4. There has been a loss of \$22,254.70 from churches and individuals, a loss of \$182.14 from Sunday schools, a loss from the Woman's Board of \$2,463.82, making a total loss from living donors of \$24,900.66.

No doubt the shrinkage in receipts is largely due to two causes: (a) the presidential year, which is deeply absorbing the thought of our people, making it difficult to interest them in foreign missions; and (b) the financial distress which has come to so many individuals and churches, making it impossible for them to do what they have done in previous years.

5. It should be understood that the amounts raised in New York and New Jersey for the Talas Hospital, Turkey, the American Hospital at Constantinople, and the Mindanao Medical Association are not included in the above tables, since each of these organizations has a separate treasurer.

6. The most conspicuous advance made in any state and by any organization has been made by the New York Branch of the Woman's Board, who report an increase from all sources over the previous year of \$2,925.84. If there had been a similar increase on the part of all the churches and missionary societies throughout the country, the Board would have no debt to report, and many of the urgent calls from the field for reënforcements could be met.

For the army of devoted friends who give time and money, sympathy and prayer, that this work may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor, we are profoundly grateful. Under the leadership of the Holy Spirit, without whom we cannot succeed, may we not hope and expect that when we celebrate the centennial of the Board we shall have the enthusiastic support of all our pastors, and especially of all our laymen, upon whom we must depend for an increase of gifts worthy of such a cause and of a missionary society with such a noble history.



## REPORT FROM THE INTERIOR DISTRICT

### *Outline of Work*

Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D.D., Secretary for the Interior District, reports as follows:—

During the past year more than ordinary emphasis has been laid upon field work among the churches. This has doubtless been stimulated by the fact that a somewhat larger number than usual of able missionaries has been available for such work, and apparently, also, by the recent return of the District Secretary from a tour among our foreign missions. Work from the office as a center has undoubtedly suffered somewhat from almost constant absence during considerable periods. But the value of this field work, though not always calculable in dollars and cents, is generally recognized as useful in giving publicity to our work, promoting favor, and diffusing information by the living voice.

Among the returned missionaries who have given us substantial aid in this district I should name Rev. Fred R. Bunker, of Africa, who spent several months among the churches of Michigan; Rev. John J. Banninga, of India, who also made numerous addresses in Michigan and elsewhere; Rev. F. E. Jeffery, of India, who completed an extended tour arranged for him through Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota; Rev. H. B. Newell, of Japan, who filled a similar series of engagements in other parts of Illinois and Iowa; Rev. E. C. Partridge, of Turkey, who made a large number of addresses in Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas; Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, of Turkey, who, in addition to work in Michigan, led an energetic campaign through Wisconsin; and Rev. Dr. De Forest, who spent some ten days, crowded with engagements, in Chicago and vicinity. In addition to the foregoing, Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D., of Japan, and Rev. J. S. Chandler, of India, have visited this district, and have given a valuable message, publicly and privately, as the way has opened.

The District Secretary has received more invitations than it was possible to accept, but has addressed five state associations, various local conferences, a large number of important churches, several gatherings of men, two summer assemblies—Williams Bay and Frankfort—and probably a dozen assemblies under the auspices of the Woman's Board or its auxiliaries, including state branches and the annual meeting of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. I am thinking of making friendly reprisals during the coming year by asking some of their excellent missionaries to speak for us!

There have been not a few indications of a new awakening among the laymen of our churches. One occasion is recalled when, in the parlors of one of our Wisconsin churches on a Tuesday evening, a hundred and forty-three men came together to listen to an address and for friendly conference; another was a meeting of the Federation of Men's Leagues in an Illinois city, at which, on a Sunday afternoon and evening, in the midst of a pouring rain,



several hundreds of people, mostly men, crowded into the Opera House expressly to hear addresses on the spread of the gospel around the world.

This leads me to add a word concerning the Laymen's Missionary Movement as related to this district. Early in December an important conference was held in Chicago, attended by about seventy men. President Capen and Dr. Patton were present and brought a timely and stirring message. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Movement and providing for the appointment of a central committee of laymen, composed of the lay members of the Co-operating Committee and three representatives in each of the states outside of Illinois. This was quickly followed by several meetings and the formation of such a committee, with Mr. E. H. Pitkin as chairman. His well-known energy and efficiency were at once applied, but the necessity of his taking a long vacation early in the spring, for much needed rest, seriously interrupted the work of the committee. But the Wisconsin end of the committee, under the able lead of Senator Whitehead, backed by Hon. O. H. Ingram, pushed the work of correspondence in that state with good results. It is now hoped that certain large interdenominational rallies at leading centers in this district, as planned by the Executive Committee of the Laymen's Movement, will supply inspiration and light for practicable organization within the various denominations.

Considerable use has been made of formal commissioning services in connection with the appointment of new missionaries. These have been occasions of unusual interest, and we are indebted to Rev. Drs. W. E. Barton and E. M. Williams, of Oak Park, Dr. George H. Merrill, of Minneapolis, and Dr. F. A. Noble, together with members of the Woman's Board and the pastors at various places, for their helpful coöperation.

The work at the office has been carried on along accustomed lines. Correspondence, distribution of literature, personal conferences, the sending out of stereopticon slides for which there has been a large demand, and numerous other details have required vigilant attention.

So far as seemed possible, Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies have been urged to coöperate in our foreign missionary work and plans. Earlier plans of calling upon the Christian Endeavor Societies of different states to support their own missionaries have now been entirely discontinued, and the Station Plan urged instead. Not a few pledges have been listed under this plan, but a study of the tables shows that there are as yet no large returns from either Christian Endeavor Societies or Sunday schools. The need of "education" along missionary lines seems not infrequently to be pleaded, in this field and among certain churches, as an excuse for postponing further practical coöperation. It is my own conviction that this is a grievous fallacy, and that *actual giving*, with such instruction and inspiration as naturally attend it at the time, is itself highly educative. The time seems to have come, if we are to save the church of tomorrow for its high function of bringing the world to Christ, when large and practical plans should be devised for obtaining greatly increased gifts from our young people, particularly from the Sunday schools.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

	1906-1907	1907-1908
Donations of churches and individuals through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	\$95,667.06 <sup>1</sup>	\$71,540.58
Donations of Sunday schools through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	2,493.85	2,807.57
Donations of Christian Endeavor Societies through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	2,366.00	2,014.06
	<hr/> \$100,526.91	<hr/> \$76,362.21
Donations of missionary societies through W. B. M. I. . . . .	\$76,054.95 <sup>2</sup>	\$83,271.77
Donations of Sunday schools through W. B. M. I. . . . .	2,618.88	2,833.86
Donations of Christian Endeavor Societies through W. B. M. I. . . . .	5,029.43	4,634.22
	<hr/> \$83,703.26	<hr/> \$90,739.85
Legacies . . . . .	4,766.28	6,318.41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$188,996.45	\$173,420.47

<sup>1</sup> Includes a single donation from Illinois of \$22,000, and another from Oklahoma of \$14,423.32.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a single donation of \$7,500 from Illinois.

*Financial*

1. The receipts of the past year show a falling off in donations from churches and individuals to the direct work of the Board of \$24,126.48; but as offsetting this it is important to bear in mind that during the year 1906-07 there was a single large donation from Illinois of \$22,000 and another from Oklahoma amounting to \$14,423.32. The total contributions for the American Board from Oklahoma this year were only \$65.36—about the usual amount, while an individual gift of \$7,500 from Illinois this year was not sufficient to turn the scale. It thus appears, after allowing for these two large special gifts, that there has been practically no falling off in the ordinary contributions from the churches of this district during the past year, as compared with the year preceding, while eleven of the states show a more or less distinct gain.

2. The number of churches taking public collections has increased by forty-nine, while the number contributing from any source shows a loss of only eight.

3. There has been a slight increase in contributions from Sunday schools and a small decline from Christian Endeavor Societies. I have hope that the growing number of young people taking part in mission study classes will in the near future bring a substantial increase in gifts.

4. During the year 1906-07, the year of your Secretary's absence in the foreign field, the number of churches contributing only through the Woman's Board showed a somewhat remarkable increase of one hundred and forty-two; during the past year such increase appears to have been discontinued, and there has been a decrease of fifteen in churches of that class. Happily, however, the total receipts of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior show a distinct gain. The work of these faithful and courageous women is

## INTERIOR DISTRICT—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1907-1908

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. L.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. L.			Legacies.	Totals.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Societies and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
1 Indiana . . . . .	46	83	10	2	1	19	\$717.31	\$53.00	\$32.50	\$906.37	\$67.88	\$78.80	-	\$1,747.96
2 Michigan . . . . .	331	166	101	5	8	32	9,187.32	377.40	296.40	6,118.51	146.50	339 11	\$675.00	17,930.24
3 Illinois . . . . .	347	283	169	11	11	89	26,986.13	1,057.34	762.82	32,737.66	1,013.04	1,300.93	2,378.75	67,230.51
4 Wisconsin . . . . .	266	186	136	3	5	36	5,059 11	252.65	121.35	6,287.95	231.61	363.94	16.28	12,693.70
5 Iowa . . . . .	315	229	139	4	16	73	6,435.54	266.06	183.05	11,696.00	365.28	679.51	-	20,679.46
6 Minnesota . . . . .	222	139	70	5	3	44	8,744.02	281.19	175.00	5,318.08	345.51	372.80	9,880.00	18,063.90
7 Missouri . . . . .	77	63	33	4	4	26	2,062.26	77.37	51.30	8,189.61	157.11	181.74	-	10,680.29
8 Kansas . . . . .	103	113	58	3	2	40	4,354 11	64.28	43.80	3,099.91	200.65	482.31	-	8,245.06
9 Nebraska . . . . .	201	118	61	3	1	18	3,080.11	86.65	154.48	2,409.45	120.22	151.04	199.80	6,138.75
10 North Dakota . . . . .	189	61	40	1	2	17	567 19	1.00	23.07	805.53	32.29	34 78	-	1,193.69
11 South Dakota . . . . .	172	109	67	1	1	31	597.83	43.45	31.89	1,651.97	71 15	130.96	-	2,367.27
12 Colorado . . . . .	96	51	24	2	4	21	2,196.89	153.06	75.00	2,277.64	77.46	250.59	-	4,590.26
13 Wyoming . . . . .	20	8	2	1	-	6	94 10	-	-	392.08	-	12 84	-	439.02
14 Montana . . . . .	19	10	5	-	-	2	263.50	-	-	56.00	-	-	-	269.50

**INTERIOR DISTRICT—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, Continued**  
**Southern Mississippi States**

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. F.	A. B. C. F. M.			W. B. M. F.			Legacies.	Totals.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Societies and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.		
15 Texas . . . . .	22	8	4	..	..	1	\$285.36	..	..	\$94.00	..	..	..	\$399.36
16 Indian Territory . . . . .	67	27	8	..	..	14	85.38	\$14.45	\$1.00	222.88	\$13.56	\$15.00	..	\$336.30
17 Oklahoma . . . . .	3	2	..	..	1	..	1.00	..	25.00	2.00	..	..	..	28.00
18 Arkansas . . . . .	28	8	4	..	..	1	78.19	7.24	..	49.88	..	..	..	138.41
19 Louisiana . . . . .	20	5	4	..	..	..	99.50	..	5.00	21.30	..	..	..	125.80
20 Kentucky . . . . .	40	10	7	..	..	..	174.11	..	15.00	3.25	..	..	..	192.36
21 Tennessee . . . . .	90	8	5	..	1	..	150.93	10.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	161.93
22 Alabama . . . . .	9	7	1	1	2	..	71.00	60.00	8.70	..	..	..	..	139.70
23 Mississippi . . . . .							(100 miscol.)						..	100.00
Totals . . . . .	2,750	1,648	980	48	62	403	\$71,540.58	\$2,897.37	\$2,014.06	\$88,371.77	\$2,833.86	\$4,834.22	\$6,315.41	\$173,420.47

deserving of high commendation. We must avoid diverting contributions which ought to go through their treasury. With that in mind we must also make it very evident to the churches that the general public collection for foreign missions is the main dependence of the American Board; that a full two-thirds of our total work abroad must be sustained from its treasury; and that therefore about the same proportion of our total foreign missionary offerings should be intrusted to its care.

5. Enough has been said of the financial stringency of the past year and of its diverting political excitements. Such conditions recur at intervals and, though temporarily distressing, ought not to occasion discouragement. Better days are coming. The most vital and permanent powers of the universe are enlisted in this work as in no other.

## REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, D.D., District Secretary, presents the following report from the Pacific Coast District (including Northern and Southern California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii):—

### *The Laymen's Movement*

The distinctive feature of the year on the Pacific coast was the series of Laymen's Conferences held in six of the leading cities. The District Secretary of the Board, acting under the advice of Secretary Patton, inaugurated the Movement and was able to secure the coöperation of the secretaries of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Christian missionary societies. Mr. J. Campbell White accepted the invitation of these united societies and conducted the series in Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego. His addresses were enthusiastically received and a new missionary impulse was given to the men in all these cities. No attempt was made to raise funds during the meetings, but permanent committees were appointed in each city to carry out the plans for a large increase in the offerings to the denominational missionary treasuries.

Up to date the returns from Washington to our treasury show the influence of the Movement more largely than those from any other part of the coast. There is no question about the value of the last year's campaign, but the practical problem of how best to transmute enthusiasm into dollars is not yet solved on the Pacific coast.

### *The Financial Returns*

Under the serious financial stringency and the decrease of legacies by more than \$2,000, the coast district has not only maintained its record of last year, but exceeded it. In the district as a whole there was an increase of nearly eight per cent in gifts from the living. Utah made a gain of

eighty-five per cent, Washington forty-five per cent, Idaho thirty-three per cent, Hawaii thirty per cent, Southern California ten per cent. For various reasons the other parts of the district fell behind last year's record.

### *Work and Workers*

The absence of two members of the Coöperating Committee during a considerable part of the year has thrown the responsibility of devising and executing plans very largely upon the Secretary. The coöperation of leading pastors and laymen in the cities where the laymen's meetings were held was hearty and helpful. In three out of the six cities the chairman of the Laymen's Committee of Arrangements was a member of our church and rendered efficient service. There is an increasing number of pastors in all parts of the district who are working with the Secretary, in full sympathy with the purpose to make the churches more and more responsive to this greatest enterprise in the world.

### *The Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific*

The Woman's Board of the coast has continued its aggressive work and made considerable financial gains in Southern California, Washington, and Oregon. The zeal and persistency displayed by these noble coadjutors of the Board ought to be a constant inspiration to the men of the coast to "go and do likewise."

### *The Office Business*

The requisitions of our missionaries in the Orient for supplies are coming again to the office in the old volume which was lessened somewhat by the San Francisco disaster. The construction of a schooner in San Francisco for our Gilbert Island work, to be called the *Hiram Bingham No. 2*, has been arranged for through this office and is an interesting feature of the closing year. The *Morning Star No. 5* was sent to Seattle early in the year and still remains unsold.

### *Outside Secretarial Service*

The Secretary has had the privilege of giving a course of eight lectures on missions before the students of Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, and is scheduled for a similar course the coming year. His appointment to the chairmanship of the missionary committee in the Northern California State Sunday School Association opens an important field in educational lines.

### *The Forward Look*

The development of a new plan of oversight of missionary contributions by the Association of Northern California will bring a new element into the work for the coming year. The apportionment recommended by the National



Council will have the indorsement of this association, and the proposed advance will thus have a doubly influential appeal to the churches.

A thorough campaign of missionary education for all classes in our churches is greatly needed if we are to have an enlarged and interested constituency. A plan of coöperation in this work is under consideration by the secretaries of all the missionary societies represented on the coast. Deep plowing and wide sowing in faith and prayer will surely invite the sunshine and the dew and rain from above, and bring an abundant harvest.





# THE MISSIONS

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION

BAILUNDU.—William C. Bell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lena H. Bell, Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Miss Helen H. Stover.

KAMUNDONGO.—William H. Sanders, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders, Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Miss Sarah Stimpson.

CHISAMBA.—Walter T. Currie, D.D., *Ordained*; William Cammack, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Amy J. Currie, Mrs. Sarah L. Cammack, M.D., Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville.

OCHILESO.—Thomas W. Woodside, Henry A. Neipp, *Ordained*; Mrs. Emma D. Woodside, Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp.

SACHIKELA (Bagster).—Merlin Ennis, *Ordained*; Mrs. Elisabeth L. Ennis.

*On furlough*.—Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Rev. Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman, Miss Emma C. Redick, Miss Diadem Bell.

(Complete statistics have not been received from this mission.)

This has been an eventful year in the mission. A note in our last annual report announced the death of Rev. William E. Fay, which event occurred at the hospital in Cleveland, O., October 13, while the Board was in session in that city. This was a sore loss to the mission, and was felt deeply by the native Christians, who mourned sincerely when the tidings reached them. Mrs. Fay, with her children, was obliged to remain in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Woodside and Miss Stimpson have returned from their furloughs. Mrs. Stover, accompanied by her daughter, who having finished her studies desired to join her parents in the mission, went in May to England, where they were joined by Mr. Stover; who, though well entitled to a furlough, desired only a brief cessation of labor, purposing to return to Bailundu with his family in the summer. Most unexpectedly, and we may say most unjustly, a document has been received from a high official in the province of Angola forbidding Mr. Stover's return to the province. The order was peremptory and no reason given. On inquiry it was learned that the charge made was that his influence was unfavorable to the government, but no specifications were given. Nothing could be further from the truth than to say that Mr. Stover or any of his associates have been wanting in loyalty to the government under which they have labored. On the contrary, they have aided materially in the promotion of good order and obedience to law. The native Christians in the mission have been the best and most loyal citizens of the district. Representations have been made to our American government concerning this expelling of an American citizen without charges made and much less proven, and the matter will be brought before the officials at Lisbon. It is hoped and it is to be expected that this act will be repudiated by the Portuguese government. The other changes within the past year in the mission force have been the return to the home land of Miss Diadem Bell

and Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Wellman, Dr. Wellman being compelled to return on account of ill health.

*Kamundongo.*—As heretofore reported, a plan has been in mind to remove this station to some other portion of the province. The station has suffered greatly from the opposition of the Portuguese traders in the vicinity, and incendiary fires have destroyed many houses of the native Christians. The natives themselves have desired to remove to Gamba, a place eighty miles from Kamundongo, and many of the families have gone thither, taking what they could of their possessions, and have built themselves temporary houses at the new location. The soil at Kamundongo was not of sufficient fertility to allow the people to live without a great deal of hard labor, which absorbs time and strength. There is no good timber in the vicinity for building, and the natives were eager to find some more favorable place for residence. The mission approved of the removal of the station to Gamba, but the application made to the Portuguese officials was met with flat refusal, no reasons being given. This has been a sore trial to the natives as well as to the mission. Notwithstanding the disappointment caused by this refusal, every department of the work has been kept up at Kamundongo, though the people are fewer in numbers. In the school there have been 114 pupils, with an average attendance of 70. Printing work has gone on with energy; the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles have been printed in good editions, the number of pages thus issued being 316,000.

No physician being located here, Mrs. Sanders has done what she could in the line of medical work.

*Ochilesó.*—At this comparatively new station there has been a large increase in residents. The people from the villages round about have been coming to the station and seeking locations there. The attendance at the school and at the religious services has more than doubled within the year. The absence on furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Woodside has, of course, placed a special burden of work upon Mr. and Mrs. Neipp, but every department seems to have been maintained successfully. Miss Campbell, of Bailundu, has rendered assistance for three months. Fifteen persons have been received into the church on confession, making its present membership 63. The mission school has an enrollment of 130 and an average attendance of 103. Much progress has been shown in the industrial department; several natives have become quite successful in carpentry and other branches. New roads have been made and a new chapel has been built, as well as a house for old widows; bricks have been made and blacksmithing has been taught.

Mr. Neipp has made several short trips into neighboring villages, and the Christian boys upon the place have done faithful work among those villages. Ochilesó seems to be a thoroughly Christian village. Morning and evening prayers are held daily and a midweek service is well attended. The return of Mr. and Mrs. Woodside is anticipated with great joy, and the prospects for the station are very encouraging.

*Bailundu.*—There was a marked quickening of religious life following the Week of Prayer in January last. No large additions have been made

to the church, but the number of catechumens has increased so that at the central station and the outstations they number no less than 121. The Sunday services have been well attended, averaging about 400. Sunday services have also been held by evangelists in the neighboring villages. The gratuitous services of the natives both as evangelists and teachers have been a marked feature of the year. Some of the outstations which are under the care of native evangelists have had unusual prosperity. Epanda is mentioned, where Joseph is in charge; the schools have enrolled no less than 359 pupils, the church is crowded, and there are 14 catechumens. A similar report of the small outstations of Cimbele, Kasipo, and Owambu is given, so that the native work seems most promising.

Mr. Bell has had charge of the dispensary, where there has been an average daily attendance of about 25. In the industrial work a number of lads have been much interested in carpentry, and they are gaining much in personal training, aside from the articles they produce by their skill. The station has sorely missed the presence of Mr. Stover, on his coming to England for a brief respite from labor, and is now deeply distressed over his detention in England. The return of Dr. and Mrs. Stover and the coming of Miss Helen Stover had been greatly anticipated, and it will be a sore blow to this prosperous work if these helpers are not permitted to take up work in the mission.

*Sachikela*.—No government restrictions have been enforced at this station. The *commandante* who issued the orders forbidding prosecution of the work at the station the previous year has visited Sachikela to see what was going on, and made no objections to what he saw. During the year a service has been held every Sunday morning, with audiences varying from 100 to 500; regular evening prayers have also been maintained. Mrs. Ennis has quite a Sunday school and Mr. Ennis has supervised the day school, and the total roll of scholars was 193.

Dr. Wellman having been suffering from physical ailments, the exact nature of which was not determined, it was necessary for him to return to this country with his family about the middle of March. Prior to his leaving he made a trip each month, with Mrs. Wellman, to some of the surrounding districts, where he had uniformly good audiences and very attentive listeners. The large plans for work which the doctor and Mr. Ennis formed have been sadly interrupted under the necessity of the doctor's return to the home land. The work is widely known and teachers are called for in all directions. The position of this station is most favorable. At last reports there was a cessation of work on the railroad toward the interior; though its construction may be much delayed, there can be little doubt that it will be ultimately built and that it will pass within less than three hours of Sachikela station. It is of prime importance that this district be evangelized to some greater extent than it now is before the opening of the country for the incoming white men.

*Chisamba*.—No detailed report has been received from this station, but the letters *that have been received within the year* have indicated that a

very happy growth in all ways makes for the prosperity of the station. The return of Dr. and Mrs. Currie last year, and the coming of Drs. William and Sarah L. Cammack, have given new life to the work. With two physicians to attend to the medical department, one for men and one for women, there has been a marked development of this work, and both the physicians have found all they could attend to. A missionary of another station writes of a daily prayer meeting held at noon by the whole missionary company, to pray and talk over any question or needs of the day, and this missionary adds, "It is no wonder that a Christlike spirit pervades the place." It is sad to report that Chief Kanjundu, of the outstation of Ciyuka, was accused, falsely it is believed, of setting fire to a building belonging to a native trader, and he has been taken to the coast as a prisoner and detained in prison now for more than a year, with no present prospect of release. It is a joy to say that Kanjundu holds fast to his Christian faith, declaring that he cannot confess to an act which he did not do, and that he stands fast by his integrity, notwithstanding attempts to swerve him from the path of duty.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION

### RHODESIAN BRANCH

MT. SILINDA.—Thomas King, *Ordained*; William L. Thompson, M.D., *Physician*; Columbus C. Fuller, *Teacher*; Mrs. Estelle R. King, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Mrs. Julia B. Fuller, Miss Minnie Clarke.

CHIKORE.—George A. Wilder, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Alice C. Wilder.

MELSETTER.—Miss H. Juliette Gilson.

*On leave of absence*.—William T. Lawrence, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Mr. A. N. Hirst; Miss Clio Wilder.

(Complete statistics have not been received from this mission.)

The changes in the mission force within the year have been slight. At the beginning of the present year Mr. A. N. Hirst and family, who had been connected with the South African General Mission, came to the assistance of the Mt. Silinda station, especially in connection with industrial work. Miss Clio Wilder, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Wilder, went to reside temporarily with her parents at Chikore, and has assisted in the work at that station. Rev. J. E. Hatch was married more than a year ago to Miss Julia Winter, the two remaining in connection with our mission until the latter part of 1907, and then withdrew to resume work with the South African General Mission at Lusitu. To the great sorrow of all who had known her, Mrs. Hatch died at Melsetter in April. After Miss Gilson's return from her furlough, Miss Clarke, who had been substituting for her in the Chimanimani School at Melsetter, received appointment as a missionary, and after a period of rest in England has now returned and taken charge of the girls' school at Mt. Silinda.

## THE STATIONS

*Mt. Silinda.*—Very friendly relations have continued between the natives and the mission. Mr. Hirst has proved a very valuable helper in many ways; while giving much time to some departments of the industrial work, he has also done much work as an evangelist. In view of the departure of Mrs. Hatch and the great needs of the school, Mr. Fuller has been compelled to devote so much time and strength to the school that it has been impossible to carry forward his industrial work as he much hoped to do. Nevertheless, five permanent buildings have been completed. Upon the farm sixteen acres of corn have been planted and one acre of beans.

The evangelistic work has been prosecuted efficiently. Mr. King and Mr. Hatch spent two weeks in visiting points down the Busi River, where they did not find much to encourage them on account of the opposition of the Portuguese. The difficulty of bringing the people to the service at the central station has led Messrs. King and Hirst, accompanied by some of the boys and girls of the school, to visit quite regularly certain kraals, where they have found attentive hearers in good numbers. Some of the natives say they will have to become Christians if these teachers keep coming all the time. Twenty have united with the church on confession of faith, chiefly from the pupils of the school.

The annual native meeting was held at Mt. Silinda in June last, and the services were all of a high order. Mr. King says: "The native is exceeding rich in figures of speech, and is able to put the truth in a way the missionary cannot do, because of his limited knowledge of the native mind. Four services were held each day, and before it was time for a service to begin the people were in their places singing hymns and praying. It was most encouraging to see the large number of kraal people in daily attendance."

*Chikore.*—Connected with this station there are two Zulu helpers and two Ndao helpers. One of these Zulu helpers, Tom Zonzo, has been connected with the mission for more than fourteen years, and is now taking a well-earned vacation in Natal. Regular services have been maintained at the central station; there have been several conversions, and 7 persons have been admitted to the church, which now numbers 57 members. Aside from his other work, Dr. Wilder has been engaged in translating, serving as one of the committee on the revision of the Zulu Bible. He has also been engaged on the translation or preparation for publication of the four Gospels in Ndao. In this work he labored with Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, to whose valuable service until the time of Mrs. Hatch's death Dr. Wilder makes cordial reference. This revision work has been very laborious.

One school has been closed for a time, but the central school has prospered, with an enrollment of 107 pupils and an average attendance of 87; 57 of these pupils are reading in English. There has been an unusually large sale of books. For this school the government made a grant of £30. In the industrial department six acres have been cultivated by the boys and girls, and some work has been done in brickmaking. In the boarding department

there have been 20 boys and from 8 to 10 girls, counting also married people who attend the school and others who are in Christian families. The total of those who might be considered as boarders is 61; only 6 of these are not professing Christians. Miss Wilder reports for the sewing department: 126 articles have been made, and some of the girls have learned to do very neat work. These girls have had lessons in reading, arithmetic, and in English.

A remarkable story of the evangelistic work is given, as conducted from Chikore within the Sabi Valley. Not less than a dozen short trips have been made by the two Zulu preachers, Tom Zonzo and Tom Mapangisana, and some of the Ndao Christians. No white missionary has accompanied these Christian laborers. A small company consisting of one or two of these preachers, with some of the older Christian pupils in the school, would visit two or more kraals a score or more miles away, holding services on Saturday and Sunday, and perhaps on a third day, returning to Chikore so that the scholars could resume their duties in the school. On these tours they found the chiefs ready to call together their people and encourage them to listen to the gospel message. The people were asked at once to renounce their superstitions and accept Christ as Lord and Master. Some surprising results were secured in this way. On one tour 22 persons made open confession of their purpose to follow Christ; at another kraal 79 made the same confession; on another tour 14 stood up to declare their new purpose; later on 50 more, and still later 16, including the chief of the kraal. In all these remarkable tours the natives were found to be most responsive. In the summary of the tours 264 persons are reported as having, with all apparent seriousness and determination, announced their purpose to follow Christ. Just what all this means Dr. Wilder says he does not know, but surely it seems that there is a deep and hopeful movement among these hitherto unreached people. It means, also, that there is a great need of another missionary to aid in the evangelization of this great district up and down the Sabi River.

*Melsetter.*—Miss Ward, who went to aid in the Chimanimani School during the absence of Miss Gilson, after a very efficient service was married to the district surgeon, and Miss Ferguson took Miss Ward's place. Miss Gilson found that during her absence the discipline in the school had been good and the pupils eager and obedient. During the year there has been evident growth in Christian character, and altogether Miss Gilson finds the work progressing, although the new and desired school building has not yet been erected. It is an interesting and cheering fact that the Rhodesian government is manifesting much interest in the subject of education, and Miss Gilson reports that an Educational Commission had been appointed, and that at a conference held under the direction of this official body, at Umtali, she was summoned to give her testimony, derived from her knowledge and experience, to aid the commission in its work.

A service for the natives has been held every Sabbath, and a Mr. Ferreira, a special student in the Chimanimani School, has for four years done a most *faithful and valuable* work in these services.



## EDUCATIONAL WORK

*Mt. Silinda School.*—Since the departure of Mrs. Hatch, who closed her most efficient service in November last, Mr. Fuller has been the principal. The enrollment for the year has been 172, though at the close there were but 135; 85 boys were in the boarding department, 18 of them having come from Beira. A feature of the school is the study of English, 81 per cent of the scholars taking this branch. This school is known for hundreds of miles in this portion of Africa, and it is doing an excellent work, though its furnishings are very incomplete; on account of its size it is largely held out of doors. No building suffices to accommodate all the scholars, and Mr. Fuller refers to the annoyances that arise from this cause. Young people cannot be in a condition favorable for study or for recitation when they must sit on the ground with the rain falling on them. A new school building is imperative and is in process of construction, largely from funds obtained from government grants. It is being built by the industrial department of the school. The Board has given nothing for the school since 1903, excepting the salaries of the missionaries. Miss Minnie Clarke is now installed at the head of the school, but another lady teacher is greatly needed. Mrs. King has kindly taken charge of musical instruction. The number of scholars who may be called inquirers is so great that they have been divided into four classes, and receive regular religious instruction; 20 boys and girls have been admitted to the church within the past year.

*The Industrial Department.*—The care of the Silinda school and his ill health have prevented Mr. Fuller from securing the development of the industrial department, as had been his hope. Much of the machinery has been silent. Nevertheless, the girls' dormitory has been completed and a house built for a boys' dormitory. More bricks have been made than in previous years, 200,000 in all. The coming of Mr. Hirst put new life into the work, though he is not prepared to undertake the tasks that should be committed to a trained industrial teacher. Mr. King has taken over the supervision of the agricultural department. The new school building now being constructed by the labor of the pupils is designed to accommodate 300 boys, beside having a dormitory in the upper story for 100 boys. The boys have carried the rock for the foundation, have laid the foundation, and done all the carpentry work, under the supervision of Mr. Hirst. Of the £420 expended for the school, only £75 were paid by the Board, the rest coming from special donations and government grants, lumber, and articles manufactured and sold. The aim of this school is to make it possible for any boy or girl who will take a full share in required work to pass through courses of study and be entirely self-supporting.

*The Medical Department.*—This has been under the sole care of Dr. Thompson. There have been some steps forward in this department; although the dispensary has not been completed, it has been so far finished that it was occupied in February last, and proves of great advantage. The hospital is somewhat nearer completion, the doors and window sash having been



put in place. The number of treatments at the dispensary was 1,847; of these 558 were scholars from the school, and 116 were white settlers from the district round about; 933 different persons were ministered unto during the year. This advance in equipment for the medical work may be mentioned in contrast with the fact that Dr. Thompson's hospital and dispensary has so long been conducted under the open sky. An interesting fact showing the approval of the government is that the British South Africa Company has given to the station a horse for the use of the doctor, in view of his frequent long journeys to minister to the white settlers in the region.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION

### ZULU BRANCH

ADAMS (Amanzimtoti).—Charles N. Ransom, Albert E. LeRoy, George B. Cowles, Jr., Walter Foss, *Ordained*; Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom, Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy, Mrs. Amy B. Cowles, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Mrs. Anna B. Foss.

IFAFA.—

IMFUME.—

UMZUMBE.—Miss Laura C. Smith, Miss Caroline E. Frost, Miss Alice E. Seibert.

DURBAN.—Frederick B. Bridgman, *Ordained*; James B. McCord, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman, Mrs. Margaret M. McCord.

LINDLEY.—Stephen C. Pixley, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps, Miss Martha H. Pixley.

UMSUNDUZE.—

ESIDUMBINI.—Charles H. Maxwell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell.

GROUTVILLE (Umvoti).—

MAPUMULO.—

JOHANNESBURG.—Herbert D. Goodenough, *Ordained*; Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough.

BEIRA.—

*In this country.*—James D. Taylor, William C. Wilcox, *Ordained*; Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox, Miss Martha E. Price.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Martha J. Lindley, Miss Mary C. Pixley, Miss Lilla L. Ireland, Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Miss S. M. Cook, Mr. Frederick F. Hall.

Twelve stations; 22 outstations; 8 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 11 wives; 7 single women; 6 foreign workers not under appointment; 9 native pastors; 15 other native preachers; 101 teachers; other native laborers, 423; a total of 548 native laborers. There are 257 places for regular meetings; 25 churches, 17 of which are entirely self-supporting. The communicants number 5,374, of whom 543 were added last year. The average attendance is 9,473, and the adherents number 17,710. There are 72 schools, with a total of 4,756 under instruction.

The force in this mission remains the same as last year, save that Miss Frost has returned after her furlough and Rev. and Mrs. Walter Foss have joined the mission, sailing September 19.

The extended report for the year has been prepared by Mr. Maxwell, and covers many points of great interest. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman are back at their posts, while Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are constrained to remain for a *longer time* in this country. It is a great satisfaction to be able to say

that the report is more encouraging than in recent years. There has been a cessation of district conflicts and the churches have been in peace, with more supervision and more regular preaching of the gospel than previously. It is with great gratification that it can be said that the attitude of the Colonial government has been greatly changed since the coming of the new governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, who has manifested great interest in native affairs and has, both by speech and act, done much to create a better state of feeling between the colonists and the natives. He has visited several of our mission stations and made addresses to the people in the mission churches, giving words of wisdom and kindly instruction. It is very gratifying, also, to be able to state that the government has reversed its ruling in regard to giving licenses to marry to the Zulu pastors, so that now all regular ministers making application have received these licenses. The requirement that mission work could not be conducted on locations except where a white missionary resides has been greatly modified. It cannot be said that the relations between the natives and the white population are in all respects satisfactory, but there has been great gain within the past year, which is most thankfully recognized. Reports from the various stations may be briefly summarized as follows.

*Amanzimtoti.*—This church has now a new pastor, Joel Bulose, the church having called him with great unanimity, and he has entered upon his pastoral work with much hopefulness. The churches of the Amanzimtoti outstations, of which there are 20, have been drawn together, and there seems to be a new era opening for the church. At Ifafa, where Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have resided, the work has received a new impulse. There is a large number of lay preachers, and they have exercised their gifts to the great advantage of the church, the building for which has been enlarged. Mr. Wilcox has devoted, as in previous years, much of his time to the work of revising the Zulu Bible, which work is now so far advanced that Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox are on the point of coming to America on their furlough. At Newtonville the congregations have improved under the lead of a new pastor, and here, as at Imfume, there have been several additions to the church.

Amahlongwa is not in good condition; there is great need of spiritual quickening that shall lead to reformatations in life and character. The pastor is a strong and efficient man, and better things may be hoped for soon. Umtwalume is favored by the services of Pastor Sivetye, formerly of Esidumbini. There has been an awakening since the coming of Mr. Sivetye, and the officers of the church and the lay preachers are manifesting an excellent spirit. The Band of Volunteers has been diligent in work, and 23 persons have been added to the church. Umzumbe is still under the leadership of Quanda. These stations on the south coast have all been under the general supervision of Mr. Wilcox, who has visited them occasionally, and can report remarkable interest shown by the people in church building. Two or three outstations have collected money for the erection of a church and schoolhouse. Newtonville and Amahlongwa have also joined in this widespread movement for better church edifices. At Itafamasi a good

number of laymen are serving the church, though they are without a settled pastor.

At Umsunduze, reconciliations have taken place and a revival has followed, in which 39 persons were added to the comparatively small church. Esidumbini, the scene of the terrible slaughter a year and a half ago, has been rebuilt and the people have returned to their homes, and 31 new church members have been received. The church building has been thoroughly repaired and some new furniture has been secured through the gift of Miss Hance, now in the United States, and formerly of this station. Among the new church members is a man who, by the government, has just been appointed chief over 30 kraals within the mission limits, as a result of the readjustment since the rebellion. Regular work has been resumed in all the six outstations of Esidumbini, and in one of them money is in hand for a new iron chapel and school building. The pastor's house has been renovated. This is a remarkable record of recovery, after the desolation caused by the rebellion of 1906.

A similar good report can be made of Noodsberg, where Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have been located for a time during their study of the language. The church has recalled Daniel Zama to be its pastor, under very happy auspices; 11 new members have been received into its church. The neighboring outstation at Umgeni, under Pastor Gumede, reports good results from special meetings. The large station of Mapumulo, having nine outstations and a membership of 250, with a generous quota of reliable laymen, furnishes a good report. Umvoti, after a period of deep depression, is now under the care of a good pastor, and has made many repairs upon its commodious church building. This station, with its 19 outstations, all of which have their own buildings for church and school purposes, presents a brighter outlook than for a long time previous. These churches on the north coast have received special attention from Mr. Ransom, who, on account of the closing of the Theological Seminary, has been able to devote much of his time to this work of oversight.

The church at Impapala, far at the north, shows good results from having entertained the annual meeting of the churches in 1907. This place calls for the special sympathy of all the body of churches because of serious difficulties connected with the land tenure. It has been feared that the Christian community would be deprived of its possessions and great wrong be done them. No satisfactory settlement has as yet been made of the questions involved.

Rev. John L. Dube has resigned the pastorate of the church at Inanda, that he may give his attention to his school at Phoenix. Some special meetings, under the care of the missionary and native preacher, have resulted in conversions and a quickened spiritual life. There has also been a quickening at Table Mountain, where there has been a reorganization of the forces and an addition of 12 new members.

The three cities in which our mission work is conducted show marks of *the financial depression* which has prevailed of late in South Africa. The

city of Durban shows a decrease of 4,000 Zulus in its population. These Zulus came from the country for service of a few months in stores, barracks, and buildings, and from this company attendance at the Christian services was secured; as a consequence of this depleted population attendance at the many meetings held in different sections has been smaller than heretofore. The principal church, though receiving 35 new members, reports a membership 26 less than a year ago, and it now numbers 369. Work has been opened at three new points. Mrs. Bridgman has had a Sunday afternoon Bible school and a night school, with good attendance. Mr. Bridgman has taken up work in the prison, and finds here a hopeful field for labor. The social conditions in Durban are very sad, and immorality of every sort is prevalent.

At Johannesburg, Mr. Goodenough, released from many of the engagements which absorbed his attention last year in connection with affairs in Natal, has been able to give more time to the work in and about Johannesburg. Work in the compounds of the mines has been carried on. The most pleasing event of the year has been the ordination of Pastor Mvuyana over the Doornfontein church, by a representative council from the Natal and Transvaal churches. Brickfields, a section which had been occupied for some years, has been abandoned, the population of the district having changed, and in its place a new point, called Braamfontein, has been secured. Work also is growing in other directions. The school at Mayfair has been removed to the compounds of the Crown Deep Mine, where the manager has given the use, without charge, of a hall and electric lighting. In Pretoria the pressure of hard times has reduced the support of the church, and yet the pastor who was settled last year, Rev. Mr. Cele, is cheerfully holding fast to his task. The interesting and hopeful and altogether indigenous Christian movement in Engonyameni has shown continued life during the year. There have been doubtless many irregularities, arising from want of adequate supervision; yet there seems to be evidence of a true life in many of the people, and they certainly show much eagerness in religious things. They are now to have a pastor, all parties having united in calling a Zulu minister from Natal, and it is to be hoped that the outcome will be a strong church that shall be composed of zealous and consistent Christians.

*Beira.*—It is with great regret we have to report the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Bunker from this field. Mr. Bunker's health was much worn by reason of his labors in that unhealthful locality, and especially by the bitter hostility of the Portuguese officials, who did everything possible to impede his work. The terrifying and imprisonment of the pupils who sought the school or the church rendered it impossible to continue his service, and he felt obliged to withdraw. He was convinced that under the circumstances it was impracticable for him to remain at Beira. The Board still owns the property there, and it by no means purposes to abandon the place. Diligent search has been made for some one who can be sent to this locality, but as yet no one has been found. There is a field here for missionary work which promises ultimate, though *not speedy*, results. May the Lord raise up the *laborers!*

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The closing of the theological school at Amanzimtoti has been a painful fact, but the necessity for so doing arose from the return of Mr. Taylor to the United States, for health reasons, and the great desirability, owing to the peculiar conditions on the north coast, of such supervision as Mr. Ransom could give that region. This school should be opened again at the earliest moment, for nothing is more important than that these Zulu churches should secure an able and well-trained ministry.

*The Amanzimtoti Seminary*, which is not to be confounded with the theological school, has had a much larger enrollment than ever before. Notwithstanding the elevation of the standards and the present hard times, there were in the school 94 boys, who bore themselves so well that Mr. LeRoy speaks of the task of discipline as very easy. There is a growing spirit of trustworthiness. The government has desired greatly to advance normal training, and has promised to pay the salary of an American teacher in this department should one be secured. We are glad to say that Mr. Fred F. Hall, a graduate of the Castine (Me.) Normal School, has been secured for the post, sailing from Boston in July.

*Inanda Seminary*.—This seminary has been crowded, and it has been necessary to reject many applicants for admission. The proportion of pupils in the higher standards has been largely increased, and the moral and spiritual tone of the institution has been gratifying. The various industries have been pursued successfully, and the yield of the gardens has been excellent, including the surprising item of 84 bushels of beans. The teaching force has been in some ways weakened by reason of furloughs, so that Mrs. Edwards, with characteristic enthusiasm, has resumed some work in teaching.

*Umzumbe Home*.—The return of Miss Frost is gratefully recognized, she receiving a most hearty welcome both from the teachers and pupils. Miss Alice Smith, who went for temporary service in the care of the school, has been obliged to return to America in broken health. There are now four Europeans connected with the school. The teachers' house, which was consumed by fire a year ago, has not as yet been rebuilt, although funds are in hand for its reconstruction. All the girls in the school pay something for their board. The pupils latterly have numbered 75; there is a healthy religious tone in the institution, and a Christian Endeavor Society has been organized, to which all the girls belong. There is also a board of government among the pupils, according to a plan which is working well.

*Day Schools*.—At the beginning of the year there was a conference of teachers in the colony, held at Inanda for four weeks, and it was a meeting of extraordinary interest and value. The 80 teachers who were present received daily instruction and also had daily practice of methods upon the children of the Inanda station. Special mention is made of the aid rendered by Miss Rosamond Hart, an American teacher who was making an educational pilgrimage around the world, and who gave the greatest help in the teachers' conference, as well as in the three boarding schools of the mission.

The privileges of this conference at Inanda were extended to representatives of other missions in Natal.

Mr. Cowles reports that there has been throughout the colony much work in the matter of school building from funds received from Mission Reserves. These schools number 53, of which 34 are government-aided schools, 13 aided more or less by the mission, and 6 quite independent. The total number of pupils enrolled is 3,992. The superintendent is much overworked, and is unable to give the attention to these different schools that is to be desired; but the work is fundamental, and is promising well for the future. The coming of a normal school teacher to Amanzimtoti will help in raising the grade of teaching throughout the colony.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. McCord, at Durban, is prosecuting his work strenuously, and though much disappointed at being unable to obtain the hospital, for which he has labored so zealously, he still finds plenty to do. There have been during the year 3,900 patients, which is an increase of over 600 over the previous year. Of these patients between 60 and 70 per cent had never before come for treatment; 30 per cent of them came in heathen dress. The receipts from medical practice amounted to close upon \$8,000, while the expenses exceeded this amount by about \$200. Far-reaching results must follow from this medical practice, for those who receive its benefits are scattered through a vast territory in Southeastern Africa, and they bear testimony of a most emphatic kind as to the Christian doctor who has helped them.

### EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION

MONASTIR.—William P. Clarke, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha G. Clarke, Miss Harriet L. Cole, Miss Mary L. Matthews.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.—George D. Marsh, D.D., Henry C. Haskell, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell.

SAMOKOV.—Robert Thomson, Leroy F. Ostrander, Theodore T. Holway, *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Inez L. Abbott.

*Residing at Sofia*: James F. Clarke, D.D., Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke.

SALONICA.—J. Henry House, D.D., Edward B. Haskell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell.

KORTCHA.—Phineas B. Kennedy, Charles T. Erickson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy, Mrs. Carrie L. Erickson.

*In this country*.—John W. Baird, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh, Miss Mary M. Haskell.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Miss Emma Baird.

Five stations; 57 outstations; 11 ordained missionaries; 10 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force, 28; 15 ordained native preachers; 15 unordained preachers; 55 teachers; 3 Bible-women; 8 other native helpers; total native helpers, 96. The mission has 19 organized churches, with 1,408 communicants; 62 were added on confession the past year, and the average attendance was 3,452. In the 54 Sunday schools



there is a membership of 2,584. There is 1 theological and collegiate institute, with 1 student for the ministry and 80 pupils in collegiate training; 3 boarding and high schools, with 157 students. The 25 other schools have 609 students; total number under instruction, 847. Native contributions for all purposes, \$6,272.

This mission has been reënforced by the coming of Miss Inez L. Abbott, who has been assigned to Samokov. Rev. and Mrs. Phineas B. Kennedy, sent out for work in Albania, have been located at Kortcha; to this same station Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Erickson have been commissioned. In August Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke rejoined the mission after furlough. Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Baird, Mrs. Marsh, and Miss Haskell have come to America on furlough. Dr. J. F. Clarke has resided at Sofia, doing such work as his strength has permitted, especially in tract distribution.

The reports from the various stations of this mission were all written and received prior to the amazing revolution which took place in July last, by which marvelous changes in the situation were wrought. References to these changes in the Turkish empire will be found in the report of the Western Turkey Mission, and need not be noted here.

#### THE STATIONS

*Samokov.*—At this station Miss Maltbie has held her place as principal of the girls' school; Mr. Thomson has been engaged in literary work, though also teaching in the boys' school. Mr. Ostrander has been principal of the Collegiate and Theological Institute, and has also had the care of the treasury and work in the outstations. Mr. Baird has had charge in the industrial department, having taught eighteen hours a week. The male missionaries of the station have taken turn in preaching in Samokov and some of the outstations. The church at Samokov has had a successful year, with increased audiences and special meetings, which were well attended, quite a number announcing their decision to live the Christian life. Seven have joined the church on confession of faith the past year. The outstations have been maintained with fair success. Mention is made of a new place, Ludjene, in the lumber district, which is also a summer resort, where the congregations have filled the largest obtainable room. The people are proposing to build, and have secured a lot; the new princess has contributed 200 francs toward the cost of this proposed church.

*Sofia*, which is allied with the Samokov station, has missed the presence of its pastor, Mr. Popoff, during a portion of the year, who has now returned from a successful effort in England and America to secure funds for the enlargement of their church edifice. It is expected this church will be self-supporting, and it has an open field for work. If funds were obtainable, it would be very desirable to place a missionary at this capital city of Bulgaria.

The kindergarten, during the absence of Miss Clarke on furlough, was under the care of Miss Emma Baird, daughter of Rev. J. W. Baird, and she has done excellent service in maintaining the high reputation of this school. The enrollment in the main and branch class has been 130, and the

estimate put upon the work done is shown by the fact that prominent Bulgarians, including the inspector of schools, have placed their children under its care. The return of Miss Clarke is eagerly anticipated.

*The Collegiate and Theological Institute.*—The permanent teacher, Mr. I. Pachedjieff, having been compelled to withdraw because of insufficient support, his work has been divided among the members of the station. This has not been to the advantage of the institution. The enrollment of students has reached 80, the highest number ever attained, 71 of these being boarders. The Institute three years ago adopted the national program for a full gymnasium course of seven years, in order to secure government recognition for graduates. This has proved a wise policy, and it is hoped that means will not be lacking to maintain the final seventh class with the additional teachers necessary. The deplorable moral condition of the public schools of Bulgaria is recognized by the people, and the National Educational Committee seriously proposed sending a deputation to study the methods of the Samokov Institute, so that better results might be secured; though this was not done, yet the proposal shows the estimate put upon the moral and religious teachings of this Protestant school.

The report of the religious condition of the Institute, made by Mr. Holway, is cheering, showing that a number of boys have definitely given themselves to Christ, and about 20 of them have thus taken the new stand. Special thanks are expressed for a gift from Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Oberlin, who in visiting Samokov saw the condition of the study hall and made a generous gift for its renovation, which has been effected most tastefully and economically. It being the largest hall in the city, aside from church buildings, it is much used for lectures, concerts, etc., and its excellent appearance reflects great credit upon the institution.

The Girls' Boarding School has been heretofore under the charge of Miss Maltbie, and has had an enrollment of 75 scholars, 7 of these girls graduating from the school the past year. Many of these pupils come from the best families of the city, and there is a marked change in the attitude of the people toward the school and toward mission work. It was formerly regarded with suspicion, but now manifestly with favor, and the opportunity before the school in the future is most hopeful. The women of the station have coöperated in all forms of Christian work, both in connection with the Girls' Boarding School and as far as possible in outstation work.

*Monastir.*—Rev. W. P. Clarke speaks of the year at this station as peculiar. Miss Cole spent the summer at Samokov, while Miss Haskell was spared from Samokov to take temporary charge of the orphanage at Monastir. The native pastor has been faithful in his work, and the church has been quickened, 6 having been received into its membership.

The Girls' Boarding School, for which Miss Cole reports, speaks of the excellent conduct of the scholars, 3 of whom graduated in June, 1907. More money has been paid by boarders than in any previous year, notwithstanding the increased cost of living. Of the 35 girl graduates from this school all were members of the church, and all but 2 are engaged in direct work for the mission.



*Kortcha*, heretofore an outstation of Monastir, is to be regarded as having become a station on March 26, 1908, on the arrival of Rev. and Mrs. Kennedy. These friends were detained at Salonica, not having been permitted to go into the interior. Mr. E. B. Haskell went to Kortcha in October last and opened a school; Mr. W. P. Clarke took his place in November, and remained there until the opening of the present year. During the summer of 1907 Mr. Tsilka was arrested and fined for not having closed the school, as ordered to do by the authorities, but after trial he was acquitted of this charge. Later on his house was searched and books and manuscripts were taken away; and though no evidence of disloyalty to the government was discovered, he was again arrested March 20, 1908, and was held in confinement until July 23, when that marvelous bloodless revolution occurred by which prison doors were opened and Mr. Tsilka was set free.

*Salonica*.—The hard conditions under which the work has been carried forward for three or four years at this station remain much as heretofore. The revolutionary bands are maintaining an internecine strife, traveling has been unsafe, murders have been frequent, and trade much restricted. But the fact is noted that the people who are suffering under these trying circumstances are, to some extent at least, in their despair of obtaining relief from human sources, turning their faces toward divine things, and are seeking rest and support in God. These unfavorable conditions, which have prevailed throughout the district, have necessarily curtailed the touring to some extent; and yet it is reported that, aside from Mr. Haskell's 82 days spent in connection with affairs at Monastir and Kortcha, the missionaries and native laborers have spent a total of 251 days in touring. Colporters throughout the district have been encouraged by large sales and by a readiness to purchase the Christian literature brought them. The Scriptures have been circulated in no less than 21 different languages. New editions of the Scriptures, both the Old and New Testaments, are much needed.

In Salonica the industrial school has been the center of interest, having 30 pupils, and this school has led to the opening of a station theological class, small, indeed, but giving promise of something larger in days to come.

The outstations connected with Salonica number 26, scattered over an area containing a population of 2,000,000, and the working force consists of 2 missionary families, 4 native pastors, 6 preachers, 3 colporters, 21 teachers—a total of 32 native laborers. The 7 organized churches have on their rolls, as communicants, 621 names.

The details of the work in the outstations cannot be given here. Mention can be made of only two or three of the many places in which work is being carried on. At Strumnitza a large and attractive new chapel, erected by the people, has given a new impetus to the work there. At another town the leading Protestant friend lives from day to day in fear of being killed by a Greek band which terrorizes the whole village, and the friends are afraid to gather in their newly purchased chapel and are compelled to meet in one of their houses. In spite of all this, there seems to be a large number of young men in the village who are eager to listen to the truth, and the

colporter, in a recent visit, was greatly delighted with the interest which he found.

Dr. House writes of Radovich, which has been, he says, the despair of their hearts for years: "We are able to mention today, with a ray of hope, this outstation. It is a remarkable story. A Turkish governor, evidently somewhat familiar with the New Testament, some time since got the two parties together and preached them a sermon from the blessed Book on forgiveness, charity, and love, giving them the proof texts from the gospel; and then, enforcing his sermon by a threat based upon his authority, he got them to ask each other's forgiveness and work together again. And now they are unitedly asking that a former preacher, Mr. Stefanoff (of Bansko) be sent them, promising him £T.8 towards his salary (they have all become poor together in their long quarrel). While it is difficult for us to believe in the reality of this reconciliation, far be it from us to discourage the least sign of good, and we are willing to do what we can to help build up a spiritual work in this darkened place."

#### PHILIPPOLIS

The district of which Philippopolis is the center has a population of nearly 1,000,000, and includes most of South Bulgaria or Eastern Roumelia. The station covers 9 towns and 10 villages. The number of places reckoned as outstations is 19. The force consists of 2 missionary families and 19 native laborers, of whom 11 are ordained or unordained preachers. The teachers number 8, having 436 communicants, 31 having been added during the year.

*The Outstations.*—The report calls attention to a few points already referred to, of the general hopeful condition of the outstations. Dr. Marsh bears witness to the fact that multitudes of the common people are hungry for spiritual food. Mention is made of four churches in as many cities where the pastors are encouraged by growing congregations. The church at Philippopolis comes to self-support in a determined way with the reception of a new pastor and his wife. The fact is mentioned that in several of the largest Sunday schools from 50 to 75 per cent of the children are from non-Protestant families, showing that the parents are convinced of the excellent character and influence of these schools.

*The Press.*—Dr. Marsh, in his report, dwells at length upon the agency of the press, which has been and will be a most important adjunct to the evangelistic work. He says: "We doubt if there is any part of the Balkan Peninsula where the Scriptures have been circulated so extensively as in this station. We intend to surpass ourselves each year in this work. The people are more ready now to buy and read these publications than at any time in the past. The clergy are now giving the people more encouragement in this direction than ever before. We believe the demand will increase, and at present the demand surpasses the supply on some lines. Our mission has done wisely in helping prepare a Christian literature for this people. Such standard works as our '*Evidences of Christianity*,' Bible Dictionary,

Commentary on the New Testament, and other books, are appreciated not only by Protestants, but by the Orthodox clergy and many intelligent readers. And this station tries to do its full share in circulating them."

Reference is made to the increasing circulation of the tracts which have been prepared in goodly numbers, and which are doing a pioneer work all over the country. In reference to the mission paper, the *Zornitsa*, which is the oldest paper in Bulgaria, the report says: "It has done and is doing a most useful work. There is still room for it, and great need of it. There is no other paper that we can at all rely upon as an evangelizing agency. There is doubtless great room for improvement in it. And the same can be said of the work of all pastors, teachers, and all the rest of us. It is the one organ we have in which to defend, maintain, and advance the evangelical cause. In spite of 'hard times,' and the multitude of papers that have sprung up all over the country, our paper keeps up its subscription list in good shape."

*The Publication Department.*—This department of the mission, located at Samokov, is able to make a good report for the year, and that the adverse balance at the beginning was turned into a favorable balance at the close. This was owing to the unusually good sale of books and to a generous gift from Miss Dodge, of New York, of a grant from two tract societies and the stoppage of aid heretofore given to the *Zornitsa*. The number of tracts issued is much the largest in the history of the press. Of fifty-five different tracts, there were issued 39,642 copies. The total number of pages printed amounted to 2,565,536. The printing of a new hymn and tune book was completed during the year, but the issuing of the volume has awaited the printing of a new edition of temperance hymns, to be bound with the volume.

## WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

### Literary Department for the Three Missions in Asiatic Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE.—George F. Herrick, D.D., Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Herbert M. Allen, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, Mrs. Ellen R. Allen.

### General Missionary Work

SMYRNA.—James P. McNaughton, Alexander MacLachlan, Charles K. Tracy, *Ordained*; Samuel L. Caldwell, *Teacher*; Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan, Mrs. May S. Tracy, Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie B. Mills, Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, Miss Emily McCallum.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Joseph K. Greene, D.D., *Ordained*; Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., William W. Peet, *Treasurer and Business Agent*, *Unordained*; Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Mrs. Phebe W. Carrington, Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Miss Anna B. Jones, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Miss Charlotte P. Halsey.

*Residing at Brousa.*—Theodore A. Baldwin, *Ordained*; Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin, Miss Harriet G. Powers, Miss Annie T. Allen.

*Residing at Bardesag.*—Robert Chambers, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers.

*Residing at Adabazar.*—Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Mary E. Kinney, Miss Madeline Gile.

*Teachers in American College for Girls.*—Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Miss Ida W. Prime.

**TREBIZOND.**—

**SIVAS.**—Henry T. Perry, Ernest C. Partridge, *Ordained*; Charles E. Clark, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Mary H. Perry, Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Mrs. Ina V. Clark, Miss Mary L. Graffam, Miss Nina E. Rice, Miss Lillian F. Cole.

**MARSOVAN.**—Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Edward Riggs, D.D., George E. White, D.D., Theodore A. Elmer, *Ordained*; Alden R. Hoover, M.D., Dana K. Getchell, *Unordained*; Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Mrs. Esther B. White, Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer, Mrs. Esther F. Hoover, Mrs. Susan R. Getchell, Miss Claribel Platt, Miss Mary I. Ward.

**CESAREA.**—James L. Fowle, William S. Dodd, M.D., Henry K. Wingate, Herbert M. Irwin, *Ordained*; Wilfred M. Post, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, Mrs. Jane C. Wingate, Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin, Mrs. Annie S. Post, Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight.

*In this country.*—Lyndon S. Crawford, D.D., Charles T. Riggs, *Ordained*; Mrs. Olive T. Crawford, Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Gwen Griffiths, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Miss Fanny E. Burrage.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. George Constantine, Mr. Fairchild, Dr. and Mrs. Jesse K. Marden, Miss Sophia Newnham, Miss Myra Barnes, Miss Julia B. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawrence, Miss Jaynes, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. S. Ferguson, Mr. Leo C. Lake, Mr. George McDonald, Miss Coleman, Miss Ely, Miss Hale.

Six central stations; 95 outstations; 21 ordained men, one of them a physician; 4 other physicians; 2 teachers; 1 treasurer and business agent; 28 wives; 28 single women; total missionary force, 84. There are 41 native pastors; 30 other native preachers; 299 native teachers; 21 Bible-women; 14 other native helpers; 121 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 13,857; 44 churches, 14 of which are entirely self-supporting; 4,771 members, 299 received on confession this year; 112 Sunday schools, with 11,181 pupils; 1 theological seminary, with 3 studying for the ministry; 2 colleges for young men and 1 college for young women, with 552 students; 16 boarding and high schools, with 1,662 students, 826 of them girls; 123 other schools, with 5,867 pupils; total under instruction, 8,126. There are 4 hospitals, with 3,339 patients; 3 dispensaries, where 19,325 treatments were given. Native contributions for Christian work, \$15,717.94; for education, \$63,820.77; total, \$79,538.71.

The force in the Western Turkey Mission remains practically the same as last year. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs, Miss Willard, Miss Burrage, and Mrs. Smith are in this country on regular furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford have been obliged to come home on account of the former's broken health, and may have to remain here during the coming year; and it has been necessary for Miss Griffiths to return to the United States for health reasons. Mrs. McNaughton is in this country on furlough, having preceded Mr. McNaughton a few months. Miss Barker is obliged to spend another year in this country to recuperate. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss McCallum, Miss Ward, Miss Dwight, and Miss Halsey are returning to the field after their furloughs. Two tutors have been appointed for term service, Mr. George McDonald to the school at Bardezag, and Mr. Leo C. Lake to Anatolia College, Marsovan. Miss Hattie L. Hale, under temporary

appointment, goes to help the ladies at Gedik Pasha, while Miss Coleman and Miss Ely go to aid at Smyrna.

A year ago the Western Turkey Mission appointed an Education Commission to investigate educational conditions throughout the mission and to bring in recommendations based upon the results of those observations to the meeting of this year. The commission did thorough work and report that in every class of society in some parts of the mission, including both Mohammedan and Christians, real efforts are being made to improve and increase the efficiency of the schools. Three important facts are recorded. First that our mission holds a strategic position through our educational system for the real work needed in the country. Second, that the old Christian communities, and more especially the Armenian communities, are in a condition to be especially benefited by such work. Third, with the closer organization and better understanding of the work in different parts of the mission, it will bring mutual encouragement and make the school system a far greater and more beneficent power than it now is. The commission recommend that there be closer affiliation between the higher educational institutions of the mission and that their interest be better federated. They also recommend that the commission be continued at the meeting of the mission this coming year, and that the leading educational men of Western Turkey be appointed as members of the commission to pursue the investigations and to report at the next meeting of the mission.

More sweeping changes have taken place in Turkey within the last few months than in all the past history of the work of the American Board in the empire. On the 24th of July, by order of the Sultan, the old constitution of 1876, which was in partial operation for only about a year and was then suspended, was restored. The old conservative and oppressive ministry was dismissed, and in its place were appointed men of prominence who were in sympathy with the constitution and who took solemn oath to carry it out to the best of their ability. The steps which led to this sudden restoration of the constitution began in Macedonia when the troops joined the party designated the "Union of Liberty and Progress," represented by a committee then in Macedonia, but so far as we can understand with headquarters in Paris. This committee was made up of men of ability, not a few of whom had held high positions under the government of Turkey, who were great lovers of their country and were eager for the establishment of constitutional liberty for all races in the empire. Although under close surveillance of those appointed for that purpose, they were able to so protect their organization that they gained control of Macedonia during the last half of July. When these facts were known to the Sultan, in response to the urgent request of the committee representing all nationalities in Macedonia, His Imperial Majesty responded to the request, and solemnly proclaimed the constitution, taking oath upon the Koran that he would faithfully carry it out. This constitution provides for religious liberty, the freedom of the press, compulsory education, reorganization of the army, and many other points belonging to the *constitution of a free people*. The rejoicing among all races and nationalities in the

empire over this change from oppression to liberty is beyond description. The Mohammedans and Christians united in demonstrations of joy. Memorial services were held in the Moslem mosques for the Armenians who lost their lives in the massacre of Constantinople in 1896, at which both Moslems and Armenians spoke on the subject of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Similar meetings were held in the Christian church, participated in by both Moslems and Christians, in memory of the Mohammedans who had lost their lives during the past few years in their endeavor to secure a constitutional government for the empire. It seems that a new fraternity among the people had been established, growing out of the unity of suffering which they have all borne, and the unity of aim for the preservation and progress of the country. All this seems to be a guarantee of the ultimate success of the movement. Great crowds have cheered the Sultan for his part in this sweeping revolution, and the committee of "Union of Liberty and Progress" are back of the Sultan in all his endeavors and plans to put the constitution in a stable condition, and to provide for a representative parliament later in the year. All political prisoners in the empire were released, and incidentally others who were suffering for civil crimes. Those who were in banishment have been recalled, and it is reported that something like 90,000 have returned to their homes to take part in the reorganization of the empire.

All this movement will affect directly all missionary work in the empire. The freedom of the press makes it possible to reach all classes through a new literature, which can be created without any hindrance on the part of the officials, provided that it shall contain no attacks upon the Sultan or the Mohammedan religion. Compulsory education puts the government squarely upon the side of general education for all classes and races of people. This must necessarily make the schools already established in the country centers for the new educational movement. It will necessarily tax these schools to the utmost to provide instruction and accommodations for the increased number of pupils of all races who will now apply. These schools will be called upon to provide teachers for the new schools that will spring up on all sides. The breaking down of the formidable barrier brings new problems and new opportunities never before experienced in the work of any Moslem land, much less in Turkey. All these facts must be taken into consideration by the missionaries on the field and by the Board at home as they plan for the future. Armenians who have fled from the country in great numbers during the last twenty-five years, and whose absence from the field has put some very heavy burdens upon the missionary work in all sections of the country, are now beginning to return with their Western experience, many of them with Western capital. Many pastors and teachers who have not been able to get back into the country can now return in perfect freedom and live in safety while carrying on their educational and Christian work. We have every reason to rejoice at this revolution, which has been brought about with little shedding of blood, which is in such good hands, and which promises so much for the future. The mission work which has struggled on in the face of tireless opposition will now be, in a large measure, free.



During the past year, under the *iradé*, issued in May, 1907, by His Imperial Majesty, recognizing the American institutions included in a list which had been filed with the government, the transfer of these various properties from individual owners to the American Board or other corporations possessing the right of ownership has been in progress. In the following localities and belonging to their respective institutions, property has been passed over to the name of the American Board. It should be said that this work has been done under the direction and through the indefatigable labors of W. W. Peet, treasurer of the Board at Constantinople.

In *Salonica*, the mission property, consisting of the Collegiate Institute for Girls, church, kindergarten, residences, and the property of the International Collegiate Institute.

In *Sivas*, the mission property, including the girls' school, boys' school, chapel, residences, and the building used by Dr. Clark as his hospital.

In *Talas*, the mission property used for the girls' school and missionary residences, the American hospital and dispensary, the boys' school property, and the kindergarten property in Cesarea.

In *Van*, the mission property, embracing the boys' schools, girls' school, hospital and dispensary, chapel, residences and orphanage, etc.

In *Adana*, the mission property, including the girls' boarding school and missionary residence.

In *Marash*, the mission property, including the Central Turkey Girls' College, the Theological Seminary, residences, and orphanages.

In *Tarsus*, the property of St. Paul's Institute.

In addition to the above, the property of the *Syrian Protestant College*, at *Beirut*, with its large campus and 18 college buildings.

In addition to the above cases, where the title of the Board's property is now securely vested in the name of the Board, other cases are under examination, and it is expected, after flaws have been corrected, that they also will be transferred in the same way. This includes property at Trebizond, Mardin, Harpoot, Bardezag, Erzroom, Oorfa, Monastir, Aintab, Brousa, and Marsovan.

The treasury of the Turkish Mission is located in Constantinople. Treasurer Peet reports during the last fiscal year about \$132,000 passing through the office for the use of the four missions involved, while the cash transactions for the year amounted to almost \$560,000. Through the twenty-six years that Mr. Peet has served as treasurer of the Board at that post, the financial transactions of the office have amounted to \$10,818,454.

The publication department at Constantinople does publication work for the three Asiatic missions. Dr. Herrick, in charge of the department, reports the issuance from the press of seventeen different works, comprising some 60,000 volumes and 12,683,000 pages. This work was made possible through the liberal gift of Mr. Rockefeller, two or three years ago, for this purpose. It included publications in Turkish, Armenian, and Greek languages, books on the Sunday school lessons, sermons, and text-books for the schools, beside *general* religious books. In the editorial department of the *Avedaper* and

*Angeliaphoros*, Dr. Barnum, after continuous and able service of twenty-two years, has retired from the editorship and Mr. Allen has been made his successor. Under the new management a few changes have been made in the papers in the line of a cover each week, and in rearrangement of the departments with new headings. An unusual amount of space has been devoted to news for the evangelical churches. The policy of the paper is in accordance with the aim and spirit of the American Board of Missions in the country, and its basis evangelical; but its message of truth is to all the Christians of the country, and its method is noncontroversial. The subscription list has been considerably increased during the year. The publication committee recommend that for 1910 the Sunday school lessons be published in the Armenian and Turkish *Avedaper* rather than in book form.

#### CONSTANTINOPLE STATION

The work at Constantinople is carried on among three classes of people, the Armenian, Turkish, and Greek-speaking. In some respects the evangelistic work is made difficult because of its location at the capital and in the great port. The First Evangelical Church in Turkey, formed in 1846, has been able to enter during the year its new house of worship after sixty-two years of waiting for a central and adequate place of worship. Many Gregorians contributed to the new house. The dedication services were simple and impressive, to which the Armenian daily papers gave many columns of report, with no word of criticism, but only congratulations and approval. The first few months of residence in the new church have been marked by steady, quiet advance. This church was built largely through funds raised by Dr. Hamlin, and will stand in no small measure as a memorial to him. It has a branch in Scutari administered to by one of the professors of the college and by the pastor. At the Bible House in Stamboul evangelistic services have been kept up, attended by Armenians, Gregorians, and Moslems. The Langa church has suffered serious loss in the death of its pastor, who had not completed his first year of service. His loss will be especially felt, since in the whole mission the most painful and alarming fact is the lack of able preachers.

The work in the various outstations has gone on as usual, with lights and shadows. The Evangelistic Greek Church in Constantinople has had a successful year, with unusual and encouraging reports from the Pera side. Preaching services have been held both morning and afternoon, with the afternoon attendance more than doubling. Adrianople, in Western Turkey, has been twice visited by Greek-speaking evangelists. The people there are making an excellent effort to raise money for a new church building, which is much needed.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople has had a year of ordinary prosperity and growth. A site has been purchased at Arnaoutkeuy, on the European side of the Bosphorus, to which it is hoped permission will be obtained before long from the Turkish government to move the college in



full. This site is one of the most commanding and available for the purposes of the college anywhere on the entire length of the Bosphorus. The corporation in America has been reorganized and the charter completed and revised.

The evangelistic work in Brousa has not made marked progress during the year. The pastor died, and the church is still without a leader. The church is far from being a unit, which condition has greatly interfered with its spiritual progress. There has been a marked increase in the attendance at the boys' school, the number of pupils having risen to 68. The American School for Girls in Brousa has had 115 pupils on its rolls during the year, 70 of whom were in the high school and 40 in the kindergarten. Forty-three of these were boarders; 103 were Armenians. There was no graduating class this year, but there are 8 in the class which is expected to graduate in 1909. The Christian Endeavor Society, under the leadership of one of the older girls, has done excellent work in the school. There is also a Junior Society of 12 members.

In the Nicomedia field the local conference has had its usual number of meetings, and has proved itself to be especially useful in its relation to the churches. The Bithynia High School has had a larger number of pupils than ever before, namely, 182. There were 12 teachers, exclusive of the principal. The income of the school was 1,750 liras, or \$7,700, a little in excess of the expenses of the school, thus reducing by £50 the debt which rests upon the school accounts. A comfortable missionary residence has been built for the occupancy of the principal, Dr. Chambers. The Boys' Home has had 130 pupils, of whom 15 attended classes in the high school, and 50 are free orphans. Dr. Chambers, in his report, says, "With the splendid equipment in the matter of buildings, with a fine teaching staff, and with a large, enthusiastic constituency, and an established reputation among Armenians of all classes, a fine future opens before the school." There is need, however, for better financial equipment for its permanent support.

The Adabazar High School for Girls has had an unusually successful year, with an attendance of 75 boarders and 56 day pupils. This school also has received from the pupils, in fees for board and tuition, a sum sufficient to pay all expenses, leaving a slight balance for the credit of the school. These schools are strong for independent righteousness among all the classes they reach.

The work at Gedik Pasha in old Stamboul is both evangelistic and educational. During the last year 49 Moslem boys and girls have been enrolled upon the list of scholars. The present site has been leased for a term of three years, but it is very essential that arrangements be made for a permanent home for this important work. Over 200 pupils have been enrolled in the day school, each paying substantial tuition.

#### MARSOVAN STATION

The Marsovan field is along the Black Sea coast, and includes a region in which there is a steady increase in trade. During the year 1906 the value of

goods imported through the Samsoun Custom House aggregated over 22,000,000 marks, with 2,000,000 marks in excess of this as the value of exportation. This increase in trade is an advantage, in that it means progress and development of resources and a demand for trained men. One new church has been organized during the year, namely, at Hadjikeui, making the eighth church in the field. The pastor was ordained over the church at the time of its inauguration, the church occupying also its new building, which, although not pretentious, is clean and commodious. In three other places the church members are spoken of as "bubbling over with numbers, vigor, and Christian enthusiasm." In Amasia, the Protestant community is showing new life in the schools, with a good congregation and the people at peace with each other. One outstation speaks of the Armenian and Gregorian women as having established women's meetings after the manner of their Protestant sisters, conducting the same on evangelical lines. On the whole, evangelistic work in this field has much that brings cheer and gives courage for the future.

In Marsovan itself, the educational work of the mission heads up in the Theological Seminary and Anatolia College, located in Marsovan. The seminary has had only 3 pupils during the year, a number far too small for the demands of the field, to say nothing of other fields looking to this seminary for the training of its ministry. Dr. Riggs, reporting the work of the seminary, says: "During the last twelve months, within the bounds of the Western Turkey Mission there has been a loss of 5, at least, of its most valuable and beloved ministers. Anatolia College passed through a year of severe financial strain, but without debt. Aside from physicians, the present staff of teachers includes 20 persons, of whom 7 are foreigners. Only a few, however, of the foreigners give more than a part of their time to the college work. Of the 16 graduated last year, 10 entered upon teaching, while 4 went abroad for study, and 2 or 3 went into mercantile and other business. This year there were 18 graduates, several of whom are already engaged as teachers. The college has had in all of its departments 313 students, of whom 129 were in the college proper and 184 in the preparatory department. One hundred and ninety-one of these were Armenians and 119 Gregorians. The students came from 17 different stations. The Young Men's Christian Association has a membership of between 60 and 70. The great body of students was from families other than Protestant. The management of the college is convinced that the time has come for the erection of larger and more permanent buildings. Plans for such buildings are in the hands of the American minister at Constantinople. Graduates and former students are uniting their forces to erect the library museum at a cost of 1,000 Turkish liras.

The Girls' Boarding School at Marsovan has had a total of 194 in attendance, of whom 87 were boarders. Of last year's graduates, 9 girls, 5 are teaching. Graduates of the school are teaching in Sivas, Talas, and Constantinople, 5 are serving as nurses in the college hospital, and 42 as teachers in various schools in the region. Four are Bible-women. Nine girls from the school joined the church.

The Anatolia College Hospital is rapidly coming to be known as an im-

portant medical center. The atmosphere is salubrious, and the constituency of the hospital is found in a territory from Marsovan 100 miles on every side. It embraces Turks, Armenians, Gregorians and Circassians, Kurds, and all other races within that area. About one-third of the patients are Moslems and one-half Armenians. The number of Moslem patients is constantly increasing, as it is the only institution of the kind to which Turks are allowed access by the Turkish government. The government and city officials are in quite regular attendance at the surgical clinics, and have frequently called in the hospital physicians for consultation. Civil and military officials have been among the patients. For the ten months covered by the report, 470 major operations were performed, and 2,216 new patients were seen and examined at the hospital. No report is kept of the number seen outside of the hospital. The work is growing so rapidly that new buildings are imperatively needed.

#### SMYRNA STATION

The church at Smyrna has suffered great loss through the death of its beloved pastor, Mr. Tashgian, who had served the church faithfully for fourteen years. The church itself has been roused by reports of progress in Marsovan and elsewhere to make a special effort toward securing a fund that should be held as an endowment. A special subscription amounting to 220 liras, or \$1,000, was subscribed, the same to be used as a permanent fund and entirely in addition to what is paid for the running expenses of the church regularly collected. The other three churches of the Smyrna field have been much stirred by a new spirit of self-help. The Greek Evangelical Church of Smyrna has been roused to fresh zeal through the death of a little child, formerly of that community, who left a tiny bequest to the church. This so touched the hearts of the people that it aroused them to new effort. The church at Manissa has just completed payments on a church building and other property amounting to several hundred pounds. The supply of workers in these churches has been a most trying problem of the year, with 9 preaching centers, and 4 at present unoccupied or unsatisfactorily manned.

The International College has had 336 students in attendance during the year, 60 per cent of whom are from places outside of the city of Smyrna, while 40 students are from Greece and the Turkish provinces in Europe. This fact alone attests the far-reaching influence of the college today. The full course of study covers eleven years, seven of which are preparatory and four of regular college grade. The staff of teachers consists of 23 professors and instructors. The immediate constituency of the college is the west end of Asia Minor and the islands of the Aegean Sea, containing a population of about three and a half million souls, while in addition to this there is a constant increase in the number of students from Greece and the European provinces. For the field thus outlined, it is the only institution of its kind and grade on an evangelical Christian basis. The enrollment this year has been larger than in any former year in the history of the college, with an *increasing number of Moslem students*.

The Collegiate Institute for Girls is reported to be a source of constant encouragement because of the influence of the school in the line of evangelization through education. The location of the school should be changed. The buildings now occupied are inadequate and poorly located. Three hundred and thirty-six girls have been enrolled during the year, the largest number in the history of the college. The boarding department has increased largely as compared with the number of day pupils. The Greek department is growing steadily stronger. About 40 are present at the regular meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society, and 30 at the meetings of the Junior Endeavor Society of the school. The Society of King's Daughters has raised about £T.100, or \$440. This society supports a boy in the Van mission school in Eastern Turkey. He was graduated this year, and received in addition to his regular support an outfit of clothing. A girl also has been supported in Ceylon and another in Syria. A free bed has also been maintained by the society in the Scotch Hospital in Smyrna.

#### SIVAS STATION

In the Sivas field there are 4 strategic points, namely, Sivas itself, the central station, with the 3 important outstations of Tocat, Divrik, and Kara-Hissar. There are only two native pastors regularly ordained in the entire field, neither one of whom draws any part of his salary from the American Board appropriation. These pastors take oversight of several branch church organizations located in villages or outlying towns. There are 5 other important outstations. The Young Men's Christian Association work, while not a branch of the church, is necessarily a force for righteousness. These Associations raise money for the support of teachers chosen by themselves for work in the villages. They have aided three villages during the year in supporting schools. The report states that in any estimate of spiritual results account must be taken of the mighty obstacles thrown in the way of progress by the existing government. Were this work of human origin only, it would certainly have failed, but the good hand of the Lord has been with the work and the workers during the year. In the church at Sivas at almost every communion there have been candidates for church membership. A meeting of the Cappadocia Evangelical Union was held in the city of Sivas during the year with a good attendance, both of native brethren and Americans, with representatives from Sivas and Marsovan. This is reported to be one of the best meetings ever held, fullest of encouragement and hope. All the churches in the field have been affected during the year by the exodus to America, Egypt, and elsewhere. Thirty-five church members and 15 families from the Sivas church alone have thus withdrawn since the coming of the present pastor.

The schools of the field have had a total enrollment of a little under 2,000 pupils, more than half of whom are in schools in the city of Sivas. There are 3 kindergartens in the station, all in good working order and very popular with the people. The High School for Girls in Sivas has 80 names on

its register this year, and graduated a class of 11. The standard of scholarship is steadily rising, and pupils and teachers are earnest and enthusiastic in their work. The normal school building, which is in the same inclosure with the chapel, has a capacity for 100 pupils. This has been exceedingly overcrowded during the year, so much so that seats intended for two pupils have had to do service for three. The present senior class numbers 15, some of whom have taken a decided stand for Christ. The industrial department remains practically the same as last year. The practical industries followed are cabinet making, bookbinding, tailoring, laundry work, etc. There is an emphatic demand for a new normal school building in order to meet the requirements of the field.

The year has witnessed an epidemic of typhus fever, Dr. Clark himself being one of the first to come down with it. The number of outpatients treated has been 1,030, with 54 in-patients, 59 operations, and 1,649 dispensary treatments. The hospital patients paid about 55 per cent of the expenses incurred for them, dispensary patients about 57 per cent, while the drug department came out even.

#### CESAREA STATION

This station reports that the best and soundest work in the Cesarea field is being carried on by the few graduates of the Mission Theological Seminary at Marsovan. The need of the field is for more men of the same type and of the same training. At some of the outstations, where conditions have been especially discouraging, the report indicates new reasons for hope and promise in the future. Preachers labor under discouraging circumstances with unusual patience. Revivals have been reported from two or three of the outstations; in one church 13 additions followed, 8 men and 5 women. The station is suffering somewhat from the inability of churches and congregations to practice effectively self-government. If there were a larger number of ordained men with powers of leadership much of this difficulty would be corrected. There are only 7 ordained and 2 licensed preachers for over 30 outstations, although 2 teachers are doing also preaching work. Since the last report was written objection to the erection of the boys' school on the part of the government has been removed, so that the school entered the new building in October a year ago. While there is no debt resting upon the building it is still incomplete. The fourth story designed to be used for a dormitory is quite unfinished. In internal development the school has kept pace with external progress. More town pupils have come than ever before, with a fair prospect of a greater number next year. The boarders come from a wide area. The receipts from the pupils have been unusually good. Bible lessons, Christian Endeavor meetings, and the usual religious services both during the week and on Sunday have been held. Five of the pupils have united with the church. There have been 70 in attendance on the school.

The Girls' School has had 51 boarders in attendance, with a total of 82. There has been considerable growth in the primary department, which is the *connecting link* between the kindergarten and the boarding school proper.

There is no provision for the Greeks. Both dormitory and schoolrooms are too small for the number of pupils, while the recitation rooms are even more inadequate. The kindergarten is in need of a suitable building for its work. For this purpose there is now a considerable sum in hand, but more is needed to erect the building the work demands. A most interesting work for the boys of Talas has been begun by Mr. Irving in the form of a boys' club, where some of the rougher elements have been brought into discipline and order. These boys also take part in religious services on Sunday.

In closing the report Mr. Wingate says that on the whole the past year has been a good one. No one is satisfied with what has been accomplished, neither are they down-hearted. Their faith in God is unshaken and they believe he is still working in their midst.

#### TREBIZOND STATION

Owing to the ill health of Dr. Crawford the station has been left without a missionary the greater part of the year. The Board is under great obligation to Consul and Mrs. Jewett for the efficient service they have rendered in looking after the work. The work in this station since 1835, and especially since 1840, has been chiefly among Armenians, and the pastors of the church at Trebizond have always been Armenians. Services have been held in Turkish, to which various races speaking that language have come, some of them with considerable regularity. Only a few Gregorians have joined the church, but a few years ago a preaching service and a Sunday school in Greek were begun with considerable success.

The Greek church at Ordoo has been very urgent that Dr. Crawford should take up his residence in that important city. Their eagerness was so great that a delegate from the church was sent to the annual meeting of the Western Turkey Mission at Marsovan to plead their cause. Trebizond is an important center from which much work both with the Armenians and Greeks over the Russian border could be carried on with great effectiveness and power. A strong high school at Trebizond would undoubtedly command the attendance of many bright young men from Russia, and thus the gospel could be extended over the line into that empire.

### CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION

**AINTAB (1852).**—Fred F. Goodsell, Stephen vR. Trowbridge, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lulu K. S. Goodsell, Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge, Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Isabella M. Blake, Miss Harriet C. Norton, Miss Alice C. Bewer.

**OORFA (1854).**—Miss Corinna Shattuck.

**MARASH (1854).**—Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Frederick W. Macallum, *Ordained*; Mrs. Eula B. Lee, Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Miss Cora M. Welpton, Miss Kate E. Ainslie.

**HADJIN (1872).**—Rev. D. Miner Rogers, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Miss Virginia A. Billings, Miss Emily F. Richter.



ADANA (1852).—William N. Chambers, *Ordained*; Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers, Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Miss Mary G. Webb, Miss S. Louise Peck.

TARSUS (1859).—Thomas D. Christie, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie. *Residing at Kessab*.—Miss Effie M. Chambers.

*In this country*.—John E. Merrill, PH.D., *Teacher*; Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill, Miss Annie E. Gordon, Miss Olive M. Vaughan.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Shepard, Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D., Miss Charlotte F. Grant, Miss Elizabeth Brewer, Miss H. E. Wallis, Miss Elizabeth Hawley, M.D., Miss Martha Frearson, Miss Marshall, Miss Salmond, Miss Buell.

Four stations; 52 outstations; 7 ordained men; 1 teacher; 7 wives; 16 single women; 21 native pastors; 31 other native preachers; 231 native teachers; 30 Bible-women; 23 other native helpers; 67 places for stated preaching: average attendance, 14,630; 85 Sunday schools: 15,099 pupils; 35 churches, 13 entirely self-supporting: 7,133 members, 163 added on confession the past year; 1 theological seminary: 12 students; 18 boarding and high schools: 1,045 pupils; 81 other schools: 5,935 pupils; native contributions for Christian work, \$28,338, of which \$14,255 for Christian work and \$14,083 for educational work.

The mission receives a goodly reënforcement this year in the coming of Rev. and Mrs. D. Miner Rogers, to be located at Hadjin, Miss Emily F. Richter, who also goes to Hadjin, Miss Kate E. Ainslie to Marash, and Miss S. Louise Peck to Adana. Dr. Christie has returned to Tarsus after some time spent in this country in labors for St. Paul's Institute. Miss Morley has retired from the mission to become the wife of Dr. Jesse K. Marden, of Marsovan. Dr. and Mrs. John E. Merrill, Miss Gordon, and Miss Vaughan are in this country, the latter on account of the serious condition of her health.

#### AINTAB STATION

The report from Aintab makes special mention of the coming of visitors by whose presence and aid the station has been given help. Mention is made of Dr. Marcellus Bowen, of the American Bible Society, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, of the American Board, and Mr. Platt and his family from Poughkeepsie, New York. Misses Blake and Norton have acted as associate principals in the girls' school, and Miss Bower has taken the place of Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge in the hospital. The station has found great satisfaction in the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Goodsell. Mr. Stockwell, who was for a while at Oorfa in connection with the industrial work, has resigned that position and has joined the Presbyterian Mission in Syria.

Connected with the Aintab station and its outstations there are 29 churches and chapels, having 19 pastors and preachers, and 11,780 members in the churches. Mr. Trowbridge, who is spending much of his time in the acquisition of the language, has made six tours in different portions of the field. President Merrill also, aside from his duties in the college, has given much attention to evangelistic services, as have also the pastors of the district. The three churches at Aintab have had a prosperous year. Mention is especially made of the good service of Pastor Bulbulian, who came from Cesarea to take the place of Rev. M. G. Papazian, who has come to the United States. In speaking of the work at Aintab, the report says: "Is it realized in America

that here in Aintab we have every week congregations that range from 1,500 to 1,800 each, with 3 Bible schools in which the men and women together number over 2,000, and the children 800? This regular study of the Word of God has passed into the home life of the people, so that family prayers is a much more regular custom here than in many Christian homes in America. Most of the leaders in this wide work are college graduates. Let it not be thought that the sphere of activity is limited to preaching services and day schools."

As to the character of these churches the report says: "The development of an orphanage belonging to the Aintab churches, the systematic assistance of the poor by the furnishing of work, the generous gifts for the hospital, and the wide-awake interest in the distribution of the Bible are proofs that these large congregations are not mere audiences, but are the vital organisms for the enlightenment and redemption of the masses."

Of the Second Church of Aintab we can report a year of steady progress, with an increase in the Sunday school and the church building filled to the doors at every preaching service of the year. And it is added: "This year's proportion of the pledges for the new church building has been paid; the wall about the property has been built and the foundation stones are being cut. When gathered in the new church the congregation will be perhaps the largest Protestant body on the Asiatic continent, numbering fully 2,500." The evangelistic work in this region has been carried on with special energy, the Gregorian-Armenians to some extent sharing in this work. Efforts to make known Christ among the Moslems have been rewarded. Dr. Caroline Hamilton's personal gospel work has been effective among Turkish, Kurdish, and Jewish women who were patients in the hospital.

Of the outstations in Aintab we can in general report a prosperous year. At Oorfa Miss Shattuck has two large Sunday schools, and though there is no pastor in the church the laymen are preëminently at the front, seeming to do faithful and successful work.

The Syrian church at Oorfa has grown steadily and has received into membership a number of those who were converted during the last year's revival.

In Antioch there is neither Protestant preacher nor school, but it is designed to send to this place one of the ablest men of the ministry, and so give to the evangelical cause a prominent and substantial leader.

Of Kessab it is said that it is a large and prosperous outstation, and the question is asked pertinently of the friends of the American Board, "Do you realize that up among the mountains in one of the outstations of Aintab there is a congregation of 1,800 Protestants, with a system of graded schools, a church library, and young people's societies?"

At Hassan Beyli there has been a special awakening. Union preaching services were held alternately in the Gregorian and Protestant churches, with nearly all the men of the village and about one-half of the women present. All these churches in this district need to be continually visited by a supervising missionary. It is delightful work, but difficult, inasmuch as a complete tour is said to involve 1,000 miles of travel and funds are wanting for an *adequate carrying forward of this branch of the work*



## MARASH

There is the same missionary force at this station as during the previous year, and it has been very largely engaged in connection with educational work, which will be mentioned on a subsequent page. A new and valuable lot, and house upon it, close to the college has been acquired, chiefly through the efforts of Miss Salmond, who has rendered very efficient service in connection with the orphanage. The churches in Marash have suffered to some extent from internal divisions, arising from theological differences relating to the doctrine of the higher Christian life, or "perfectionism." A large number of young men have withdrawn from the churches and held services apart; they have been suspected by the authorities as having some political designs and many of them have been arrested. When this report was written there were twenty-four young men in prison, and excitement incident to all these events has checked the growth of the churches and seemingly weakened their spiritual life; nevertheless, there has been some growth. It is to be hoped that, as one result of the marvelous change which has taken place in Turkey since the report of the last year was received, these imprisoned young men have been released, and that the difficulties which have existed will pass away.

All the outstations connected with Marash have been visited during the year, though not with such regularity as heretofore. Of these outstations, Zeitoon is mentioned first and is in a most flourishing condition and soon to have, if the plans of the mission are carried out, a missionary family permanently residing there. The people themselves show vigorous Christian life and have supported their preacher from the beginning, no portion of his salary having ever been paid by the Board. In Geben, there has been a deepening of the work, with large congregations, so that a new church building is much needed, and for this purpose the brethren have contributed liberally. A recent graduate from the seminary has accepted a call to this church, and it is expected that there will be at no distant day a self-supporting church at this outstation. In Fundajak, there is a hopeful condition, the heavy debt on its unfinished church building having been entirely removed by generous gifts from friends in Aintab, so that the church is greatly encouraged and is looking for a pastor. Other outstations are mentioned in the report, but the facts are not of such a nature as to call for record here. Within the area covered by the Marash station there are 13 more workers than there were ten years ago, and the communicants have increased by 731, the adherents being nearly 2,000; this indicates good growth, though not all that the station has desired.

## ADANA

The station regrets greatly the loss of Miss Morley, who resigned in anticipation of her marriage to Dr. Jesse K. Marden, now of Marsovan. Miss Elizabeth Webb has been welcomed back after her furlough in America. Mr. Chambers reports that during the year he has visited all the stations at least twice and also has visited Hadjin. Connected with this station there are 3 *organized churches* and 7 other preaching places. In 8 of the 10 preach-

ing places there is maintained regularly a woman's prayer meeting. The central and largest of these churches is Adana itself, and 5 of the outstations are recognized as branches of this church. These branches are Chokmerzen, Enzerli, Kars, Hamedieh, and Misis. In all these places, excepting the last named, there has been good progress, special mention being made of the fact that the contributions have been well maintained, the people making efforts in the direction of self-support, which in due time it is hoped they will reach.

#### TARSUS

The preacher of last year continues his good work; interest in a church building scheme has greatly revived, the women of the church taking the lead by contributing jewelry valued at about \$100. This has aroused the interest of the men of the church, who have contributed £T.100, so that it is anticipated that the amount needed will be ere long in hand. A spiritual awakening was reported during the spring of the year, and many professed conversion. The Tarsus church has two branches, Mersine and Kozolook. The latter has had no preacher for a year, but has received much aid from the Tarsus church and St. Paul's Institute. A new chapel has been completed, giving ample room for meetings, beside two separate rooms, one for school and one for the preacher.

At Mersine the people, having wiped out a debt of £60, have increased their large contributions by £T.6 and their average congregations have numbered 80. The church at Sis has no branches and is making good advance toward self-support.

In reviewing the work of the Adana field, including its 3 churches and 7 outstations, Mr. Chambers says that, though there has been no remarkable revival movement, he feels satisfied that good work has been done by the native brethren. "I see a good growth in a better appreciation of the privileges and demands of the gospel. I think much has been done in the cultivation of the soil and sowing of the seed; we doubt not the Spirit will bring it all to fruition in his own good time; in fact, He is doing it now."

#### HADJIN

There has been no male missionary stationed here, but Mr. Chambers, of Adana, has visited the city three times, and he has also visited the outstations once, being accompanied by Miss Vaughan. Since this report was begun we learn that Miss Vaughan has been compelled to withdraw on account of illness. Miss Billings has endured the strain and closes the year in good condition, in spite of the experiences of the previous year. Of the condition of affairs here, Mr. Chambers writes: "The city of Hadjin, as well as the surrounding country, has suffered greatly from famine conditions caused by total failure of crops in some places and partial failure in others. Relief work was undertaken when the distress became acute. During the course of the year, not far from 600 families in Hadjin City were assisted by affording work, and

about 300 families, who were unable to work, through sickness or for other causes, were relieved. In some of the villages, in addition to relief in the matter of food, seed wheat was loaned. In carrying on this work the ladies invited to conference leading men of various communities. Besides Gregorian-Armenians and Catholics, two Moslems were present. The result was that a movement was set on foot by which considerable was done by these communities. It is a satisfaction to know that our ladies were the inspiration of it. It is also a matter of interest that the Protestant churches attended to the needy of their own communities, the relief afforded by the missionary ladies being almost entirely to non-Protestant Christians and Moslems. About £T.350 were expended in relief. While expressing gratitude to all donors, it is worth while mentioning the fact that about one-fourth of this sum came from missionary friends and some of the Protestant churches of the mission. The crops seem to promise well, and with the gathering of the harvest it is hoped the acute distress will pass."

The station has in contemplation the use of an industrial building belonging to it for a hospital, and it calls for a lady physician or nurse, who could do needed work for the people of this town and vicinity, including the mission circle and the Hadjin Home. In connection with this Hadjin field there are 4 organized churches and 6 other places of worship. These outstations have suffered, as the whole district has, from famine conditions, and there is little to report, save that they are holding on in the full expectation of better days.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

*Central Turkey College.*—The twenty-second annual report of Central Turkey College for the year 1907-08 is made by President Merrill. The college is rejoicing in the presence and aid of Rev. F. F. Goodsell, who during the absence of Dr. Merrill on furlough will act as director of the college. The teaching staff of the institution now numbers 14, and the students 177, 94 in the collegiate and 83 in the preparatory; of these students 114 are Protestants and the remainder chiefly Gregorian-Armenians. A quarter part of these students are orphans, a fact which recalls the terrible events of 1895. Efforts have been continued to increase the value of the education here given. One feature of the year has been the addition of a course in the Arabic language, fifty students having given their names as desiring to take lessons in Arabic, though this number was reduced for various reasons. Steps will be taken to put this language on a par with other languages in the course.

There has been a reorganization of the religious work in the college, the whole care of the Young Men's Christian Association having been put upon the students. Though there has been no special revival, like that which the college five years ago witnessed, the religious condition is hopeful. Several students have indicated a quickened religious interest. In reviewing the work of the last ten years as showing that there has been decided progress in the institution within that period, reference is made to the improvement in the *grounds and in the equipment of the buildings; additions to the boarding de-*

partment and the physical laboratory; the raising of the course of study in the college, with the addition of several courses, and the placing of Bible work on a level with other studies. This institution is of prime importance to the work of the mission and should be supplied more amply with means.

*Aintab Female Seminary.*—The report speaks of the year in this institution as uneventful, but not unsuccessful. One fact is noted most gratefully, that the heavy debt resting on the new building last year has been paid, largely through the gift of Miss Curtice, of Rochester, N.Y., who gave \$2,000. It is to be regretted that the building, though in use, is not fully completed, and there is need of further aid. It will be remembered that this building was erected to take the place of the structure destroyed by fire in 1906. Miss Lucile Foreman, who it was ardently hoped would be able to return to the headship of the seminary, has not been permitted to do so for health reasons, and the institution has been under the charge of the Misses Blake and Norton. Mrs. Merrill, wife of President Merrill, has rendered valuable assistance in the seminary. No marked spiritual results have been witnessed among the pupils, though there have been several who have professed conversion. There have been 110 enrolled pupils, 36 of whom were boarders.

Central Turkey College for Girls at Marash reports an enrollment the same as last year, namely, 114; of these, 63 are boarders. At the recent commencement 12 girls received diplomas as graduates, making the total number of graduates from college 144. Aside from the regular teaching force in the college, special mention is made of the services of Rev. Mr. Macallum, who has given instruction in the Bible.

Adana Seminary, which has been under the direction of Miss Mary G. Webb, had an enrollment of 121 the last year, and at the last commencement 13 girls were graduated. There has been during the year a quiet religious interest, some pupils having united with the church, and many showing deepening Christian character. The report states that \$3,000 have been given toward a new seminary building, though not stating the source of the gift.

*Marash Theological Seminary.*—Twelve earnest students have been under instruction the past year. A new plan of having written examinations has been adopted, with good results. Mr. Macallum, during the year, has given instruction in Christian doctrine and in the Epistle to the Romans in Greek. Dr. Lee has had the department of Comparative Religions and Biblical Theology. Miss Welpton has kindly given instruction in music. The seminary building has not yet been completed, but in addition to twelve students' rooms, finished off last year, there has been added this spring a lecture room, in which lessons hereafter will be given. The importance of this seminary is strikingly shown in the fact that all of the 12 students of the class just graduated have been called to vacant places, and double the number are needed to meet the demands of the field.

*Girls' High School at Kessab.*—This school has been maintained and has had a good year. Miss Chambers reports there have been 50 girls in the school and 15 graduates have gone out, many of them to teach in the lower schools of the region and some to continue their studies at Aintab Seminary.

This school at Kessab is the highest and best in the region roundabout it, and should be maintained. It has been carried on under many difficulties, especially because of insufficient supplies.

A kindergarten has been opened having 45 pupils; larger numbers could have been received had there been sufficient teaching force to care for them. Miss Chambers, in connection with her school work, has done more than the usual amount of Christian work in the villages about Kessab.

#### MEDICAL WORK

*The Azariah Smith Hospital at Aintab.*—On the 17th of October last was celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, at which time a review was made of that period and congratulatory services were held, in which the noble work of these Christian laborers was reviewed. Twenty-five years ago there was at Aintab a dispensary and a clinic, but the work has grown immensely under Dr. Shepard's supervision. At this anniversary a Shepard Memorial Fund was started, the income of which is to be used for the hospital work at Aintab. The past year Dr. Shepard has had the invaluable aid, as heretofore, of Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton; Miss Grant and Miss Bewer, the latter of whom joined the mission a year ago as nurse, have also rendered excellent service. Dr. Edwin St. John Ward has spent a portion of the year here while studying the Turkish language, prior to his removal to Diarbekir, and has given material aid to Dr. Shepard in the hospital. There have been a total of 3,000 free patients treated, and 1,700 full-pay patients and others partially paying, making the total number treated 5,500. There have been 502 major operations at the dispensary. Every patient is accompanied by one or more friends, so that the number who come to the dispensary amounts to not less than 400 a day. Among the many needs of the hospital is a chaplain, who can give spiritual instruction to the large number of patients who are ready to listen to Christian truth.

Miss Harriet E. Wallis sends a report of the large work accomplished in the dispensary at Adana, which is attended chiefly by women. There have been during the year 4,000 new cases, of which 1,480 were Moslems; the total attendance has numbered 21,000. This is surely a very extensive work, and there are evidences that it is not only successful in ministering to the bodily wants of patients, but also to their spiritual necessities. One woman said that she came to the clinic not merely because of her bodily needs, but because of what she heard there for her own spiritual good. This, it is believed, is true of a great number, who learn of the Great Physician and seek to know him. The work in behalf of the blind is most helpful, 14 men and 5 women having been under special instruction.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

**BITLIS.**—Harrison A. Maynard, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Maynard, Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Mary A. C. Ely.

**ERZROOM.**—Robert S. Stapleton, *Ordained*; Herbert L. Underwood, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D., Mrs. Dora E. Underwood, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Miss Eunice M. Atkins.

**HARPOOT.**—Herman N. Barnum, D.D., John K. Browne, George P. Knapp, Edward F. Carey, Henry H. Riggs, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Mrs. Miriam P. Carey, Mrs. Emma Barnum Riggs, Miss Caroline E. Bush, Miss Mary L. Daniels, Miss Maria B. Poole, Miss Mary W. Riggs, Miss Ellen W. Catlin.

*Located at Diarbekir.*—Edwin St. John Ward, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Charlotte A. Ward.

**MARDIN.**—Alpheus N. Andrus, R. Stanley Emrich, *Ordained*; Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, Mrs. Helen L. Thom, Miss Johanna L. Graf, Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mrs. W. C. Dewey, Miss Diantha L. Dewey.

**VAN.**—George C. Raynolds, M.D., Ernest A. Yarrow, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Mrs. Martha T. Yarrow, Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Miss Caroline Silliman.

*On furlough.*—Royal M. Cole, D.D., Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., *Ordained*; Henry H. Atkinson, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Lizzie Cole, Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, Mrs. Leila Browne, Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Miss M. Myrtle Foote, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mr. Arthur E. Harper, Sister Clara at Van.

Five stations; 64 outstations; 13 ordained missionaries, of whom two are physicians; 4 unordained physicians; 19 wives, one a physician; 17 single women; total missionary force, 51. The following statistics are for 2 stations only. There are 15 ordained native preachers and 26 unordained preachers; 143 teachers; 15 Bible-women; and 6 other native helpers, making a total of 205 native laborers. There are 60 places of regular meeting; 32 organized churches, 5 of which are entirely self-supporting. The communicants number 2,436; 130 were added by confession of faith; adherents, 10,727; average attendance, 7,603. The 55 Sabbath schools had a membership of 5,255. There are 2 theological schools, only one of which has been in session this year, with 9 studying for the ministry. There is 1 college, with 238 students, and 4 boarding and high schools, with 504 pupils; 83 other schools, with 3,780 pupils, making a total of 4,531 under instruction. Native contributions amounted to 321,139 piasters (\$14,130.12). There are 2 hospitals, one of which was closed this year, in which 31 patients were treated; 2 dispensaries, where 7,361 treatments were given. The statistics for Bitlis, Erzroom, and Van have not been received.

## PERSONNEL

There have been many changes in the *personnel* of this mission during the year. Dr. and Mrs. Ussher and Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson have returned to this country for their much needed and well-earned furloughs. Dr. and Mrs. Thom and Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton, having finished their furlough in the United States, have returned to their work in the mission. Miss Norton, of Van, having become Mrs. Sterrett, has withdrawn from the work of the American Board to take up the work of the Presbyterian Board in Persia. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Maynard, Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Miss Caroline Silliman, Miss Ellen W. Catlin, and Miss Eunice Atkins have been duly appointed missionaries of the Board, and have joined the mission during the



year. Mr. Harper has gone out under appointment of the board of trustees of Euphrates College as tutor, for a period of years, in the college; and Dr. Ward, after spending the greater part of the year at Aintab in the study of the Turkish language, has taken up his residence in Diarbekir, the field of his future medical work in the mission. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Cole, Miss M. M. Foote, and Miss G. M. McLaren are still in this country, not able to return to their field.

The Eastern Turkey Mission is widely extended and has been, as the friends of the American Board remember, the scene of much political unrest in the past years. During the year under review, however, there has been no special outbreak. At times the revolutionary agitation in the eastern part of the field was serious and threatening. Abnormally high prices have prevailed over the entire mission. In some places the cost of bread increased more than one hundred per cent, and the prices of all kinds of food stuffs were advanced considerably over that of previous years. This has made it especially hard for the boarding schools and orphanages to continue without incurring debt or sending the children away. Unusual hardship has been brought by these conditions upon the missionaries and the native workers, calling for special appropriations to meet the emergency. The forces in the mission are insufficient to meet the requirements of the work, the number of missionaries being below normal; yet in spite of these facts the general work of the mission has gone forward in every department without break or unusual hindrance.

The mission had a meeting, in July, at Harpoot, an unusual event because of the great distances that separate the different stations, the difficulty of travel, and the frequent political disturbances, making it practically unwise to take long journeys across the disturbed portions. The meeting was a source of inspiration and uplift to all who attended, unifying mission work and sending the delegates home with a new inspiration and impulse. The new political movements which have been so marked in the West, especially at Constantinople, had little effect in the eastern part of the field at the close of August. The fact that the promulgation of the constitution had been published was gladly welcomed by all classes of people throughout the country. There is every reason to believe that the constitution will bring new courage and order at every one of the stations in this mission.

There has been some difficulty in coöperating with our German friends both in Harpoot and Van. It remains yet to be seen how successful this method of working with the Germans will be in the general work. In the Bitlis field the station is divided, the Germans having the Moush section, we retaining the Bitlis part of the field; but in Van and Harpoot the method of coöperation was more close. It is hoped that a satisfactory plan will be arrived at, and the joint work go on to a successful issue. This mission was visited by an officer of the American Board for the first time in its history, with the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, who spent several days at Harpoot during the autumn of last year, going on from there to Diarbekir, and through to the Central Turkey Mission. It was a source of regret to

the entire mission that each station could not have been favored with a visit, but as this would have required something like two months of travel, it was not a practical scheme.

#### BITLIS

This station, since the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cole a year ago, has been in the sole care of the Misses Ely, and as it is one of the most interior and difficult of this Board anywhere, no little anxiety has been felt for their comfort and safety. The missionaries from Van visited the station two or three different times, and the German friends from Moush, Mr. and Mrs. Von Dobbler, spent the winter there, leaving for Moush in the spring. In spite of this fact, the Misses Ely report a year full of joy and hope. As there was less snow than usual in that elevated northern station, four tours to the outstations were taken. One of these was made in a covered sled, drawn, as in all cases of sled traveling in that region in the winter, by men over the snow, which often falls to a depth of twelve or fifteen feet. However, they reported encouraging meetings held in the various churches, people coming together in large numbers to listen to the gospel message. In the Bitlis field 16 new members have united with the church on confession of faith within the last few months. Although many from these churches and Christian fields are constantly leaving for America, nevertheless the addition of new adherents has been so continuous that the attendance at church services remains large. They report the semi-weekly meeting for women as fully attended, with some unusual and interesting cases of awakening and fidelity to conscience. There has been, in fact, throughout the field but little hindrance in the progress of the work, except the terrible poverty of the people and the sense of oppression that rested upon everything.

The Boys' High School at Bitlis has been carried on under the efficient leadership of an Armenian teacher, and has had a prosperous year, graduating five students. The number of pupils has been greater than a year ago. The number of children in both orphanages has been gradually decreased. The industrial work has been strengthened, it being the purpose of the missionaries to compel those who cannot pay their own way to earn, in a measure at least, the assistance received. The orphanages have done a great deal of weaving and tailoring, providing for their own necessities in these respects. Rug making by the girls has not proved profitable.

The Mount Holyoke School at Bitlis has had an attendance of 37 during the year, with 40 pupils in the preparatory department. The school was disturbed by a series of earthquakes which occurred last year, striking consternation to all hearts, and compelling them to remain outside of the school for some time. This broke up the regularity of the lessons to a considerable extent.

In closing their report, the Misses Ely say, "The memory of the comfort and guidance of the Master during this, our fortieth year of service, and the grateful appreciation of what with God's blessing has been accomplished at this remote outpost, will long be cherished by us." It is seldom that a work



so extensive, covering the general evangelistic work of the field, the boys' boarding school, the girls' boarding school, two orphanages, industrial work, and general relief work of such a remote and difficult station, is carried on alone by two sisters, who have been already forty years in the field. They certainly have reason to thank God that their lives have been spared and that the work has made such progress, and to rejoice that they are now reënforced by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard.

#### ERZROOM

Erzroom reports special difficulty through the famine prices that have prevailed in the field, and the great scarcity of food for both men and animals. Some lines of food have risen several hundred per cent, and many people have been at the point of starvation. Considerable relief has been bestowed by the missionaries in order to save life. In Erzroom city there is one Protestant church, a large Sunday school and boys' boarding school, and a girls' boarding school and an orphanage. The church is self-supporting, missionaries having only advisory relations with it. The membership is very much awake to the need of a new building to replace the present cramped and altogether inadequate quarters, now becoming dangerous through the effect of the earthquake some years ago. They have raised already some £T.260 for the purposes of a new building, and hope to increase this to £T.400. The church is calling for outside aid to the extent of \$8,000 for this new building.

As the station has been in the care of Dr. Underwood, whose medical work has been heavy and exacting, the touring of the field has been considerably limited. It has seemed best to the station practically to cut off the work in the Russian part of the field, since it has been impossible to visit the work, and also because of the limited appropriation and the greatly increased cost of living on the Turkish side. Funds were not sufficient to meet the needs of both places. In spite of these conditions Dr. Underwood made an extended medical tour to Erzingan, where he found an earnest Young Men's Bible Society, patterned after the Young Men's Christian Association of twenty-five years ago. In the Association both Gregorians and Protestants were united, vying with each other in keenness and enthusiasm for Bible study. There was a spirit of inquiry and openness for the truth that does not seem to prevail in Erzroom. In the Russian part of the field, under the new laws of Russia, a population of something like 600,000 seem to be waiting for the gospel. The difficulties reported as prevailing have largely disappeared, and so far as we can understand that field is ready to receive the Christian preacher, and we have no reason to believe that the missionary would not be permitted to go there without hindrance.

The orphanage work at Erzroom is being diminished, with the plan of closing the orphanage before a great while, because of want of funds to continue it. Some of the children will be sent to other orphanages, and some are working at trades in the country, while a few are leaving the country.

The girls' school at Erzroom reports an attendance of 29 in the high school department, 47 in the primary and intermediate, and 45 in the kindergarten, making a total of 121. The school has been under the care of Miss Bushnell, who has had the entire responsibility for its work, although Mrs. Underwood has given no little assistance. There have been 17 pupils in the boarding department, with 5 teachers during the greater part of the year, and when the orphanage was closed, in May, 9 of the orphan children came into the school as boarders. The school has received from native sources and other sources outside of the regular appropriation of the Board \$650. The pupils of the school have contributed for the support of a famine orphan in India and for Bible-women in China, this contribution amounting to \$45. The Bible work in the outstations has been carried on by girls sent out from this school as teachers in the various villages. Most of these girls are also conducting Sunday schools in the places where they teach, and outside of school hours they come home to the villages and read the Bible to the women.

The medical work of the station has been under the care and direction of Dr. Underwood. The field covered by Dr. Underwood includes a population of well toward a million souls, and with only one civil hospital in the entire territory, with the exception of a hospital recently built in Erzroom by funds raised by Turkish officials four years ago. It is poorly equipped and offers few facilities. There have been 418 patients under treatment, of whom nearly one-half were Moslems. Many of these have been seen outside of clinical hours. Religious services have been held as usual among the patients. On the tour to Erzincan, Dr. Underwood saw some 600 patients and performed several surgical operations. The receipts of the hospital have been 267 liras, or over \$1,000. The hospital closes the year with a balance of over \$125 on hand.

#### HARPOOT

Harpoot is in many respects the central station of the Eastern Turkey Mission, where the mission theological seminary and the mission college are located. In addition it has its boarding schools, medical work, and industrial work. The station is one of the largest in the mission, and during the year has been very well manned, the entire force of the station being upon the ground. The field is widely extended, so that the general work of all the outside stations requires much traveling on the part of the missionaries in charge. The missionaries at the station have been so engaged with the local work, and especially with the theological teaching, that there has not been extensive touring. Mr. Browne, Miss Bush, and Miss Poole spent some time in Diarbekir, with encouraging results. In her report of the station for the year, Miss Bush makes grateful acknowledgment of the visit of the American travelers, Mr. and Mrs. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, of Boston, who have visited them. Five different tours have been made, but it has been impossible to visit the entire field. The reports speak of the emigration of the people of the churches, which con-

tinued until late in the winter, and stopped only when report of hard times in America came back. The church in Mezereh has had greater gains in membership than any other in the field save that of Arabkir. The church in Hooeloo is attempting to finish its new building, but with insufficient funds in sight for that purpose. The present inadequate shelter is altogether insufficient to meet the crowds who attend the regular services. The church in Arabkir has received a gift of land for a parsonage and a girls' school. A former resident of that city, now living in Dorchester, Mass., has given £200 to build the school. Many of the pastors' wives are doing valiant service as Bible-women and as workers among the women of the churches, as well as by conducting aggressive work on the outside. The number of women attending the church services is reported to be about equal that of the men, which is unusual for Asiatic countries.

There are 34 boys' schools and 31 girls' schools in the station, with no lack of ambition for a good education among the youth of the entire district. There is no doubt that the desire for an education is based somewhat upon the commercial value of learning. Many of the teachers in these schools are earnest evangelistic workers, holding meetings in the week and going out to near-by villages for preaching on Sundays. There are 9 regular Bible-women in the field, who have over 200 scholars regularly enrolled upon their list, each scholar giving something each month for the lesson she receives. The position is taken that the churches whom the Bible-women work for must take responsibility in her selection and a share in the expense of her salary. Miss Bush feels that it would be a most rewarding service if a missionary could give his whole time to work among the districts, living with and among the people, and going from place to place, holding evangelistic meetings and inspiring the churches to better things.

The students in the theological seminary reported last year were graduated, and a new class was not immediately formed. An interesting feature in theological training is the opening of a theological school near Harpoot by the Gregorians, for the purpose of training young men in preparation for orders in the old church. Mr. Carey has been asked to give a regular course in this school on the religion of the Bible. He has consented to do so, with the full approval of his station. Euphrates College has had a prosperous year in every way. The withdrawal of Mr. French and the absence of any other tutor to take his place in the college have put heavy burdens upon President Riggs and the teaching staff. Mr. Harper, recently arrived, will take up work as tutor this fall. The college hold on the community has never been stronger than it is now, it being the only higher educational institution of the kind for all Eastern Turkey. There should be another tutor, and the college is in need of more funds for the support of its regular work. It is well known that this college is for both young men and young women, and has a full preparatory department, including kindergarten and primary schools. In the female department there have been 430 pupils, 74 of whom were in the college proper. It is an interesting fact that 174 of the 328 in the primary, grammar, and high school were not Protestants

There have been just 100 in the boarding department, 8 of whom were teachers. These students come from 32 towns and cities. Mrs. Carey has continued a kindergarten training class with 10 young ladies. Twenty-one graduates of the college are teaching in outside schools, and exactly the same number have not completed their course.

The medical work in Harpoot has been carried on, as last year, by Dr. Atkinson. During the year Dr. Atkinson has given considerable time to the organization and development of the Euphrates Medical Association, which held its first meeting this year at Aintab. The hospital building, which it was hoped would be under construction before this time, still is held in abeyance, awaiting permission to begin from the Turkish government. During the year at the dispensary, 6,637 prescriptions have been filled, with 2,971 other sales. Five morning clinics have been held each week for the poor. The afternoon has been given to bedside visiting and other forms of work. Some 400 individuals have been seen at their bedside, with 820 revisits. There have been 2,751 office patients who have returned 2,826 times, making a total number of visits at the office of 5,577. Fifty-six per cent of these were males. Financially the medical department has been self-supporting, closing the year with a credit of \$318.54, after an expenditure of \$3,500. Dr. Ward, with the expectation of beginning medical work in Diarbekir, one of the outstations of Harpoot, with Mrs. Ward, has been at Aintab learning the Turkish language, in preparation for his work at Diarbekir. For medical purposes Dr. Ward made a flying visit to Mardin and spent some time at Diarbekir, becoming acquainted with the station and planning for his future work. This autumn Dr. and Mrs. Ward take up their residence in Diarbekir, where the medical work will at once be begun and plans completed for a hospital, the funds for which were provided for through a legacy from an Armenian, a former resident of that city. It is exceedingly interesting to know that the work will begin in the old Walker residence, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Walker, two of the first missionaries of the Board to that city. It has since been occupied by the consul of Great Britain, and now has reverted to its former work and purpose.

The Arabkir industrial work, under the care of Mr. Knapp, has had a year of difficulty owing to the extremely high prices of food stuffs, and the students have been required to do all that they could toward providing their own building and have been compelled in every way to economize. Their food has been of the simplest kind. The industrial farm has been developed with greater success than a year ago. Mr. Knapp is confident that with more capital for development this work can be put upon a self-supporting basis.

#### MARDIN

The Mardin station, occupying the southern part of the Eastern Turkey field, extending into North Mesopotamia, uses in its mission work the Arabic language. It is the only Arabic-speaking station under this Board. Outside of Mardin there are 20 places in which Christian work has been estab-

lished, in 17 of which regular Sabbath services are held, with an average attendance of about 1,400. During the year the members of the station have consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Andrus and Mr. and Mrs. Emrich; Dr. and Mrs. Thom being in this country for furlough.

Since the Arabic language is used in this station, Euphrates College and the theological seminary at Harpoot cannot be used for the training of its teachers and preachers. Mardin is compelled, therefore, to have its own theological classes and to maintain a school of sufficient grade to provide the teachers demanded in the field. There has been only a limited amount of touring carried on by the missionaries during the year because of their short-handed condition. The work of the churches remains in about the same condition as a year ago, they reporting an addition on confession of faith of 39 to the 17 organized churches of the field. The Mardin work is more important than appears at first glance, because of its direct relations with the work of the Church Missionary Societies centering in Bagdad and extending south into Arabia, and also the work of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America. Both of these boards have been more or less dependent upon the school at Mardin for their teachers and preachers. A recent traveler, Mr. Platt, who passed through the Eastern Turkey field and who was later in Egypt, found some of the former pupils of the Mardin school doing aggressive, strong Christian work in Egypt under other boards. More and more this school at Mardin has widened and deepened the lines of its influence until it has become a source of supply for the wider fields, thus increasing its importance and putting emphasis upon the necessity of its stronger support. In view of these facts, and many others that might be mentioned, the management at Mardin have put out a plan for changing this school into a college for the direct purpose of raising up Christian leaders for the field above outlined. No other institution in Turkey meets this need. It has an appeal uniquely its own. Mardin is reported one of the most healthful stations in Turkey by Dr. Thom, who has lived there for more than twenty years. The school is also in close and intimate relations with the Syrians and the Syrian church of that field. They have constantly turned to Mardin for teachers, and have desired to make arrangements whereby their young men can receive Christian training there at the hands of the missionaries. Mardin station is therefore asking for an enlargement of its plant and an increase of its Christian force, in order that it may meet the requirements of the field and furnish the men who must necessarily have a prominent part in the shaping of the Arabic-speaking stations of Mesopotamia and Arabia. Mr. Emrich is principal of the school and has put it in excellent condition, increasing its effectiveness and power. Seventy-five have been in attendance during the year, many of these possessing excellent ability and unusual capacity. It is hoped that in the new conditions which are coming upon the Turkish empire, and the larger religious liberty accorded the people, means will be given the school for enlargement and growth.

The Girls' High School at Mardin has had a favorable year, with 54 in

attendance. Miss Fenenga has had much to do. The school is overcrowded and is in great need of enlarged quarters. An appeal has been issued for \$6,000 for a new school building. The boarding department is now kept open twelve months of the year, because many of the girls come from a distance, and some of the older orphan children have been taken into the school family.

The kindergarten, under the care of Miss Graf, has had 50 children enrolled, over one-half of whom were boys. Two of these children came from Moslem homes. A training class for kindergarten teachers has been maintained during the year, with 7 in attendance. All but one of these were graduates from the girls' school. A new kindergarten has been opened at Midyat, an outstation, with 2 members of this class as teachers.

The medical work has been suspended during the year because of the absence of Dr. Thom. This work will be resumed upon Dr. Thom's return to the station.

#### VAN

Van, the youngest and the most easterly station of the missions of the American Board in Turkey, has had a checkered year. There is no station of the Turkish Mission which has had more difficulties during the year than this one; difficulties from the government as well as from the Armenian revolutionists. The mission work seemed to fall between the two. Oppression on one side by the revolutionists, who wished to use the mission station for the advancement of their own revolutionary ideas, and on the other hand by the Turkish government, which entertained fears that the station was thus being employed, was bringing matters to a climax, when the constitution was promulgated at Constantinople. One reason why Van has been the storm center is that in that station the Armenians number almost as many, if not quite as many, as the Turks, and both are strong organizations. In Van itself, including the city and the gardens, there are two Protestant churches which have continued their work during the year. Owing to the dissensions and troubles already referred to, the church work has not made marked progress. The village work is reported upon as more hopeful. Many of the orphans, who have received training in the schools at Van at the hands of the missionaries, are out in the villages as teachers, and incidentally as preachers of righteousness. Some of these have done most excellent work, fully justifying all the time and strength that were given to their training.

The boys' school in the city, under the direction of Mr. Yarrow, has had a broadening and deepening influence during the year, and has maintained its independent attitude in the face of unusual difficulties. In his report, Mr. Yarrow says that he believes that there never was a time in the history of that station when the political, economic, moral, and religious condition so called for emphasis on school work as at the present time. Many of the orphans have been passed over to the Germans, to relieve the school for a time and give them opportunity to take in more day pupils from the city. The building equipment of the school is wholly inadequate, and the mission is ask-



ing for new buildings in order that the school may meet the new conditions with greater effectiveness and power. The present school building was never intended for school purposes. The mission calls for \$4,000 for a new school building, and some scholarships to enable them to continue to take in boys who are without any means of their own, but who have in them the prospect of powers of leadership.

The Girls' Boarding School has had an enrollment of 230. Their needs were looked after by the married ladies of the station, after the withdrawal of Miss McLaren, until the arrival of Miss Rogers. The prospect is bright now, since the school for the first time in some years will have two teachers in charge, and much can be expected of it in the future. The graduating class from the high school this year numbered 13, four of whom were from the orphanage. The kindergarten has been open all the year, except at a certain time when there were special fears. It finds much favor among the people. The industrial work has been largely looked after by Mrs. Ussher and Mrs. Raynolds. About 100 have been employed, mostly women, who have shown considerable improvement in skill and speed in work.

The medical work at this station was under the care of Dr. Ussher until his departure for home on furlough. One thousand two hundred and seven patients have been visited in their homes, either by Dr. Ussher or his assistants, and 1,150 new patients were recorded in the dispensary, making a total of 2,259 new patients. No record has been kept of the number of treatments, but it would probably be from three to five times this number, making a total of not less than 10,000 different treatments. A few years ago the medical department was more than self-supporting, but for several years the prices have been decreasing, so that at the present time, of the 449 in-patients in the hospital, only 43 paid the regular charges, 29 paid part, and 223 were entirely free. The 449 patients occupied beds and received treatment to the extent of 7,663 days. There were 530 surgical cases, and living outside of the hospital, but coming for treatment, 5,117 other cases. Of the operations, 193 were major, including deep operations on abdomen, thorax, and cranium, and one successful transplanting of a rabbit's cornea on an eyeball destroyed by smallpox. The efficiency of the hospital has been greatly increased by the advent of Sister Clara Leise, supported by Pastor Lohmann's committee in Germany. Total number of patients treated, 4,356. The receipts from the patients amounted to \$1,600.

## MARATHI MISSION

BOMBAY.—Justin E. Abbott, D.D., James Smith, Byron K. Hunsberger, Arthur A. McBride, *Ordained*; Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hunsberger, Mrs. Maud Smith, Miss Anna L. Millard, Miss Elizabeth H. Viles.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Robert A. Hume, D.D., Henry Fairbank, Henry G. Bissell, Robert Ernest Hume, Alden H. Clark, *Ordained*; D. Carroll Churchill, *Unordained*; Mrs. Kate F. Hume, Mrs. Mary Moulton Fairbank, Mrs. Theo. K. Bissell, Mrs. Laura C. Hume, Mrs. Mary W. Clark, Mrs. Alice H. Churchill, Miss Emily R. Bissell, Miss Edith

Gates, Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., Miss M. Eleanor Stephenson, M.D., Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

RAHURL.—William O. Ballantine, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine.

SIRUR.—Mrs. Mary C. Winsor.

SATARA.—Theodore S. Lee, *Ordained*; Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Miss Clara H. Bruce.

PANCHGANI.—Rev. Henry J. Bruce, *Ordained*; Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce.

SHOLAPUR.—William Hazen, *Ordained*; Merrill A. Peacock, *Unordained*; Mrs. Florence H. Hazen, Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss Esther B. Fowler.

VADALA.—Rev. Edward Fairbank, *Ordained*; Charles H. Burr, *Unordained*; Mrs. Annie Harding Burr.

WAI.—Lester H. Beals, M.D., Mrs. Rose F. Beals, M.D., Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley.

*On the way out.*—Miss Belle Nugent, Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

*On furlough.*—Lorin S. Gates, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances H. Gates, Mrs. George W. Harding, Miss L. H. Grieve, M.D., Miss Jean P. Gordon.

*Associated with the mission, not now under appointment.*—Mr. David Winsor, Mrs. Charles Harding.

Eight stations; 140 outstations; 15 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 4 unordained, one of them a physician; 18 wives, of whom one is a physician; 16 single women, of whom three are physicians; total missionary force, 53. The native pastors number 27; ordained preachers, not pastors, 11; licensed preachers, 18; Bible-readers, 39; 66 Bible-women; 263 male and 92 female teachers; 3 medical catechists; total number of trained native Christian workers, 519. The 55 churches have 6,786 communicants: 3,295 men and 3,491 women; 311 were received into the churches on profession of faith, and 209 children were baptized. In the 189 Sunday schools 7,421 pupils are receiving Christian instruction. Christians live in 334 villages, and the whole Christian community numbers 12,873. The mission has 1 theological seminary, with 20 students; 31 higher and boarding schools, 153 common schools; a total of 185 schools, including all grades from the kindergarten up. The total number of pupils in all the schools, 7,035. The native contributions for the support of Christian work were 6,978 rupees (\$2,326) from the churches; received from fees, 9,900 rupees (\$3,300), and from government grants, \$2,390 rupees (\$17,463), an increase of more than \$2,700 in receipts from the government over the previous year.

This, the oldest mission of the American Board, can report that during the year 1907 it has received larger reinforcements than during any recent years.

Mr. and Mrs. David C. Churchill, who have been laboring in connection with the mission for more than five years, have been appointed to full membership. Rev. Robert E. Hume, the eldest son of Dr. Robert A. Hume, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Burr, Mrs. Burr being the daughter of Mrs. Charles Harding; Miss Clara H. Bruce, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henry J. Bruce, and Miss Elizabeth H. Viles are new appointees who have arrived on the field.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Bissell, after a furlough in America, have rejoined the mission. Several members have been absent on furlough: Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Abbott, Miss Belle Nugent, Mrs. George W. Harding, and Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D. Before this report is printed Dr. and Mrs. Abbott, it is expected, will be at their post of service in Bombay. Miss Elizabeth Johnson goes out to assist as a nurse at Ahmednagar.

In January, 1908, Rev. Edward S. Hume, who had been absent from the mission for four years, died in New York after a lingering illness, and the



mission placed on record a most loving testimonial to the Christian character and devotion of Mr. Hume during his long missionary life of thirty-two years. The report makes grateful mention of the visits of the two District Secretaries of the Board, Drs. Creegan and Hitchcock, and of Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, the Associate Secretary; also of the all too short visit from Prof. Edward C. Moore, chairman of the Prudential Committee.

The year has been marked by the prevalence both of plague and famine, which have interrupted to some extent the regular work and have added to the cares of the missionaries. The Christian communities have suffered less than others from the plague, by reason of better sanitary precautions. An illustration is found in the station of Wai, where the plague was worse than in any previous year, yet only three Christians were attacked, and but one of these died.

The report refers to the wave of patriotism which is passing over India, causing anxiety on the part of some as to possible uprisings against the government and the rejection of whatever is regarded as foreign. Others find in this unrest an indication of real progress among the Indians, and think that the country is unconsciously turning toward Christian ideas and that there is a genuine desire on the part of multitudes to reject the absurdities connected with Hinduism and to reach out after a better life. Social reforms which have been talked about, and in some cases resolved upon, although still delayed, are probably nearer accomplishment than they have been. Rev. Henry Fairbank, writing of this recent manifestation of national spirit, says: "All things indicate that the people of India are waking up. At bottom the movement is thoroughly natural and inevitable. There have been excesses and there will be excesses. But we cannot help believing that, in general, the independence and the pride of nationality indicate that the people of India are realizing their lacks and weaknesses, and are showing a desire to overcome them and exercise more fully the powers and capacities with which God has endowed them."

Among the signs of promise is the organization of an Indian National Missionary Society, which proposes to conduct missionary labors carried on by a society supported and controlled by Indian Christians. The Marathi Mission has cordially welcomed this movement and has offered to turn over to the new organization a section in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts, and the Christians in this territory expect to provide for the support of some workers of the National Society and to make personal visits.

There has been some progress in the carrying out of the plan for an organization of a union between the Congregational and Presbyterian churches, similar to that formed in Southern India. Committees have been formed, having this matter in charge, and both the Marathi Mission and the Ecclesiastical Union have heartily voted to favor such a union, with the idea of forming "a united church of Western India."

The report makes special mention of the securing of property at Ahmednagar, formerly belonging to the Christian Vernacular Society, which was later called the Christian Literature Society, for the use of the Board's mission. *The property was so located, in the midst of the various departments of work*

carried on by the mission, that it seemed essential to our work, and its acquisition is regarded as a notable feature of the past year.

#### THE STATIONS

*Bombay.*—The mission force at this station has consisted of Rev. and Mrs. James Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Byron K. Hunsberger, and Miss Annie L. Millard. Miss E. A. Reeve was sent by a personal friend of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger to assist them for one year. Mr. Karmarkar and his wife, Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar, have continued to render most excellent service. Mr. Smith's work has been in Parel, two miles north of Byculla, a section of Bombay having 250,000 operatives, with no other missionaries. The people are accessible, and Mr. Karmarkar's tent work on five nights in the week, which Mr. Smith has carried on during Mr. Karmarkar's temporary illness, is spoken of as intensely interesting and hopeful.

The church in Byculla, under the able leadership of Rev. Tukaram Nathoji, has a regular congregation of about 500. Mr. Nathoji has now completed twenty-five years of devoted and faithful service as pastor of this church, during which time the membership has increased from 92 to 352. Mr. Nathoji is also the Marathi editor of the *Dnyanodaya*.

The educational work connected with the station is fully reported. The high school is reaching a higher standard of education and attracting more attention than ever. This high school has in its secondary grade 140 pupils and 161 in the primary grade. Fiske Hall is occupied by the boys and Bowker Hall by the girls. Girls of all denominations are sent to this school from Bombay to the Konkan. The vernacular school does not enroll as many pupils, since those who came to it in famine time no longer need its sheltering care.

In both Fiske and Bowker Halls the pupils are required to do some manual work, and in this way the cost of maintaining those who have little money to pay is largely reduced.

Record is made of the School of Arts and Crafts, supported by friends in New York through Mrs. Hunsberger. There has been an average attendance of over 100 women and girls daily. The handiwork of these women and girls has been much appreciated and has sold to good advantage. Notwithstanding the excellent work accomplished by this school, it is doubtful whether the friends in New York will continue its support.

*The School for the Blind.*—This school, under the charge of Miss Millard, has had 50 pupils, 30 boys and 20 girls, these pupils engaging in industrial work, making baskets, tables, beadwork, etc. Some of these articles are sent to all parts of the world. The school was visited by the governor, Lord Lamington, who after his visit made a generous donation.

*The Hindu Girls' Schools*, five in number, have had an attendance of three or four hundred boys and girls.

In reporting the Bombay station further mention should be made of the work of Mr. Karmarkar and his wife. Work was continued during the absence of Mr. Karmarkar, in attendance upon the Tokyo Conference in Japan,

by Mr. Anderson, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Alliance Mission. The numbers at these meetings did not diminish and the audience included many students and educated gentlemen. Mrs. Karmarkar, in addition to her dispensary and other medical work, has been engaged in zenana work and has introduced Mrs. Smith to a number of her patients, who have warmly welcomed her. This effort for high caste women is very important, and many persons have been reached who otherwise could not have heard the gospel message.

*Ahmednagar.*—Connected with the Ahmednagar station are 20 American missionaries, 6 men and 14 women. The new church building proves very satisfactory. It is entirely paid for, is attractive to the people, and is well filled at the many services which are held within its walls.

*The Theological Seminary.*—The present class of the seminary numbers 19. It has been unexcelled by any previous class in earnestness and spiritual life. All instruction is given in Marathi, as few of the students are familiar with English. The students are engaged in Christian work of all kinds, and three of them regularly minister to churches as acting pastors. Instruction for the past year has been given by Dr. Robert A. Hume and by Mr. Tilak, but for the coming year the corps of teachers will be enlarged. Rev. Henry G. Bissell will be the professor of exegesis, social science, and homiletics; Rev. Alden H. Clark, professor of pedagogy; and Rev. R. Ernest Hume, professor of philosophy and the relation of religions. This seminary is of the utmost importance in its bearing upon the future supply of ministers for the Marathi-speaking people. During the twenty-nine years since it was organized it has trained 115 students, the majority of whom are now working in connection with our Marathi Mission, while others are connected with other missions.

*The High School.*—On the transference of Rev. James Smith to Bombay, Rev. Edward Fairbank was placed in charge, finding there 500 boys, 240 of whom were boarders. This high school has three departments, a vernacular school, a middle school, and a high school. From each of these three departments pupils are drawn into the industrial school, which has five departments, under the care of Mr. David C. Churchill. The five departments of industry are carpentry and manual training, embossing, metal smithing, rug and carpet weaving, and a weaving and experimental department. These schools in their several departments have recently been examined by government instructors and pronounced to be thoroughly satisfactory. Mr. Churchill, who set in operation a loom for weaving coarser fabrics, has since been engaged in perfecting his machinery, and has now produced a new loom, which promises to be of great service, not only to the students of the school, but to the people of India in general. The government has recognized the value of this service by appropriating \$11,000 for a building and equipment. There has been a continued and large demand for all the products of the industrial department.

*The Normal School.*—This school has two departments, a model school with 5 classes and a normal school with 4 classes. The boys in this school are fifteen to twenty years of age. All the instruction in the school is in the Marathi language. The great majority of Christian helpers in the Marathi

Mission have passed through this normal school. Of the 870 graduates who have been taught here, no less than 103 have become preachers, 43 of whom were pastors of churches. These facts indicate the importance of this school.

*Bible-women.*—There are employed in connection with the station 10 Bible-women, with 7 assistants. These women have classes for instruction in the Bible, attended by over 200. They work during the afternoons of five days a week, teach in the Sunday school, and they attend a class for Bible study, also attended by the wives of the theological students and other Christian women of the city. There is also a course of study for Bible-women covering a period of three years, during which time they visit in the homes, teach Bible classes, visit the sick; and through them the high caste homes have been opened to the message of the gospel.

*Other Schools.*—Miss Bissell reports that in the three Hindu girls' schools there have been marked spiritual results which were very gratifying.

*The Girls' Boarding School*, concerning which Miss Gordon reports, has had 225 on its rolls. It has occupied Barton Hall, which has been altogether too small for its needs, so some of the girls were compelled to sleep in the courtyard and to eat their food on the veranda. It has 12 teachers. The girls are enthusiastic in their work and responsive to all efforts made in their behalf. Miss Gordon reports that it has been a great pleasure to work for these pupils, and that they feel warranted in expecting great things from them in the days to come, as they will occupy places of responsibility as leaders in the Christian community.

*The Girls' Vernacular School*, which includes a kindergarten and 4 vernacular standards, has had on its rolls 192 students. The pupils all have a share in home duties, bringing water, doing nearly all their own grinding of corn, cooking, and making of clothes.

With the lace school there have been connected 127 women and girls; of these 52 are "all-day workers," receiving only an hour's instruction. The others have engaged in regular studies and are taught lace making for an hour or two out of hours. By their handiwork some of these students are able, in full or in part, to support themselves.

#### OUTSIDE DISTRICTS OF AHMEDNAGAR

*Parner.*—This district, west of Ahmednagar, contains 125 villages, with 6 churches and a total Christian community of 899. Fifteen persons were received on profession within the past year. Dr. Robert Hume is the missionary in charge, but he desires it to be distinctly understood that the daily regular work of the district is done by native agents, numbering in all 37 men and women. Dr. Hume expresses his earnest desire to see the district superintended by an Indian Christian leader. For the support of work in this district \$1,116 have been contributed by the State Street Church, Portland, Me. Aside from this, special recognition is made of sympathetic letters from members of that church, many of which have been read aloud

in the monthly meetings of the workers, giving cheer to these workers. Dr. Hume gratefully recognizes the aid received from the pastor of this church in Portland, Dr. Calkins.

*The Kolgaon District* has also been under the care of Dr. Hume, in view of the absence on furlough of Rev. H. G. Bissell, who has now returned. This district is south of Ahmednagar, and has within its area 90 villages, with 5 churches, having 290 communicants. The entire native force, numbering 34, is spoken of as faithful, and the work under their charge has made advance. The native pastor, Rev. Balwantrao Uzgare, has been made assistant superintendent of this field.

*The Jeur District*, north of Ahmednagar, embraces 30 villages, having 6 churches, with 431 communicants. Miss Moulton, who reports for this district, refers specially to the excellent work accomplished through the use of the magic lantern in the presentation of pictures of Christian scenes, with explanatory addresses, so that the people have been reached both through the eye and the ear. Many of the good people are entirely unfamiliar with such pictures, and the impression made upon them has been very marked. Mention is made of an enterprising cripple who was employed by Mrs. Bissell to teach in the village where he kept a school, first under a tree, then in a grass hut; and having commended himself so thoroughly he was encouraged to fit himself to secure a better training, and so has entered the normal school. In one village of this district there has been a large attendance of caste boys.

*The Vadala District.*—During the past year there was much change in the mission force in this district. For the first part of the year Rev. and Mrs. Edward Fairbank and Rev. and Mrs. Alden H. Clark were located here, but were subsequently transferred to Ahmednagar. In October Rev. Henry Fairbank and Mr. and Mrs. Burr were assigned to this work. The district embraces 152 villages, within which are 12 churches, having 1,758 communicants, of whom 76 were received on profession of their faith. The total Christian community now numbers 3,469. Rev. Edward Fairbank, in reporting his six months of work in the district, refers to many tours he had made among the villages and the large amount of preaching done both among Christians and Hindus, and he says that after his fourteen years of mission work in India he is persuaded no better agencies for evangelizing and uplifting the people exist than these village mission schools. The establishment of such a school is invariably followed within a year or six months by baptisms from the adult population. There has been much improvement in the case of the pupils that come to these schools. Children of the better castes are now attending. Formerly the agriculturists did not come to these schools, but of late there is a great change. A well-to-do farmer, after an address by Mr. Fairbank, said to him, "That truth appeals to us; we cannot help believing it." And so Mr. Fairbank says, "Here is our enlarged and enlarging opportunity; we must make more of our village schools."

Mr. Clark gives his own outstanding impression after his brief charge of this district, saying, "Our Indian Christian Church has in its laity and

clergy a latent power for the Christianization of India which I had not before realized, and which is a prophecy of mighty progress in the not far distant future."

The report mentions the observance of the semicentennial of the establishment of Vadala as a separate station. The provisions for the entertainment of guests were entirely under the care of native Christian leaders, and the historical accounts given show what a great gain has been made in the Christian community. "Some of the villages where mission schools have been held for nearly fifty years have sent out over 100 pupils, who have become preachers, teachers, pastors, and Bible-women. Some villages are able to report over 50 agents of missions at the present time laboring in different parts of Western and Central India."

*Rahuri District.*—Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Ballantine are the sole missionaries at this station. There are 10 churches within the district, having 1,032 communicants, 37 of whom have been received the last year. All the villages of the district have been visited, several of them more than once. In one of them no less than 40 persons were baptized. The people seem more than ready to hear the truth and to have their children taught in school, and the schools have been unusually successful.

A good medical work is carried on by Dr. Ballantine, though his dispensary is not yet in permanent quarters, but the foundations of a new building are already laid. This medical work is the only way in which Hindus come in contact with Christian ideas. Thereby prejudices are removed to a great extent, and the benevolent purpose of those who have come among them to bring the message of the gospel is recognized.

*Sirur.*—Mrs. Winsor still has the charge of this station, which she has bravely held since the death of her husband. She is assisted by her son David, who is connected with the industrial school. A pastor was installed in the Sirur church in March, 1907, and has proved a very vigorous and successful worker, 26 having been received into the church since his installation.

Connected with the station school there are 160 pupils giving their mornings for industrial training in the Sir D. M. Petit School; their afternoons are devoted to their books in the station school. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has been maintained in good vigor. The Beverly Girls' School has had a good year, save that there was an epidemic of "relapsing fever," of which there were sixty cases, causing great care and labor for Mrs. Winsor. From this school 16 are to leave as graduates, and in answer to the question, "What becomes of these girls after graduation?" the reply is made: "This year 4 have been received into Miss Bernard's Normal School, 3 into our Bible-woman's training class, 3 into the Ahmednagar Anglo-Vernacular School, 2 are to become trained nurses, 2 to be assistant teachers in our own school, and 2 are to be married. Of these 16 all are able to weave the simple webbing, all know how to cook, all have passed the second English and the seventh Marathi standards, all are members of the church in good and regular standing, and all are active members of the Christian Endeavor Society."



Connected with the station schools there is a department for blind boys, who are taught in ways helpful to them, and who go out as singers to attract crowds who will listen to the message of the preachers.

The Dexter Widows' Home is spoken of as proving helpful to many lonely persons, who are learning the way to the Father's home above. The Bible-women, 9 in number, are finding that the non-Christian women are hearing the Word more eagerly than formerly.

*Sholapur.*—The population of the Sholapur district is 700,000, and of the city proper, 74,500. Within this district there are 740 villages, and the 8 churches have 873 communicants, 50 of them having been received the past year. Residing at Sholapur there are 11 American missionaries, 4 men with their wives, and 3 unmarried women. Dr. Keskar, a native physician and ordained preacher, has a church for lepers and has also a hospital and dispensary, in which a most excellent work is being done. There has been during the year much scarcity of provision, although famine conditions have not prevailed. In the 7 scattered churches of the district there are only 2 pastors, and the work of supervision has been carried on with difficulty. There have been two conventions for village people, which have been well attended and very helpful, bringing the Christian people together and giving them a new sense of fellowship with those they have not known heretofore.

In Sholapur City there are 12 Christian Endeavor Societies, which have been in vigorous condition; they have held occasional union meetings. Altogether they number over 400 members, and in them are bands of young men who attempt evangelistic work, preaching and singing the gospel.

The report from this station makes particular mention of the schools, with which are connected 490 Christian pupils and 651 non-Christian. Special mention is made of the Boys' Boarding School, under the care of Mrs. Hazen, having two departments, the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular. In both these departments an important feature is Bible teaching, and excellent results have been witnessed. In its boarding department there are two Christian Endeavor Societies, in which there has been manifested a spirit of helpfulness which is very marked. Industrial work is also carried on from one to three hours each day, each boy being required to spend that amount of time either in carpentry or weaving. In this way they all do something toward their own support, and receive training which will be helpful to them in after life.

The Woronoco School, for which Miss Fowler reports, has had an attendance of 110 pupils, with an average attendance of 104. In the boarding department all the work is done by the girls. Fourteen of the girls united with the church the past year. The Christian Endeavor Society is engaged in various forms of benevolence, among other things supporting a girl in Inanda Seminary, South Africa. The Josephine Kindergarten has an attendance of 60 children, with a training class of 16. The high caste Hindu girls' school has been cared for by Mrs. George Harding until she left on her furlough. The school has been specially successful, winning *the approval of the government* inspector to such an extent that the grant *from the government* was more than doubled for this year.

Industrial work has been prosecuted, Mr. Peacock reporting that he has been in charge of this department, 48 boys having received instruction in carpentry, and they have made drawings from which their bench work is done. The weaving department meets the needs of many, so that they are not only taught to use the looms in school, but are encouraged to set up looms in their own homes.

#### THE MEDICAL WORK

Dr. and Mrs. Lester H. Beals were for the first part of the year stationed at Ahmednagar, but in June were transferred to Sholapur, where they rent a little building outside of the city for a hospital and dispensary. Their only operating room is nine feet square, formerly being used as a bathroom. They have been most cordially received by the people, and the attendance at the dispensary has been more than double what it was at Ahmednagar. One Hindu, whose sight had been restored, said, as he bade good-by: "I shall never have anything more to do with Hinduism. I have found the true God and am going to worship him."

*Satara.*—Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have continued their labors at Satara, and their daughter, Miss Clara Bruce, who joined the mission last fall, has resided with them, while devoting her time to the study of the language. Dr. Grieve was also connected with the station until she left on her furlough.

The Satara church mourns the loss of its pastor, Vatharao Makasare, who has been over the church for thirty-two years. He was a devoted laborer who never spared himself. The schools connected with the station have had a prosperous year, and Miss Bruce is arousing much interest among them as she visits them occasionally. Mention is made of interesting tours made by the native preachers. One illustration is given of a visit of five of these preachers at a village called Atit, thirteen miles from Satara, from which place a large circuit of surrounding villages was visited. The plague was prevalent there and the teachers were living in huts in the fields, moving their tent from place to place, having no difficulty in finding good audiences. The people seemed much interested in the presentation of the truth.

The 8 Bible-women connected with the station have done an excellent work, being welcomed by the women of various castes. The medical work under the care of Dr. Grieve was carried on only part of the year. The plague epidemic, which began in October, 1906, was so severe that for persons afflicted with that disease there were 1,460 treatments. In February of last year there were in the month 1,002 treatments for all diseases. Dr. Grieve made several medical tours, reaching one village as far as forty miles from Satara; the people of all castes were friendly and came in large numbers to welcome the physician and to listen attentively to the "old, old story."

*Wai District.*—The population of Wai city is 14,000, and of the district 89,000. Mr. and Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Sibley constitute the missionary force at this station. The year has been marked by the awful epidemic of the



bubonic plague. A few cases occurred in March, but during the rains in June and July and later the plague increased so that over 850 had died. The average death rate was about twelve a day. The people fled to the fields, where they were drenched by the rains. Mr. Lee says: "It seemed as if Egypt were here. Nearly every house where there were people was attacked. Irrespective of race, age, or constitution, over three-fourths of those attacked died." Notwithstanding the prevalence of the plague, Mrs. Lee writes the station school has gone on steadily through the year, having a roll of 83 pupils, most of them from the orphanages. Eight of the pupils from this school have concluded their studies at Ahmednagar. The Hindu Girls' School has been in session but eight months. The five young women teachers are thoroughly interested in their work, and gained much inspiration from attending a convention at Sholapur.

Mrs. Sibley reports that the orphanages have been well maintained. The Abbott Home for Widows was dedicated in January of last year, when Drs. Hitchcock and Creegan were at Wai. It has proved a great blessing, and it now has under its care 15 widows and 12 children. The building is clean, roomy, and well-ventilated, and the friends who contributed for its erection would surely be gratified could they see how much it is appreciated.

## MADURA MISSION

MADURA.—John S. Chandler, David S. Herrick, William M. Zumbro, *Ordained*; Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick, Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro, Miss Eva M. Swift, Miss Mary T. Noyes, Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Miss Mary M. Root, Miss Helen E. Chandler.

DINDIGUL.—Willis P. Elwood, *Ordained*; Agnes A. Elwood.

TIRUMANGALAM.—Hervey C. Hazen, *Ordained*; Hattie C. Hazen.

PASUMALAI.—John P. Jones, D.D., John X. Miller, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah A. Jones, Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller.

PERIAKULAM.—James E. Tracy, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy.

ARUPPUKOTTAI.—James C. Perkins, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lucy C. Perkins, Miss C. S. Quickenden.

BATTALAGUNDU.—In charge of George Sherwood Eddy and Mrs. Maude A. Eddy.

MELUR.—Edward P. Holton, *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton.

PALANI.—

MANAMADURA.—Charles S. Vaughan, *Ordained*; Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan.

*In this country.*—William W. Wallace, Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace.

*On the way out.*—Frank Van Allen, M.D., Franklin E. Jeffery, John J. Banninga, *Ordained*; Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery, Mrs. Mary D. Banninga, Miss Gertrude Chandler.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mlle. Cronier.

Ten stations; 397 outstations; 15 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 15 wives; 7 single women, one a physician; total American missionaries, 37; 21 Indian pastors; 162 catechists and evangelists; 85 Bible-women; 333 teachers; 17 medical agents; total number of trained native agents, 618; the churches number 36, having 6,379 members; 523 villages in which there are Christians; average Sabbath attendance, 11,698. Number of itineracies, 53, covering 415 days of encampment; the number of

bearers was 266,965. The 4 hospitals treated 42,228 patients. Total number under Christian instruction in schools of all grades, 9,610. Native contributions for the year amounted to \$12,098.

The changes in the mission forces for the year have not been many. The mission was greatly afflicted in the death of Miss Bessie B. Noyes, in November last, who had for seventeen years labored most devotedly for the people of Madura, where she was born. Miss M. M. Root and Miss Helen Chandler have returned after their furlough in America. At the close of 1907 Miss Quickenden took up work at Aruppukottai. Miss Swift has been assisted in the Bible-women's work in Madura City by two young women who have had the benefit of training in a missionary training home, Miss Kathleen Tremenheere and Miss Margaret Bishop. Miss Gertrude Chandler, daughter of Rev. J. S. Chandler, has joined the mission.

The Madura district of Southern India has an area about equal to that of the state of Massachusetts. There are within the district 523 villages in which there are Christians, and the number of persons now allied with the Christian community, for the first time, exceeds 20,000; and there are now 36 churches, 20 of which have ordained pastors, whose salaries the churches themselves pay. These churches are all working with more or less vigor for entire self-support; but in all these churches, even those which have pastors, there is much Christian work done through unordained preachers, supported by the mission, and the report states that a plan is under consideration for enlarged activities and responsibilities in the line of self-support. Mention is made of the death of two native pastors and the withdrawal of another, so that the number of pastors in active service has been reduced. Notwithstanding the poverty of the people and the high price of provisions, the contributions of the churches for all purposes have increased by 2,000 rupees, or more than sixteen per cent. In the matter of self-government, it is reported that the present organization is not strictly Congregational. The churches have been organized into three groups, known as local unions, in which there is an element of permanence, having a power somewhat between a Congregational council and a presbytery. These local unions together form the Madura Church Union, meeting once a year. The mission stands in the relation of counselor rather than that of director to these churches and unions, the disciplining of erring members, the installation, ordination, and dismissal of pastors, etc., being in the hands of the churches and the unions.

The mission report refers to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Churches of Southern India in July last, a meeting deemed of large importance. The most significant action mentioned was the adoption of the scheme of union with the South India United Church. The report says:—

“This is an organization formed some years ago by the union of the churches connected with the Free Church of Scotland Mission in Madras and the Arcot Mission. As the churches of both these missions are Presbyterian in polity, this new union will be one of Congregational and

Presbyterian churches, and will on that account be a somewhat noteworthy achievement in the history of the church. Since the withdrawal of the South India United Church from the Presbyterian Church in India, nothing stands in the way of the completion of this union, and steps are being taken towards the holding of a joint assembly for this purpose. By it 150,000 Indian Christians will be united into one church of Christ. The importance of this fact for South India it is hard to overestimate."

The churches, though by no means attaining their aim, are doing much in the way of self-propagation. Their gifts for home and foreign missions, in spite of high prices of food during the past two years, have been more than fifteen per cent of their total contributions and more than eighteen per cent of what they have given for their own support. Their home missionary work is conducted through the Madura Home Missionary Society, which supports 2 evangelists, 2 Bible-women, and 2 teachers. Branches of this society are formed in nearly all the stations, each supporting one or more evangelists. The women are doing their share in this work, and the churches in general are manifesting, in some good degree, a purpose to reach the various communities in which they are located. There has been no general revival in which many converts are secured, but the workings of the Spirit of God are manifest in the revived, quickened spiritual life of many Christians. The Sunday schools seem to be prospering; the Christian Endeavor Societies are doing a good work, the annual Christian Endeavor rally having become a feature of the year in connection with the mission. The Young Men's Christian Associations have also been maintained with much vigor. The work of the mission is carried on largely by catechists, who number 153; by teachers, 333 in number, of whom 214 are men and 119 are women. These teachers, of course, are compelled by the nature of their calling to confine their labors to the places where their several schools are located, but the catechists and evangelists move from place to place, wherever there is a call for their labors, carrying on itineracies. Of these itineracies there are enumerated 53, in which 2,782 separate villages were visited, and the total number of hearers is given as 266,965. The Bible-women have had on the rolls as under instruction 4,740 persons, while the number of hearers whom they have reached is 91,852.

In the department of education there are at the bottom, village schools which have an attendance of 5,348; there are six boarding schools, which are of a higher grade than the village schools, having 496 on the rolls. Above these boarding schools there are high schools, training schools, the college, and the theological seminary, having a grand total of pupils in all of 9,610.

#### THE STATIONS

There are within the Madura Mission 10 stations, covering each a territory varying from 100 to 600 square miles. Each one of these stations is supposed to be the residence of an American missionary. A brief report from each of these stations follows.

*Dindigul.*—This is the northern station of the mission. In the absence of Mr. Jeffery on furlough, Mr. Elwood, of Palani, has had charge of Dindigul. Within this large station there are 3,000 connected with the Christian community. The missionary has on almost every Sabbath visited some village, administering the sacrament and preaching to the people. At the central station an English service has been held for the Europeans and English-speaking natives. Dindigul is the station which was for nearly forty years occupied by Dr. Edward Chester, and it is pleasant to notice that the natives and foreigners have placed a large memorial window in the church in recognition of the long and faithful service of this medical missionary.

Dindigul is quite an educational center, there being here 3 large schools for Hindu boys and 2 such schools for Hindu girls. In the boarding school there are 100 pupils, not only from Dindigul itself, but from the outlying stations; in all there are 870 children in the town receiving instruction in these Christian schools. Mention is made of one village to which a young, trained teacher was sent in April, and "within six months 70 children were in attendance, many of them being high caste Hindu boys, who mingle freely with the other boys who have no caste. The congregation has grown to about 100 souls."

*Palani* has an area of 6,000 square miles, in which are 15 congregations. Each catechist has his own circle of villages, and some of them have parishes larger than a township in America, thickly covered with villages. Many itineracies have been held, at which the people heard the message gladly. Mr. Elwood says:—

"In all my experience in the station I do not remember any year when so many have joined the church; and as great care has been exercised to receive only those who seemed fit, it is gratifying that so much life is manifest. Some young men converted through faithful teaching in the schools have been admitted. They took the step knowing that certain persecution awaited them."

Reference is made to the acceptance of Christ as their Saviour by some Hindu boys of high caste attending the day schools, who without hindrance from their parents have been reading the Bible and praying in their homes, like Christians.

*Periakulam.*—This is next to the largest station in the mission, lying in the western portion of the Madura district. It is in the form of a valley, about forty miles long and half as wide. The town of Periakulam has about 20,000 inhabitants, with a church of 150 members, several schools for boys and one for girls. There are five principal towns in the station having organized churches, and fifty or more villages or hamlets in which Christians are found. Nearly 1,000 children are gathered in schools, which are exerting a direct and positive Christian influence. In the larger town 7 Bible-women are doing good work in the homes of the people, both Christians and non-Christians. Mention is made of a series of circles of King's Daughters, whose object is to lead women to a definite sense of

responsibility in the care of their sisters who are not yet reached by the gospel. Dr. Tracy speaks of one new congregation formed during the year, which has purchased and deeded to the Board a site for a church which they propose to build, and they are making many sacrifices to attain the same.

Sunday schools are maintained with much vigor, and efforts have been made to hold Sunday school rallies at least once a year, in which to bring together the Sunday schools of the different pastorates. Mrs. Tracy reports that "there has been spiritual blessing among our women. For these shrinking women it would be a great effort to stand in an outspoken way for Christ, but they express the Christian spirit in other ways. Their quiet participation in the affairs of Christian women makes upon Hindu lives an impression as deep as would be made by public profession of faith in Christ." Mrs. Tracy also writes of the work of the King's Daughters: "To awaken the interest of their Hindu sisters on anniversary occasions, our Christian women in two circles organized processions to take place after the day's work was done. Each procession was headed by six persons bearing flags and torches, and these were followed by a company of singers with musical instruments. The women of the King's Daughters Circle came next. At the ringing of the church bell the party, with flags and lights, began to march through the streets, singing and meeting at each doorway others of the company, who, lamp in hand, joined the procession. Thus about seventy women in all entered the church, which was cheerfully lighted, and a prearranged program was participated in by some and enjoyed by all. A short address was followed by the reading of the King's Daughters pledge. The women who had followed the procession kept a respectful silence and were very attentive."

One of the pastorates of the Periakulam station is that at Kodikanal, the health resort of the mission, which is 7,000 feet above the level of the plain. The church here has celebrated its jubilee with great joy. The church supports its pastor and gives liberally to different organizations. Definite spiritual progress has been made and the work of the Bible-women has been very satisfactory.

*Battalagundu* station covers about 400 square miles, having 600 villages, with 1,000 Christians and nearly 150,000 Hindus and Mohammedans. The station has enjoyed the services of Mr. G. S. Eddy, of the Young Men's Christian Association, who has most generously given his energies to the care of the station centers; during the absence of missionaries on furlough there was no one left who could be appointed to this station. Mr. Eddy reports that during the year the staff of workers consisted of 1 pastor and 32 Indian laborers, and that at every point there has been a gain, 42 having been received by profession. The new converts have come from different villages and from seven different castes, and they have stood firm in the face of continued persecution.

Five itineracies have been held during the year, touching 225 villages and reaching more than 20,000. Immediate fruit was gathered in some of

these itineracies, although it is generally anticipated that the work will be more like seed sowing than ingathering; many have been led, however, to pledge themselves to break from idolatry and to live as true Christians. One case is mentioned of a young man who gave evidence of Christian life, but being under age was prevented by his family from making confession; but since he became of age he has asked for baptism, and in the presence of a large number assembled to witness the ceremony the young man told his reasons for accepting Christ and leaving the religion of his fathers. The impression produced was very deep, and one or two others have been led to follow him, standing under much persecution.

*Pasumalai.*—This station is only three miles from Madura city, but is the location of the theological seminary. The church there has had a year of ordinary prosperity, though for a large portion of the year without a pastor. Dr. Jones reports that the church has received to membership 56 persons, of whom 42 were on profession. The Christian Endeavor Society has done excellent work for the children, under the faithful leadership of the teachers and theological students.

The Bible-women's work is reported by Mrs. Jones; it has been largely maintained by Christian women doing voluntary work among the non-Christians.

Of the theological seminary Dr. Jones reports that the number of students in attendance has been 41, including the wives of 18. These women have spent at least two hours a day in the classroom with their husbands, in faithful study, and give promise of great usefulness. The seminary students have conducted seven itineracies, averaging nearly two months for all the members of the seminary. One whole month of evangelistic work was carried on by the students separately during the long vacation. In this way more than 599 villages have been visited and the gospel has been preached to nearly 60,000 people. The value of these itineracies is seen not only in the number of people who are reached, but in the training received by the students, who are soon to become the pastors and preachers within the mission. Only four graduated from the seminary last year, not one-tenth of the number that seem to be urgently needed within the fields that are ripe for the harvest.

The press and publishing department at Pasumalai has taken much time and thought on the part of Dr. Jones. One element of value in this department is the training given to a number of boys, who are fitted to enter upon a worthy trade by which they can maintain themselves in after years. Some twenty men are employed and more than 2,000,000 pages are annually issued. The building used as a press room was formerly the church, and Dr. Jones is persuaded that the gospel message that goes out from the building today in the form of the printed page "reaches a much larger audience and carries a more pervasive influence than did the spoken message of former years." Two papers, *True News* and *Joyful News*, are issued, and are regarded as having an important place in the activity of the mission. The *Pasumalai Tamil Hymn Book Series* has issued two new



numbers, so that the series now numbers nineteen. More than 5,000 of these booklets have been sold within the year, and a second and third edition of the earlier numbers have been required; 2,300 copies of the yearly almanac were called for.

The high school and training institution have been under the care of Rev. John X. Miller, and he reports that there have been 540 students in this institution; 51 of them in the normal school and the rest in the high school, including also 120 who were in the model school, which is a part of the normal school. This model school has been established in accordance with a requirement for all training institutions. The government inspectors speak favorably of the school as to its character and work. The manual training department has a new building, and all the students receiving aid from the mission are required to take the manual training course. The carpenter's department has done all the work on the buildings and all repairs, beside making new furniture for the schools and hostels. On the farm or school garden two acres of poor land have been made into a rice field.

In summing up the spiritual work of the year it is noticed that 39 members were added to the church, that considerable mission work was done by the students, and that no less than 15 Bible study circles have been formed for the training of personal workers.

*Tirumangalam* station is under the care of Rev. H. C. Hazen, who finds that his most interesting work is among the children. The basis of all the work is in the village schools, which number 25, and in them enduring impressions are made. One teacher is reported as having gathered in boys from twelve villages. Two wealthy boys came three miles to the school daily, and after a time they persuaded their parents to allow them to board with the teacher, though he was of a different caste. They became Christians and have gone to the higher schools at Pasumalai. The best scholars go from the village school to the boarding school, which has had 95 pupils on its rolls, double the number of the preceding year. The return of Mrs. Hazen has enabled them to receive girls into the boarding school, and with very happy results. As at other stations, the itineracies have proved of the greatest interest; among all castes there has been greater readiness than ever to hear the truth. There seems to be no disposition to cavil or dispute the message, but closest attention has been given to the words brought them. Mr. Hazen says that the work "is grand indeed, and the opportunities magnificent. Our men were so deeply impressed by it that they begged for another itineracy, and volunteered to pay their own expenses, as our money was exhausted. On one itineracy, before we had half finished it, we had sold all our books, and still the people called for more." The work of the Bible-women also is spoken of as very constant and helpful.

*Madura*.—The mission report states: "A distinguishing feature of the Madura station is the large city work, compared with which the village work is small and, so far as congregations are concerned, comparatively insignificant. Its salient features are 4 flourishing churches, 2 large hospitals,



2 important higher educational institutions for girls and women, 5 elementary schools for Hindu girls, a college, a large Bible-women's work both in the city and in the villages, and 21 elementary schools for boys, of which the greater part are in the villages. It is obvious that so large a work as this could not with advantage be all in the care of one missionary. The departments into which it is organized are seven in number, the special care of the station missionary being the oversight of the churches and evangelistic work, and of 22 elementary schools, including one school for Hindu girls." Mr. Herrick, who prepares the mission report, has, aside from his care of station work and the oversight of village schools, been largely engaged in work for the college classes. The exigencies of the college have seemed to require that he should devote ten periods a week to the needs of the institution. Nevertheless, he has given much time to visiting village congregations and schools, and in this part of the work there has been a gratifying advance; many schools have done especially well in passing government inspection, so that a larger grant has been given than previously. A noteworthy fact is mentioned that the amount of the government grants received this year for the elementary schools in this station are more than half as large as the total appropriation given by the Board for the general work of the station.

Mr. Wallace has shared with Mr. Herrick in maintaining a service at the West Gate Church. The four churches of the city, at the north, east, south, and west quarters of the city, are presided over by four tried and experienced pastors, each giving a detailed report containing many items of local interest, all indicating the vigorous activity and the true spiritual life. The membership in all of them has increased and the church members are engaged in various forms of Christian work.

#### MEDICAL WORK

In the absence of Dr. Van Allen on furlough, Dr. Harriet Parker reports both for the woman's hospital and the Albert Victor Hospital. The woman's hospital has received during the year 571 patients and the dispensary 14,216; the majority of these were Hindus in religion: 980 were Mohammedans, 124 were Europeans and Eurasians, and 5,592 were native Christians. The total number of treatments given was 47,008, and the operations numbered 561. This hospital is never closed, and its humane and Christian influence is felt very widely.

Naturally, in Dr. Van Allen's absence, the work has been much diminished in size; nevertheless there were 144 in-patients and 19,276 outpatients, with a total of 31,181 treatments. The number of surgical operations, major and minor, was 1,235. Both the Hindu and Christian communities testified, at the time of Dr. Van Allen's departure for the United States, to their high appreciation of the work he had done. Among the visitors at the hospital during the year was Sir Arthur Lawley, the governor of Madras, who wrote in the *Visitors' Book* the following sentences: "A beautiful hospital, beauti-

fully equipped and admirably controlled! The fact that it has been built practically entirely by the patients speaks volumes for the quality of Dr. Van Allen's work, and the degree to which it is appreciated in Madura. It has been a genuine pleasure to me to visit this hospital."

The Bible-women's staff of workers has been weakened this year by the loss of four workers and the disabilities of others. Nevertheless more than 2,000 pupils among Hindu women have received instruction and have been visited in their times of sorrow and need. These women who are reached by the message of the gospel are many of them so circumstanced that it seems impossible for them to make open confession of Christ, and all the more do they need the comfort and guidance of the Bible-women who come to visit them.

*The Lucy Perry Noble Bible School.*—This school is under the management of Miss Eva M. Swift, and has had a training class of 19. In March 3 students completed the course. An interesting account is given of one of these, Veerammal, who had lost all things, home, husband, friends, money, by her confession of Christ. She grew in knowledge and in ability to instruct others, but she had hardly entered upon her good work before death came to her. All the students in this school have in view the work of teaching their sisters, many of them having passed through trying experiences which will the better fit them for this service.

*Hindu Girls' Schools.*—Mrs. Herrick reports for these schools, believing that the work accomplished through them is extremely valuable in its influence upon parents and in the homes of the children. The girls gain some knowledge of Christian truth, they learn lessons from the Bible, they sing Christian hymns, and many instances are reported of the blessed results following in after life. When these girls marry and have homes of their own, they are eager to receive the Bible-women who come to read with them, and so these Hindu homes are becoming more and more enlightened.

*The High School and Training Institution for Girls.*—Miss Mary Noyes reports that while there has been no unusual progress in this school, quiet work has been done and there has been growth in intellectual life. The training class has had 29 students. Mention is made of the death of Miss Bessie B. Noyes, who for seventeen years was the manager of the school, and whose devotion to its interests was unfailing; hundreds of young lives will continue to bear testimony to the influence of her Christlike life. The spiritual growth in this high and training school has been worthy of note. There are three divisions of the Christian Endeavor Society, with over 200 members, and gifts from this society sustain a Bible-woman and help other Christian work.

*The American College, Madura.*—The report of this institution is made by Mr. Wallace, and shows that the institution has 69 more students than the previous year. The two college classes have changed little, but there has been a gain in every other class. A new helper has been added to the teaching staff in the person of Mr. J. M. Hensman, B.A., who has proved

of much assistance. The college has gained in general efficiency, so that the government inspector could report as follows:—

“The results in English were satisfactory and above the average in most schools. I am pleased to notice that the condition of the college is steadily improving, and the earnestness of the mission to place the institution on a sound footing is evinced by their constructing a handsome building to accommodate the college department, at a cost of 60,000 rupees, besides a hostel, at a cost of 20,000 rupees, and by strengthening the staff. The sixth and fifth forms did well in English, and appeared to be above the average in most schools. On the whole, I have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made by the institution and the promise it holds out of still further progress.”

Mr. Wallace reports that the year under review has been marked by a spirit of earnestness on the part of the students, with a genuine interest in Bible study and in the special Bible class. Several Hindu young men have become interested in the study of the Bible. The college certainly is needed to give the young men of India some intelligent guidance, so that as they come in contact with the world and lose their faith in the absurdities of Hinduism they may not lose all faith. “If Western learning takes away from thoughtful minds like this the religious sentiment, together with the ancient religion, great indeed will be the accountability of those who tear down and build nothing better. If the American College needed justification for its existence, this would be all it needs, viz.: that it aims to conserve faith in the unseen, to substitute for crude mythological forms of belief a faith in the living God, whom to know is life eternal; not to root out the religious instinct and make skeptics of its students, but to point them to the living Way, that they may know the truth, and obtain eternal life.”

*Melur.*—Mr. Holton refers, as do so many other of our missionaries, to the value of the itineracy, saying they have everywhere been received with kindness and that the sales of the Bible and tracts have been good. The contact of the helpers with the crowds calls for tact in meeting the objections of individuals to what they say. Throughout the district the attitude of the people is very friendly toward the missionaries as they bring them the gospel message. A plague of cholera has been somewhat prevalent, and the Hindu fatalism has resulted in a great many deaths; Christians of the region, however, have been saved from the scourge because of their obedience to physical laws and their use of the medicines, of which they were ready to avail themselves. Though the rice crop has been good, the dealers in this commodity have raised the price of the grain, and the price of food is distressingly high.

*Manamadura.*—This station, under the charge of Mr. Vaughan, notes little change in its outward conditions; though there are 6 more congregations enrolled, there are not 6 more helpers. This increase of work, with no corresponding increase of laborers, throws much care upon the missionary and does not tend to the real increase of results. A special

gain is noted under the head of Christian Endeavor, this because of the increased interest in this form of work on the part of two or three men. There has been also an improvement in the number of Christians who are able to read, as well as in the contributions for Christian work, these contributions being about \$50 in advance of those of the previous year. An unfavorable feature is mentioned in the increase of persecution, especially manifested toward the feeblar congregations, which are called upon to suffer in respect to property or well-understood rights, such as the use of a path. Mention is made of one village where "a new congregation has been deprived of their lands by a village headman, simply because they refuse longer to acknowledge the relation of slave and master between them and him." Here, as in Melur, the same statement is made, that though the crops are good, yet the prices of food are unnaturally high and cause much suffering. Just why these prices should prevail it is difficult to understand, but it would seem as if the well-to-do men had cornered the markets.

*Aruppukottai.*—The district of which Aruppukottai is the center is the largest in the Madura Mission, having 89 congregations and 120 villages in which there are Christians. Within its bounds are a little more than one-quarter of the 20,000 Christian adherents of the mission. Mr. Perkins notes with great gladness the awakening of the Christian community to a sense of their responsibilities for the evangelization of their fellow-countrymen. He says: "There has been no great religious awakening during the year, but the people have listened to the preaching of the Word with an interest and an eagerness never before noticeable. Many have been impressed with the rich prodigality of their Maker's gifts and their own failure to respond to his liberal spirit, with result that they have given more money to the church than ever before, notwithstanding that the year has been one of hardship, due to the high prices of food. A number of years ago it was only with the greatest difficulty that the salaries of the pastors of this station were raised, even with the help of the Native Evangelical Society and of donations from foreign sources. This year the people have not only paid the salaries of the pastors, but also have provided for all their traveling expenses in inspecting the pastorates, and for all the repairs on the central churches and pastors' houses. After providing for the above expenses, there was a balance large enough in each pastorate to provide for the expenses of one other congregation besides that of the central church, and thus make that amount of mission money available for the development of new work."

Some features of the evangelistic work have been quite encouraging, and reference is made to a new congregation into which were received 115 persons last year; a church and preacher's house have been built, and the progress of the people in Christian faith and practice has been truly remarkable.

There has been a great change within recent years in the station, inasmuch as formerly the difficulty was to get converts; now it is in the training of *these converts* in the Christian life. Some high caste people have been

reached, and a few have come out boldly and received baptism and taken a firm stand as Christians. Attention is called to certain educational rules and methods which have been found beneficial for the rural schools, and especial attention has been given the teachers in the line of these new rules. Mr. Perkins is sanguine of success in this direction.

## CEYLON MISSION

VADDUKKODDAI (Batticotta).—Giles G. Brown, *Ordained*; Mrs. Clara L. Brown.

MANEPAY.—Thomas B. Scott, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D., Miss Susan R. Howland and Miss Julia E. Green, living at Uduvil; Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., and Miss Zillah W. Scott-Patten, living at Inuvil.

TELLIPPALLAI.—James H. Dickson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances A. Dickson.

UDUPPIDDI.—William E. Hitchcock, *Unordained*; Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock.

*On furlough*.—Miss Helen I. Root.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. York.

Four stations; 23 outstations; 3 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 1 unordained missionary; 4 wives, of whom one is a physician; 5 single women, of whom one is a physician and one a nurse; total number of American missionaries, 13. There are 13 ordained native pastors; 16 unordained preachers; 320 teachers; 25 Bible-women; 35 other native laborers; total native helpers, 409. The 19 organized churches, 18 of which are entirely self-supporting, have a membership of 1,973; 121 were received into the church on profession of faith during the year. There are 45 places of regular meeting, and the congregations average 2,317. The 72 Sunday schools have 3,818 pupils enrolled. The mission has 1 theological school, which has been closed this year; 1 college, with 81 students; 2 boarding and high schools, with 104 boys and 220 girls; 121 other schools, with 6,966 boys and 2,897 girls enrolled, making a grand total of 10,268 under Christian instruction. The mission has 2 hospitals and 3 dispensaries, where 1,978 patients were cared for and 11,133 treatments given; 1,779,518 pages of literature were printed on the mission press. Total contributions from native sources for the support of the Christian work amounted to 26,276.79 rupees, or \$8,758.93.

### PERSONNEL

During the past year Miss Root has been in this country in continuance of her furlough, while Mr. Brown has returned to the field as president of Jaffna College, supported by the American corporation of the college. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hitchcock, who have for many years been connected with the college, were transferred on July 1 from service in the college to service in the mission, they having been appointed full missionaries of the Board. This transfer is temporary, but is to meet the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Brown for the college work. Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. York have gone out as teachers in the college under the college board, but not as appointed missionaries.

The Ceylon Mission is the most compact mission under the Board. It has every department of work carried on by the Board anywhere, including the industrial. The medical and the educational work are unusually well

developed. The evangelistic work has reached that stage where the organization of the Ceylon churches is assuming larger responsibility, both in the evangelistic work and in the direction and care of the churches comprising the organization. The political situation of the island has been, on the whole, satisfactory. There is undoubtedly a new sense of national strength coming to the Ceylon people, as to the people of India. The tendency of this movement is not to hinder the work, but to give it a larger independence. It prepares the native churches for a wider field of responsibility in the conducting of their own church affairs.

#### EVANGELISTIC WORK

The mission has been short-handed during the year, so far as missionaries are concerned, and the whole field has been looked after by Dr. Scott, from Manepay, Mr. Dickson, of Tellippallai, and Mr. Hitchcock, who was acting-president of Jaffna College, at Vaddukkoddai. Mr. Hitchcock reports from the Vaddukkoddai field, covering six organized churches, that the work has been carried on with vigor in places, but much hindered in some sections by the persecution of the low caste people. The low caste in Ceylon are few in number, and until recently have not come to the front, either in educational or evangelistic work. Their advance during the last few years has caused some trouble to the high caste, which comprises the great majority of the inhabitants of Jaffna, the membership of the churches, and the patrons of the school.

During the last year a new church was organized in Araly, with 80 members of the Vaddukkoddai church. The same day that the church was organized the new building was also dedicated. The people themselves have built the church while continuing the support of their own preacher. Many of the membership of the church are absent in the Straits Settlements, which reduces the working force on the ground.

In Chauganai a debt upon the church has been paid off, and there the prospect for advance in the future is the best that it has been for many years.

The church in Karadive has called Rev. I. Paul to be their pastor. Mr. Paul, for the last three years, has been missionary to India of the Jaffna Student Foreign Missionary Society. Among the islands off the coast the work has been sustained by the Native Evangelical Society.

#### MANEPAY AND UDUVIL

In the Manepay field, reported on by Dr. Scott, there are 5 organized churches and 5 other places at which regular meetings are held at stated intervals. Four of these five churches have ordained pastors, and one is ministered to by a licensed preacher. Catechists look after the other work of the field. Some of the leading women of the Uduvil church, during the year, have held meetings in villages and private houses, in which much



interest has been developed. These meetings were sustained and carried on by the women. Thirty-nine persons were admitted to the Uduvil church on confession of faith, most of whom were pupils of the girls' boarding school at that place. In the Manepay church there has been an unusual interest on the part of the congregation, as a whole, in a special course of Bible reading. Ten persons have united with this church on confession of faith. The contributions of the church itself last year exceeded 2,000 rupees, which included a special gift needed for repairs on some of the outbuildings. The average for each member of the church was 11.82 rupees, or an equivalent of thirty-six days' work for an ordinary laborer.

This church has maintained several midweek services in different houses, while two outstations have been regularly supported by the pastor and members of the church. Nineteen persons united with this church, mostly adults from the villages, on confession of faith during the year. This church is most successful and energetic in reaching the adult population and in pressing evangelistic work in the villages.

At Pandaterrippo an effort is being made to convert the old missionary house into a residence for the pastor. One of the members of the church who died during the year left a legacy for that purpose, and that, taken together with some gifts from America, is expected to complete the building. This church has also carried on special and successful evangelistic meetings.

In the Manepay field 15 Sunday schools are regularly conducted in connection with the churches. Many of these are in the regular weekly school buildings, the teachers of the day school being also teachers and directors in the Sunday school. Some of these are schools of great strength and influence.

#### TELLIPPALLAI

Tellippallai station, under the care of Mr. Dickson, covers over one-half of the total area of the mission, with more than half the whole number of schools and scholars within its border, and 8 of the organized churches of the mission. Mr. Dickson has had charge, not only of this field, but of the Normal Training School, the Mission Press, and the Industrial School, besides taking a weekly English service at Kangesanturai and serving as mission treasurer. He reports that in all the churches of the field there have been special evangelistic services during the year. The meetings were usually crowded in Uduppiddi. The church was filled to overflowing with respectful and earnest listeners.

*Native Evangelical Society.*—The Native Evangelical Society reports that the best of harmony prevails within the society. This is wholly a Tamil organization, they raising the funds and directing their disbursement. This society has found difficulty in securing workers in sufficient number to meet the demands of the field. The financial year closes with a good balance in hand after paying all obligations. At the annual meeting of the society, at which reports from all the churches were presented, sub-



scriptions were raised to help girls who come from the society's field to study in the boarding school at Uduvil.

*Bible-women's Work.*—During the year 35 Bible-women have been carrying on their work in 25 villages, under the supervision of the wives of the different missionaries. Four of these have been carrying on their work upon different islands.

*Educational Work.*—There have been no students studying for the ministry during the year in the mission. Jaffna College, which is not directly under the mission, although a distinct and crowning feature of the mission work, has had a prosperous year. The number of students has not been as large as some years in the past. The transfer from the affiliation with Calcutta University has seemed not to be helpful. The college, however, is starting out with a new and encouraging prospect under the leadership of Mr. Brown, recently elected president. The Native Endowment Fund has been increased by something like 12,000 rupees, and there is a bright future for the college and its work. In addition to Jaffna College the mission has 10 English schools, in which the principal studies are carried on in the English language. These are mostly for boys. In addition there are 2 boarding schools, one for girls and one for boys. Below these grades are the Tamil schools for boys and mixed schools, where boys and girls study. These classifications are made by the government, and form the basis for the examinations upon which government grants are given.

The great educational problem in the mission gathers around the village schools. The American Board makes little appropriation for the support of these schools. The government grant constitutes almost the entire support that they receive. Because of this fact the schools are defective. They should have more money to furnish them with better equipment, and to enable the missionaries to select more carefully the teachers. This mission has an unusual field of more than 10,000 pupils under its care, including all grades from the village school to Jaffna College. A few hundred dollars each year added to the school fund of the mission would vastly increase and permanently influence that great number of boys and girls who will soon become leaders in Ceylon life and thought.

The religious teaching in the village schools cannot be controlled, under present conditions, as it ought to be controlled. With a little more money great changes could be brought about in these schools and the whole tone and character of the educational work of the mission lifted up.

The normal school at Tellippallai had this year 64 pupils, and is re-organizing and putting itself upon a more modern basis, and this can be said of all the schools in the mission.

*Uduvil Girls' Boarding School.*—Perhaps the best organized school is the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School, which has had 200 boarders during the year, and from which 36 pupils have united with the local church. Twenty-four girls were graduated in March from the vernacular department, all of whom were members of the church, and one-half of whom were from Christian homes. The morning lesson throughout the year in the schools is from the

Bible, and in addition to this there are special Bible classes on Wednesday afternoon for those who wish to make a more careful study of the Word of God. The Christian Endeavor Society is one of the flourishing societies of the school. The English department of the boarding school has an average attendance of 50, including some day pupils. The highest class numbers 11, all of whom are independent Christian young women, one being the fourth generation of her family to attend that boarding school. Some of these pupils who have been the most spiritually moved are from heathen homes, and are hesitating before making a public confession because of the opposition they must encounter in those homes.

The English school at Manepay has 8 Christian teachers and 275 pupils. The school is a power for Christian education in all that field.

#### MEDICAL WORK

The medical work of the Ceylon Mission comprises the General Medical Mission at Manepay, the Green Memorial Hospital and outdoor dispensary at Manepay, the branch dispensary at Karadive, the women's mission at Inuvil, with the McLeod Hospital and outdoor dispensary.

The General Medical Mission reports the work of the year as highly encouraging. The assistant physician, Dr. Albert Curtis, received during the year registration as a physician under the Medical Practitioners' Ordinance of the Ceylon medical department.

Some changes have been made in the medical staff of the hospital. During the year there have been 2,896 new patients, with 6,436 treatments. It must always be borne in mind that those who come to the hospital have first tried native doctors. Naturally, therefore, when they come they are usually very ill, and often their illness has been greatly increased because of the treatment they have received.

The Green Memorial Hospital, with its branch at Karadive, has had 1,036 patients in all. About one-third of these cases were surgical and 52 were maternity cases. Of the surgical cases 36 were major operations. It is still the custom for the native doctors to advise against surgery.

Dr. Scott reports that the pathological laboratory has been of great and increasing value. One of the senior Tamil nurses has been Dr. Scott's assistant, and has become quite proficient in the examination of bacilli and in quantitative analysis. The staff of Tamil nurses has been very ready and aggressive in gospel work among the patients. Several of the patients have during the year expressed their faith in Jesus Christ, because of the teaching and the treatment received at the hands of the Christian doctors and nurses.

The Women's Medical Mission, which was opened only after the return of Dr. Curr from her furlough in Europe, reports 932 in-patients, with 1,927 new dispensary patients and 4,255 treatments. There have been 125 maternity cases, with 140 operations, and 211 visits to cases in the village. Two of the senior nurses of this hospital have taken the government examination

in midwifery at Colombo. Both of these have also some knowledge of dispensing. All this adds greatly to their efficiency as assistants of Dr. Curr in this wide-reaching work. A Bible-woman is maintained by the hospital, who devotes her whole time to the patients and to their friends who accompany them, and many have thus been brought to a saving knowledge of the true God and of Jesus Christ.

#### THE PRESS

During the last year the work of the press has been wholly self-supporting. One million, eight hundred thousand pages of literature were printed. This includes 5 religious tracts, the International monthly Sunday school lessons, the weekly paper, *The Morning Star*, some 20,000 copies of schoolbooks, the Jaffna College and Church Mission College magazine, besides some job work. Some of the students in the Normal Training School learn the printer's and bookbinder's trade while securing their education in the training establishment. This work has been wholly under the care of Mr. Dickson.

#### SUMMARY

The supply of funds for the conduct of the work is insufficient for the work in hand. It is a problem as to what can best be done for the village schools, which necessarily lie at the foundation of the whole educational system of the Christian work of the mission. If these schools pass into the hands of the Hindus, the children will have no Christian training until they come into the English or mission boarding schools. Only a small proportion of the pupils in the village schools will ever take the higher courses; therefore it is of great importance that the Christian work be maintained, not only in the schools which are now established, in which something like 9,000 children are studying, but that this number be greatly increased in order to deepen and strengthen Christian influence in the home and among the Tamils of Jaffna. The question is largely one of funds. Two new missionary families and \$1,000 a year increase on the appropriation for general work would probably more than double the efficiency of this mission.

### FOOCHOW MISSION

FOOCHOW.—Lyman P. Peet, Lewis Hodous, *Ordained*; George M. Newell, *Teacher*; Mrs. Caroline K. Peet, Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, Mrs. Mary R. Newell, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Miss Emily S. Hartwell.

FOOCHOW SUBURBS.—G. Milton Gardner, *Ordained*; Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Mrs. Ella J. Kinnear, Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Miss Alice U. Hall, Miss Ruth P. Ward.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.—George H. Hubbard, *Ordained*; Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard, Mrs. Hannah L. Hartwell, Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins.

ING-HOK.—Henry T. Whitney, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Lurie A. Whitney.

SHAO-WU.—Charles L. Storrs, Jr., *Ordained*; Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Miss Frances K. Bement, Miss Grace A. Funk.

*In this country.*—Joseph E. Walker, D.D., George W. Hinman, Edward H. Smith, *Ordained*; Edward L. Bliss, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Kate F. Hinman, Mrs. Grace W. Smith, Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss, Miss Josephine C. Walker, Miss Jean H. Brown, Miss Martha S. Wiley, Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D.

Six stations; 151 outstations; 8 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians; 1 teacher; 10 wives; 17 single women, three of them physicians; 10 native pastors; 79 other native preachers; 91 native teachers; 73 Bible-women; 46 other native workers; 151 places of regular meeting: average attendance, 3,784; 88 churches: 2,790 communicants, 211 received on confession this year; 54 Sunday schools: 1,420 pupils; 1 theological school: 5 students; 2 colleges: 261 students; 7 boarding and high schools: 322 pupils; 94 common schools: 1,727 pupils, 577 of them girls; total native contributions, \$12,823 (silver).

The mission report mentions gratefully the coming of an unusual number of visitors from abroad, including District Secretaries Creegan and Hitchcock, the Deputation from the American Board, consisting of Secretary Barton and Prof. E. C. Moore, Associate Secretary H. W. Hicks and wife, and Professor and Mrs. H. P. Beach. The mission force has been weakened by the departure on furlough of Rev. and Mrs. George W. Hinman, Dr. J. E. Walker and Miss Walker, Miss Chittenden, Miss Wiley, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, Drs. Emily Smith and Minnie Stryker. Miss Brown still remains in the United States. Miss Worthley's resignation was tendered upon her marriage to Dr. C. M. Sites, of the Methodist Mission. The most serious loss to the mission was occasioned by the death of Miss Ella J. Newton, who for thirty-five years wrought unweariedly for the women and girls of China. Mr. and Mrs. Peet, Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear, and Miss Garretson have returned to the mission after furloughs in America. Two new workers have arrived on the field, Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins and Miss Ruth P. Ward.

The report here to be presented will be given by stations, seeking to cover the work in all departments at each of these stations.

#### FOOCHOW CITY

Mention is made of the marked growth of the anti-opium sentiment, not only in the city, but in the surrounding country. The government restrictions are aiding very materially in suppressing the use of the drug, and opium dens in the city of Foochow have been closed. The Christian community is in the lead in this matter, and it is a recognized fact among the non-Christians that those who have accepted the new faith are the most earnest and successful advocates of reform. In a near village an opium refuge was opened by a student of the seminary, and sixty men were helped in their efforts to give up opium; this resulted in the closing of opium shops in ten other villages.

The churches of the city have had a prosperous year; the additions have been mostly from the families of Christians. The Water Gate Church has purchased its place of worship. The Hartwell Memorial Church has now a Chinese building used as a place of worship, also for station classes, day

school, and residence for the preacher and assistants. The preachers of the city meet each month for conference and prayer. The Pease Street Church had a year of marked progress under an able pastor, 23 having been added to its membership.

The evangelistic band continued its work during the year, and each Sunday afternoon men and women, sometimes as many as thirty, were on the streets of Foochow proclaiming the gospel. More and more the church is coming to realize that, being a part of the national body, it must bear its share in the national regeneration.

*Foochow College.*—The foreign faculty has numbered 7, the Chinese 9, besides 13 student teachers—in all 29. The students have numbered 236, of whom 30 were in the college proper and the remainder in the preparatory department. The majority of these students are connected with the Christian Endeavor Society. At the close of the school year, 7 pupils were graduated from the college and 1 from the seminary. The presence of 9 officials of the second rank made the occasion of more than usual importance in the world of affairs Chinese. The crowded condition of the building impressed the fact that a more commodious assembly hall is imperative. This need will be met when the new Peace Street Church, so long planned, has become a reality.

*The Theological Seminary.*—Mr. Hodous is the dean of this seminary, and Mr. Peet, Mr. Hubbard, and Miss Hartwell have given instruction. Four new students were received and one was graduated. The seminary still needs a building and an enlarged library.

The day schools of the city, numbering 20, enjoyed a prosperous year. The course in these schools covers five years, and includes thorough training in the Bible. The religious life of the day schools is exhibited in the Junior Endeavor Society. The students in Foochow College have assisted in the Sunday schools established in each day school.

*The Bible-woman's Training School.*—This school, under the care of Miss H. C. Woodhull, had an attendance the first term of 24 women, and the last term of 16. The 7 graduates of the previous year are all doing well.

*The Tai Bing Ga Girls' Day School*, also under the care of Miss Woodhull, has had an attendance of about 30.

The kindergarten, which Miss Woodhull has also cared for, has had enrolled about 60 pupils.

*Medical Work.*—The Woman's Hospital in the city has been under the care of Dr. Kate C. Woodhull, Dr. Minnie Stryker having left for her furlough in March, 1907. Dr. Kinnear has aided somewhat during Dr. Stryker's absence. The whole number of patients treated during the year has been 7,495, about 7,000 in the dispensary.

*The Press* connected with the college presents a fine record of work done, the total number of pages printed being somewhat above 1,200,000. The Romanized newspaper has been a valuable adjunct. The press has more than paid for itself, besides saving much for the mission. There is great need of a building for the use of this press.

## PONASANG

Within this station there are 9 churches and 9 day schools, 2 for girls. The report of these 9 churches is most interesting. There was celebrated at Ponasang, last autumn, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first Protestant church in Foochow, and the second in the Fukien Province. Two of the original members of the First Church were present and made addresses.

The young preacher at Geu Cio-dong, whose church has the largest auditorium, is an excellent preacher, who gives his large audiences much spiritual food; the students from the girls' college and many outsiders are among his audience. The pastor at Ha-puo-ga, with two other pastors, celebrated their seventieth birthdays amid the rejoicings and congratulations of the people. From one of the villages connected with this station comes an influential official, president of one of the boards of Peking. His family, though not members of the church, are friendly. When this official visited Foochow he gave a grand feast to his neighbors and spoke strongly against idolatry.

The day schools of Ponasang, 7 in number, have shown a marked improvement, with new teachers fairly well equipped, who have taken the places of some who were not so efficient.

*The Girls' College.*—Since the death of Miss Newton, which was greatly deplored, Miss Hall has been in charge of the college, with 6 men teachers and 7 assistant women teachers. The students have numbered 104, beside 20 day students taught by the older pupils. There has been marked Christian growth, and 12 of the students have united with the church. Not only do the teachers, but the pupils, visit the homes of the non-Christians of the vicinity, and these visits have proved very beneficial. There is a great demand for the teachers trained in the college, and many more could be placed in positions of responsibility if they were ready for such service.

The special evangelistic work for women in connection with Ponasang station has been conducted through 9 Bible-women and 3 women who have had station classes. These helpers have shown much skill as well as perseverance, and their labors have been markedly blessed. Special mention should be made of several enthusiastic gatherings of women in opposition to foot binding and the use of opium.

*Medical Work.*—After Dr. Kinnear returned from his furlough he found an abundance of work ready for him. Having seen the hospitals of Germany and America it was not easy to return to the old Chinese house which has served the purpose for many years. Nevertheless, he was cheered by the fact that he had succeeded in obtaining money for a new hospital, which shall be located in the city in connection with the college and theological seminary. Mrs. Kinnear has been able to give her time also to the medical work, for which she has been trained. About 15,000 treatments have been given to outside patients and about 3,000 to in-patients. Surgical work has not been attempted to the extent it would have been had there been proper arrange-



ments to care for the patients. The crowd that presses in where operations are being performed prevents proper treatment in the care of the patients. Dr. Kinnear hopes that in the new building there will be arrangements for the training of young men in Western medicine, and he is full of hope for the future.

#### PAGODA ANCHORAGE

Connected with this station there are 17 organized churches and 26 out-stations; the churches have 366 communicants, 21 having been received the past year. Mr. Hubbard gives cheering report of the progress of the work. Special mention should be made of the enthusiasm of many of the people on the subject of the anti-opium reform. Public meetings have been held and the Christians are finding new allies in their efforts to counteract the effect of the opium traffic. Mr. Hubbard speaks of the district of 300 square miles over which he has traveled considerably of late. Early in 1906 hundreds of acres were planted with the poppy; since September last, as he again traveled the region, not a poppy plant was to be seen. The signs of the opium dens have disappeared from the towns and villages.

The day schools in the Pagoda Anchorage district, numbering 21, have had a total of 340 pupils. The report of the Bible-woman's Training School and of the Bible-woman's work at Pagoda Anchorage is made by Mrs. Hubbard, who finds much encouragement, although the laborers are few compared with the homes of the women to be reached. It is manifest that the light is breaking in upon the minds of many who are ignorant and superstitious, but who have learned something of the Christian truth by which they may be redeemed.

*Diong-loh Field.*—The report from this district is made by Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitney, and makes record of 16 places where Christian work has been carried on, besides 3 places where Bible-women have worked. The quality of work has been good, and extra meetings have been held in a few places. The primary and day or village schools have adopted the same curriculum as the government schools, in addition to the Bible and other Christian books. The results of this work are spoken of as double those under former methods. The pupils have numbered, all together, 124.

The medical work has been limited, owing to lack of funds; about 300 treatments have been given. The *Foochow Messenger*, the mission quarterly, has been issued regularly and is doing good work.

Miss Osborne reports for the Abbie B. Child Memorial School, also for the work of Bible-women and station classes. The former suffered from the resignation of Miss Worthley, but notwithstanding the loss the 5 Chinese teachers continued their faithful and intelligent labors. The school rejoices in the coming of Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins to take Miss Worthley's place. Eleven Bible-women have been employed during the entire year, beside 5 more who taught half a year and during the other term went back to *the woman's school* for further study.



## ING-HOK

The 12 churches connected with this station have been blessed with a year of quiet, healthful growth. Special credit is given both to the native men and women who have labored so faithfully, and who have carried by day and night, in chapels and in homes, the message of the gospel. Twenty-one names have been added to the church rolls, not including a large number who have become adherents to the Christian faith. The leaven is certainly working far and wide. Six day schools have been held during the year, with 77 pupils; several evening schools have been opened and well attended, each of these being closed by a short service of song and prayer. Eight Bible-women have been abundantly blessed in their labors during the year; 5 of them had classes of women coming to their homes for daily study, the women thus taught being among the most earnest and intelligent Christians. The girls' school has moved back from Gak-liang to Ing-hok City, and it is full to overflowing. In September, 17 of these girls entered the Ponasang school. The return of Miss Chittenden with a new missionary is eagerly awaited to take up school work in this region. The boys' school, with 35 pupils, has had the best year in its history. The house of Mr. Smith, destroyed by fire in 1907, has been rebuilt during the year, and is now ready for occupancy.

The *medical work* at this station has been under the care of Dr. Emily D. Smith. The dispensary has been opened daily, and since Dr. Smith's illness, and her subsequent coming to the United States on furlough, her assistants were able to care for the medical work until the coming of Dr. Whitney, who has taken charge of the dispensary.

## SHAO-WU

The close of the year now reported found the force at this station much reduced by the absence on furlough in the United States of Dr. J. E. Walker and Miss Walker, and Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bliss. Mr. Storrs reports that the school which had been opened by Miss Walker had been maintained with an attendance of 40 boys, who were, with a single exception, from Christian families and coming from 17 different cities and villages of their great parish. Eight of these boys had joined the church, and the first two graduates from the school have gone to Foochow College. The day schools in the outstations are unsatisfactory in some ways, chiefly because of the impossibility of obtaining teachers and proper oversight.

Mr. Storrs can report several tours made into distant towns. Of a new-bought chapel some twenty-five miles northeast of Shao-wu he says: "This and another church home for a more distant household of faith were secured by the self-sacrificing gift of the Christians, assisted by the slender purses of the missionaries and a very few dollars from the general station treasury. One church, with no assistance from outside, has secured its own house of worship at a cost of over \$300."

There are 31 churches and chapels; those on the river, as well as those which could be reached by walking half a day or a day from Shao-wu, have had a visit from the missionary when he could escape from his duties at Shao-wu. Such visits, Mr. Storrs says, are better than none, but they should be more frequent or more leisurely.

At the annual meeting of the Shao-wu workers, in November last, a local home missionary society, officered and directed wholly by the Chinese themselves, was one of the practical outcomes; \$350 was subscribed at the time for its first year's work. Besides assuming the support of an evangelist pastor, the society will assist three churches in the support of their preachers. There are thus five of our churches where the preaching of the gospel is maintained without foreign assistance.

Grateful mention is made of the coming of Secretary Barton and Dr. Moore, and of their visit of four days, which was full of cheer and helpfulness.

*The Girls' Boarding School*, which is under the care of Miss Frances K. Bement, had from 50 to 60 boarders, ranging in age from nine to twenty-three years; 22 of the girls have united with the church within the year, and nearly 30 cities and villages are represented in the school. The pupils all seem ready to work in Christian ways in their own homes and in distant villages. The Bible classes for women in Miss Walker's absence have been cared for by Miss Bement, and conferences have been held in different parts of the station field.

Miss Funk has engaged in house to house visitation, and her experience leads her to believe very firmly in preaching the gospel in the homes. With the aid of a Bible-woman she visits these homes and never fails of a warm welcome. Visible results, though not immediate, are sure to follow when so much good seed is sown.

Dr. Bliss can report a number of improvements in the hospital plant, so that proper surgical care can be given to patients. The number of out-patients has been over 11,000, which is larger than ever before. The majority of the in-patients have come from distances of from twenty to over one hundred miles; most of them are charged from two to four cents each time they receive medicines, but the well-to-do pay a larger sum. Two more medical students have finished a four years' term of training, and are expecting to be located in cities seventy-five and one hundred miles distant. In this way the gospel message will be carried from Shao-wu to regions heretofore unreached, and with great hope of success.

*Woman's Medical Work.*—Dr. Lucy P. Bement has had an unusually busy period of service since her return to Shao-wu. She has had an average of from 80 to 85 patients a day; she has visited 25 villages from twenty-nine to one hundred miles distant; she has made several hundred calls upon families, and among those seen have been the wives of the higher officials. Among other striking incidents she reports a visit to a town twenty miles away, which she was able to reach only over a mountain pass lighted by *the stars and two wax candles*. It was eleven o'clock when she saw her

patient, and after that other patients were allowed to come in for treatment, so that she had an all-night clinic, starting back for Shao-wu shortly after daylight. This medical work abounds in incidents of striking character.

## SOUTH CHINA MISSION

HONG KONG.—Charles R. Hager, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Marie vR. Hager.

CANTON.—Charles A. Nelson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson, Miss Edna Lowrey, Miss Vida Lowrey.

Two stations; 42 outstations; 2 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 2 wives; 2 single women; 3 native pastors; 41 other native preachers; 38 native teachers; 7 Bible-women; 48 places of regular meeting; 3 churches: 4,418 communicants, 400 added on confession this year; 4 Sunday schools: 300 pupils; 1 girls' boarding school: 44 pupils; 23 other schools: 581 pupils; native contributions, \$3,933 (silver).

The only change in the missionary force is the most welcome addition of two sisters, the Misses Edna and Vida Lowrey, who have taken hold of the work of the girls' school at Canton.

### CANTON

From Mr. Nelson's report the following facts are gathered:—

“The work in Canton for 1907 has been mostly evangelistic. The Sabbath services have been well attended. Rev. Joe Jet has assisted me from time to time in preaching on Sabbath days. In addition to our midday service on the Lord's Day, we have conducted a Sunday school, composed of nine classes, one for the men, one for boys, one for women, and six for girls who are not connected with the school. The attendance has averaged about a hundred. One Bible-woman has continued to live in the church, and has visited the homes in the neighborhood from day to day. The Bible depot is now an integral part of the church, as we have given it a permanent home in a front room of the church. In addition to Bibles, Gospels, and tracts for sale, we keep on hand other religious books and magazines, making the place a reading room as well. The evening meetings, three nights a week, have been held without a single interruption during the year. [In these meetings Mr. Nelson had the assistance of two laymen.]

“Two union services were held in our church near the close of the year, and several decided then for Christ and have been received into the church. Our Christmas services in the morning and evening were interesting enough to fill the house, and much enthusiasm prevailed.”

As a visible result of the year's work in Canton, 10 men, 11 women, and 6 children have been received into the church, making a total of 27 for the year. The contributions on Sabbath days amounted to about \$200 (silver). In addition to this, some payments on the subscriptions to liquidate the church debt have been made, so that this has been reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,000 (silver).

A school for boys ought to be organized at once in connection with the work of the church. The call for such a school comes very often from the people.

Concerning the outstations Mr. Nelson reports:—

Shek Ki is the nearest outstation connected with the work in Canton. Here the preacher, Lo Tat Teng, is doing excellent work. He is gradually gathering in several of the educated class, students and teachers. Here 15 men, 3 women, and 2 children have been received into the church. The sum of \$213 (silver) has been received from Chinese in Australia, which is the first contribution for the proposed church and reading room for Shek Ki.

From Shek Ki we have worked out to Tsin Shek. One of the preachers spent a month here, holding services in the house of one of our members. He now offers us his house at a moderate rent for church purposes, but we are not yet able to accept his offer for lack of money.

At Tai Chung there is also an opening for work, and much good has already been done by a Christian who has conducted meetings in an ancestral hall and in his home. Our preacher from Shek Ki has also on several occasions been here. Several women have given up their idols and want to be baptized. We need about \$640 (silver) for the work in these two places.

Lam Pin is now our oldest outstation in the district, but we have very little to report for the year. The magistrate still refuses to stamp our deed for land we bought a year ago, on which to erect a church in the future. During the year two colporters have sold books, reporting the sale of 65 New Testaments, 6,042 Gospels, 2,521 tracts, and 1,700 calendars.

The summary for this district gives 25 men; 15 women and 8 children have been received into the church; total receipts, native and foreign, for current expenses for the year, \$230 (silver). The church debt has been reduced to about \$500 (gold). In order to push the work we now have, we need about \$700 (gold).

#### HONG KONG

In this district Dr. Hager reports that the year has been marked by a number of special hindrances to the Christian work; chief among these have been the destruction of life and property. Frequent robberies have occurred and the hearts of the people have been filled with terror. Special mention is made of some of these outrages in the San Hing and Yeung-kong and other districts. In the first named field, market towns were pillaged in broad daylight, and a number of persons were kidnapped and kept in captivity until a ransom was paid. At Hop Shan a member of the church was seized and held for a ransom of \$500, which sum was raised and paid. In some places kidnapped people were carried away into captivity. These occurrences have been so frequent in all sections that they have very materially hindered the work of the mission. An aged woman of the Mi Yu Pin church, who tried to prevent the capture of a grown-up girl by bandits, was beaten and strangled until she died. Notwithstanding

all these trying experiences the work has progressed, 400 having been added within the year, not quite as many as in previous years. Communion has been held quarterly at forty-five different places. Forty preachers have been at work and 8 Bible-women; 25 teachers have been employed in 23 schools. One feature of the year has been the growing number of women who listen to and obey the truth. Heretofore the men have largely outnumbered the women. Eight or ten cases are mentioned where the reverse is now true.

*Chapel Building.*—There is a good record for the year in the matter of chapel building. At Tin Pun a modest chapel has been erected, capable of seating three or four hundred persons; but the best part of the story is that 76 persons have been baptized. At Wa Lung a chapel was dedicated, this being a center for certain villages in which there are Christians. At Nam Hang a chapel was dedicated and a girls' school maintained during the whole year by one of the larger girls. A similar story comes from Sz-Kau, of their furnishing a church home for all the people in the Sz-Kau valley. Other chapels are greatly needed, but there are no funds to meet the expenditure.

A typhoon in September injured some of the chapels, but, on the whole, these churches and chapels seem to have escaped the fury of the storm better than did the Chinese temples and ancestral halls. This matter of church building is a constant strain upon the missionary, from which there seems to be no escape if the interests of the stations are to be cared for.

*Anti-opium Movement.*—The edict against opium has resulted, in some cases, in a great reform, and it is clear that if the government is in earnest there will be a great reduction in the use of the drug. There will be constant failures in the execution of the edict, and it is feared that the zeal for reform, which seems to have had some genuine basis, will die out.

An interesting incident is narrated showing the spirit of the Chinese Christians and their determination to stand by the help they have received. A Chinese Christian, after receiving his college diploma in America, returned to China and secured his third degree at Peking, whereupon he was besought by his heathen relatives to worship his ancestors, and in an evil hour yielded to their false reasoning and bowed down to his ancient worthies. This so grieved the Christians near his country home that they would not pay him any respect when he made an official visit, and treated him to a free lecture on the sin of worshiping one's ancestors, besides telling him how he had dishonored his Saviour by bowing down to these useless things. Some even went so far as to shut the door against him, and all felt that the Christians had been disgraced.

Another interesting incident is reported in connection with the opening of the San Ning Railway, which is a new line about twenty miles long, passing near many of the country stations of the mission. The three schools of San Ning City were invited to an excursion over the line, on its opening, and two or three members of the Hong Kong church conducted foreigners from Hong Kong to inspect the line. The president of the road was for forty-two years an American, and his son was in the Chinese Sunday

school in Seattle. It is quite a notable fact that these prominent men in business relations in China would pay such attention to the missionary and to the Sunday school under his care.

The church of Hong Kong City held special religious services every night for some two months, conducted by an American evangelist. Many good results followed this movement, though later on some peculiar views were promulgated concerning "speaking with tongues," and dissensions occurred which seriously checked the work.

*Self-support.*—All the school work connected with the mission has been practically self-supporting, only a very small sum having been taken from the mission funds. The work of four stations has been without expense to the Board, while other places have raised more than half the money needed. Four stations have been cared for by the California Missionary Society and one other by friends who have aided Rev. Yung Pak. There are at least thirty other places to be provided for, and for these the American Chinese Sunday schools and other friends have nobly come to the aid of Dr. Hager. He calls for continued help from all sources, and feels that the work is most rewarding.

## NORTH CHINA MISSION

**TIENTSIN.**—Charles A. Stanley, D.D., Charles E. Ewing, *Ordained*; Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing, Miss Marian G. MacGown.

**PEKING.**—Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., William S. Ament, D.D., *Ordained*; Charles W. Young, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, Mrs. Olivia D. Young, Mrs. Mary A. Ament, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Luella Miner, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss Jessie E. Payne, Miss Alice S. Browne, Miss May N. Corbett.

**KALGAN.**—William P. Sprague, *Ordained*; Mrs. Viette I. Sprague.

**TUNG-CHOU.**—D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., Mark Williams, D.D., George D. Wilder, Lucius C. Porter, *Ordained*; J. H. Ingram, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder, Mrs. Lillian D. Porter, Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Abbie G. Chapin.

**PAO-TING-FU.**—Henry P. Perkins, Edwin E. Aiken, *Ordained*; Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, Mrs. Rose M. Aiken, Miss Laura N. Jones.

**PANG-CHUANG.**—Charles A. Stanley, Jr., *Ordained*; Francis F. Tucker, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Louise H. Stanley, Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D., Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff.

**LINTSING.**—Emery W. Ellis, *Ordained*; James H. McCann, *Unordained*; Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis, Mrs. Netta K. McCann, Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D., Miss Mabel A. Ellis.

*Missionary-at-large.*—Arthur H. Smith, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Emma D. Smith.

*On the way out.*—Vinton P. Eastman, *Ordained*; Mrs. Florence M. Eastman.

*On furlough.*—William B. Stelle, Howard S. Galt, *Ordained*; Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle, Mrs. Louise A. Galt, Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss H. Grace Wyckoff.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. Frances D. Wilder, Miss May Chapin.

Seven stations; 97 outstations; 17 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians; 1 treasurer and business agent; 20 wives, one of them a physician; 16 single women, one a physician; total American missionaries, 57; 7 native pastors; 63 other native preach-



ers: 65 native teachers; 30 Bible-women; 21 other native laborers; 11 churches: 3,919 members, 327 received on confession this year; 97 places of stated preaching; 18 Sunday schools: 1,098 members; 17 students for the ministry; 1 college, with 45 students; 16 boarding and high schools, with 501 students, 299 of them girls; 30 common schools, with 396 pupils, 85 of them girls; 2 hospitals: 1,016 patients; 6 dispensaries, where 21,316 treatments were given: native contributions for Christian work, \$1,861.82; for education, \$1,078.38; total, \$2,940.20.

The force in the North China Mission has been increased by the addition of Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter (the former a son of Dr. Henry D. Porter, for many years a member of this mission), who are to be located at Tung-chou, Rev. and Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman at Lintsing, and Miss Marian G. MacGown at Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. McCann have returned after their furlough, and Mrs. Ament has rejoined Dr. Ament after some years in this country. The Tientsin station has met with a serious loss in the death, September 8, of Mrs. C. A. Stanley. Mrs. Stanley had been very ill during the year, and her death occurred at the summer resort of the missionaries, Rocky Point. Mr. and Mrs. Stelle, Mr. and Mrs. Galt, Miss Andrews, and the Misses Wyckoff are in the United States on furlough.

The North China Mission of the American Board occupies an especially strategic position in China. The most of its stations are at important political and educational centers. Its principal stations are at Peking, the capital of the empire, where it has a well-established plant; at Tung-chou, only twelve miles away, connected by rail; at Tientsin, the first station opened by the American Board, which occupies the principal port of China north of the Yangtze River; and at Pao-ting-fu, the capital of the province of Chihli, which is the province in which Peking is located. The two stations in the Shantung plain are in the center of some of the most dense population of China. Kalgan, on the Great Wall at the northwest, on the borders of Mongolia, is rapidly becoming more and more important because of the emigration of the Chinese into that undeveloped region.

Another important reason why the North China Mission holds an unusually strategic position is the fact that in the territory covered by the mission the Boxer uprising was especially virulent, and in Peking and Tientsin the political complications arising from that event were chiefly centered. While the loss of missionary life in Shansi was greater than at Peking or at any station in the Chihli Province, it is evident that there were less complications with foreign communities in Shansi than nearer the ports.

One cannot speak of the North China Mission and its work without calling to mind the martyrdom on the part of the Chinese Christians. Certainly the field of this mission will go down to history as sanctified by the blood of multitudes of Chinese Christians, who preferred death to life when the condition of living was the denial of their faith. It was expected and hoped, when the reconstruction period came after the events of 1900, that funds would be sufficient and candidates numerous enough to allow this mission, as well as the mission in Shansi, to reorganize its work and press forward with the aggressiveness and vigor which the circumstances demanded. The old opposition to



Christianity in a large measure had disappeared, while all China seemed to be awakening to a new national consciousness, accompanied by a sense of dependence upon the West, not only for its learning and science and commercial enterprise, but for its religion as well. This period has not now passed by any means, but it is disappointing that our own mission has not been permitted, because of lack of money and equipment, to reestablish itself and possess the land, as it had opportunity to do at that time. It is gratifying to report that doors are still wide open, and that the people of China are ready to hear the gospel truth and to receive their education in Christian schools. The problem confronting the mission is not a problem of opportunity or of opposition, but it is one of *equipment*. The correspondence from the mission during the last year has revealed this fact in an unusual degree. The reports which have recently been received from all the stations of the mission and from every department of the work make it clear that we have not seized opportunities which were offered us as a mission and gone forward as we might have gone forward had the work been adequately supported. These are facts which we cannot overlook, and which must be made prominent as we report the work of the year more in detail.

The Chinese government, eager to foster modern education, or, as it is more commonly called, "Western learning," has pushed forward the organization of schools in various sections of the country. Educational progress has not been uniform by any means in all parts of the empire. It has perhaps been especially marked in Tientsin. The endeavor to suppress the opium habit has had varying degrees of success. It is reported that in Tientsin, where the force of Yuan Shih Kai's personality and aggressiveness has been unusually felt, the general use of opium has practically ceased. One can purchase opium and smoke it in the privacy of his own home, but throughout the province it has been made unpopular among the official class and among the army, so much so that endeavors are being made on the part of the officials addicted to the habit to effect a cure in their own case. It is not evident that Christianity has made marked progress among the official classes. Dr. Ament, in making his report of the situation in Peking, expresses it as his judgment that Christianity is to make its great conquest among the lower and middle classes of people. It is probable that the higher official classes will yield with reluctance to the personal influences of Christianity in their own lives, although in some parts of the country they are more and more recognizing the benevolence of the Christian religion, and its great power to elevate society as a whole and to purify the morals of the people. This perhaps may be recorded as the first step on the part of individuals to a personal inquiry as to personal responsibility to Jesus Christ.

The condition of the mission so far as reënforcements are concerned is deplorable. The Deputation a year ago recommended the sending out, as the minimum number that would in any degree meet the needs of the mission, of four ordained missionaries. During the year only two have been found for this field. At the present time the Prudential Committee have authorized the *sending of four more* ordained men, in addition to the two who have been

found, and another physician to meet the immediate needs of the mission. During the year the mission has been greatly refreshed by a visit from Secretary Hicks and Mrs. Hicks, of the American Board, and by Mr. Rust, a Corporate Member of the Board, and Mrs. Rust, as well as other visitors. Six members of the mission have now reached that age of service when much more cannot be expected of them in the actual course of events. Two of these, Dr. Sheffield and Dr. Goodrich, are demanded for the revision of the Wenli and the Mandarin Bible. It is of the utmost importance for the future of Christian work in the country that they be spared for this unusual and necessary service. One other member of the mission, who has continued ill health, is no longer able to do the work demanded of a general missionary. With all these counted, and the new missionaries that have been appointed, still the number in the mission is not equal to what it was at the time of the Boxer outbreak. In a word, we are not making good where we should have increased our workers because of the new opportunities and responsibilities resting upon them. Another reason why the mission should be properly reënforced at this time is the Union Movement into which we have entered with the Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission, and the Methodist Mission—an educational movement more extensive and fundamental than hitherto entered into in any mission field. This now covers the theological seminary at Peking, of which Dr. Goodrich is the president, and in which the Presbyterian and the London Mission and our own mission join; the college at Tung-chou, in which these same missions coöperate; the College for Girls in Peking with the same coöperative bodies; the medical college for young men in Peking, in which the above boards coöperate, and also the American Methodist Board; and the medical college for girls, coöperated in by the four boards. The Bible-woman's Training School, although not on the list of the Union Colleges, is still a union institution in that the other missions send their Bible-women to this school for preparation for service, under coöperative arrangement. It is important that this plant be thoroughly sustained, that it may clearly demonstrate, not only to China, but to the world, the value of coöperation in higher educational work. The Medical College for Young Men has been recognized by the Chinese government, although it stands distinctly a mission institution. Three of these institutions occupy the plant established by the American Board.

The statistical report of this mission shows that the population for which the American Board is responsible, under the general agreement entered into with other mission boards in the delimitation of territory, numbers about 17,000,000 souls. More than 7,000,000 of this number are in the Shantung plain, connected with the Lintsing and Pang-Chuang stations of this Board. For this entire population the American Board has under appointment only 16 ordained men, with 3 male physicians and 1 business agent. To this number is to be added 18 wives, 13 single women, and 2 physicians, making a total of 53 Americans to work for the immense population of our field. To this number should be added 186 Chinese workers, of whom 7 are ordained pastors and 63 unordained preachers, the rest being teachers, Bible-women,

and general workers. The mission has had 17 young men studying for the ministry in the Union Theological College, with nearly 1,000 pupils all told in the mission schools. While there are 97 places in the mission for regular preaching, only 11 of these have organized churches, with nearly 4,000 communicants, to which number were added last year on confession of faith 327. There are nearly 7,000 who are recorded as adherents of Christianity, who have not yet reached the point of becoming members of the church. These communities gave last year for the support of their own church work and for the education of their children nearly \$3,000 in gold. This is not a small sum when we take into account the poverty of the people and the great losses many of them sustained at the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900.

We can refer but briefly to the different stations of the mission and the work carried on in them. We will turn first to Tientsin.

#### TIENTSIN

The work in this station has been looked after by Dr. and Mrs. Stanley and Mr. and Mrs. Ewing. Owing to feeble health, Dr. Stanley has not been able to visit any of the outside fields, but has devoted himself to work carried on in the city chapel and the chapel on the new compound, and to putting up additional buildings on the new site. The money obtained from the sale of the old compound has proved to be sufficient to reestablish the station on the new position at Hsiku. Dr. Stanley estimates that the population within a range of two miles of the new mission compound is not less than one-third of a million souls. There is no other mission body living within that circle or carrying on any definite work for all that people. The city itself is awakening through the great impulse given to education there by the Chinese. The Provincial University has been the means of the establishment of a vast network of schools and colleges, some of which are supported by official, others by traffic funds. In all of these schools European languages are taught and Western learning has eminent place. Dr. Stanley estimates that there are at least 9,000 men and boys and 1,000 girls and young women now under modern instruction in that city, not including in this number those in mission schools. The city itself has three foreign Protestant churches, one a Union church, attended by English-speaking residents of the city, an All Saints' Church, maintained as a mission of the Church of England, and a Japanese church, which has a faithful pastor, with an earnest company of Japanese patrons.

The commodious stone chapel is about approaching completion at Tientsin on the new mission compound. A boys' school building has been erected and the mission houses put into comfortable shape. Mr. Ewing has spent some time in the field, covering 94 days of touring, during which time he traveled over 1,500 miles. Mr. Ewing reports continued interest in the various villages and fields comprising the outstations at Tientsin. In one place, as a local feature of the year, he reports the organization of a self-supporting society. *It has been managed with great discretion, and already appears to be relieving*

a strained situation. Dr. Stanley says that this society bears a close resemblance to the old parishes of the New England churches. Another encouraging development of the year has been the organization of the Tientsin Congregational Association. The object of this association is to discuss and advise in all matters relating to the church. It has two sub-committees, with power to act *ad interim*. This association meets annually. The missionaries report the work of these committees as intelligent.

The station is desirous of opening six new outstations at once and others as the work develops or in "market time." They speak of one district with over 1,000 villages reporting a population of over 320,000, responsibility for whose evangelization rests upon our station. The station has been waiting eagerly for two additional women missionaries to take special charge of the women's work. Mrs. Stanley, on account of feeble health, has been able to do but little. Mrs. Ewing has done all in her power to organize women in the field. As soon as Miss MacGown arrives, and has mastered the language, she will be able to take hold of the girls' school.

#### PEKING

The first theological class of the Union Seminary was graduated this year. It was a special class, consisting of 12 men who had not received a full preparatory training. The seminary has already taken its position in China as a well-established training school of high grade, and has proved its value in the training of pastors and preachers for all that section of the empire. The mission is eagerly calling for some one to be appointed with a view to meeting the need of this school for a larger teaching force. The North China Union Women's College of Peking has had upon its rolls for a year 94 Chinese girls; 9 of these were in the college proper, and 45 in the academic and lower grades. The students now doing college work are good material, and are learning sufficient to justify the existence of the collegiate department. The demand of the Chinese government for teachers to establish girls' schools in different parts of the country is great. Much pressure is brought to bear upon this class to leave before their course is completed in order to take these positions. Ten of the students of the college came from Shantung, 11 from Shansi, and the remainder from the capital province. Seventy belong to the American Board Mission, and the rest are from the Presbyterian, London, English Baptist, Swedish Holiness, and independent missions. Every station of the North China and Shansi Missions of the American Board is represented.

The medical work at Peking is carried on by Dr. Young. He reports during the year that he has seen 1,925 patients. Dr. Young's special work is as instructor in the Union Medical College. He has now so far mastered the language that he has been able to take up regular instruction in the college. He goes out to near-by villages for evangelistic work. On these trips 793 patients have been seen, while through his efforts the attendance of the people at the church has risen from an average of 28 each Sunday to more than twice that number. Not all those who come to the preaching service come for medical treatment.

In reporting the general work of the station, Dr. Ament makes note of several changes in the city, such as the establishment of a law court on foreign models close to the mission compound. Dr. Ament has charge of the church in the mission compound and of the entire outside mission field in connection with Mr. Stelle. Mr. Stelle has taken more of the responsibility of the wider field, and Dr. Ament of the church. One trip taken by Mr. Stelle covered a distance of about 500 miles. Many encouraging features are reported in the different outstations, such as the completion of new chapels and residences for the Chinese preachers, increased subscriptions for the support of the work, opening of new schools, better organization of churches and societies, etc. Dr. Ament reports that for the first time in the history of the station all the outstations are well provided as to buildings and preachers. The Home Missionary Society, now entering upon its third year, while not having made startling progress in financial things, has created a constituency for itself of loyal supporters. It supports and directs the work of two men, one a pastor and the other his helper. At the annual meeting about 100 men were present. The papers read there reveal a growing consciousness of power and responsibility on the part of the Chinese, with a spirit of consecration to better service. Volunteers were called for several forms of work, and many offered themselves. The income of the society for the year has been \$400. This is entirely in addition to what the different churches and stations pay for the support of their own work. The event of the year was a meeting called by Pastor Jen, of the North Church in Peking, for all the believers in Christianity of whatever name and creed in the city of Peking. This gathering assembled in our mission church building on the eleventh day of this new year. The church was packed with Roman Catholics, Greeks, Anglicans, and Protestants. A surprising spirit of harmony prevailed. Dr. Ament questioned whether such a gathering has taken place for many centuries in which 14 different religious bodies were represented.

The popular lectures have been continued in the church at Peking, where an attendance is reported from a hundred to several hundred. Many attended these lectures who could not be brought into Christian service, although many themes of the lectures are decidedly Christian, as are the speakers. The boys' school in Peking, with about 50 pupils, has had a prosperous year. The North Church, self-supporting and independent, has enlarged the scope of its work under the efficient leadership of Pastor Jen.

In the work for women in the city, the most notable changes which recent years have brought is the social relation of ladies to their Chinese sisters in the community. The lectures for women, and the tactful following up of the acquaintance there made, have been largely instrumental in bringing the Christians into contact with ladies of influence and power in the city. Much credit is due Miss Russell, Miss Porter, Miss Miner, and the other ladies of the station for these encouraging results. Miss Russell reports that in the villages she has never seen greater crowds of people than now. Everywhere they flock to hear the gospel truth. The services held in the North Church *chapel for women* have had varying degrees of success. More and more this



work is opening doors into which the missionary is free to enter. Two women have entered the church on probation who caught their first glimpse of Christian truth at the North Chapel. Some of the Chinese ladies who have been attending these lectures have invited the Bible-women to their homes, not infrequently including Miss Russell in the invitation. The girls' school at the North Chapel has completely filled all available space. The boarders and the day pupils have brought the number up to 40, while others have been turned away for want of room and sufficient teaching force. The Bible-women's Training School opened the year with a larger number of desirable women in the class than ever before. While the school is not regularly affiliated with the union colleges, there are women in attendance from the other missions. It is difficult to separate the Bible school and the Peking station class work, as the pupils are together for all general exercises and in most of their classes. There have been 42 in attendance, 32 of whom came from our mission.

#### KALGAN

Kalgan occupies a strategic point in the North China Mission. Owing to the inability of the Prudential Committee to find reinforcement sufficient for the mission, and because of the retrenchment necessary for the carrying on of the work, there has been correspondence with the Methodist Protestant Board of America with a view to its taking over the work of Kalgan station, carrying it on as its own mission in China, but essentially also as a part of the work of the North China Mission. This plan is not yet consummated, owing to the lack of candidates among the Methodist Protestant branch societies of this country and possibly for financial reasons. In the meantime the work at Kalgan has been bravely sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and Miss May Chapin. During the year Mrs. Arthur H. Smith spent several weeks at the station, conducting special meetings for deepening spiritual life among Christians and for reaching others with gospel truth. These meetings resulted in the quickening of the spiritual life of many of the helpers and members of the Christian church. Mrs. Sprague reports the Kalgan Boys' Boarding School as continuing small, having only 7 pupils for the year. The day school at one of the outstations has been sustained with 15 pupils. Mr. Sprague has taken three short tours to different parts of the field. In one place he found several men waiting for admission to the church, 4 being received. Five helpers have been employed during the year. In spite of the fact that Mr. Sprague is not medically trained, he has been compelled to render more or less assistance to people in distress. This station is probably the most healthful of any in the mission, and is becoming more and more a resort for the summer. Many of the missionaries take a hand in the work during their stay there, especially the physicians.

#### TUNG-CHOU

Tung-chou is the seat of the academic department of the North China Union College, and also a center for a large field including a Chinese popula-

tion of 2,000,000 souls. The college has had a prosperous year, with 13 students in the fourth year, 4 in the third, 15 in the second, and 20 in the first; a total of 52 in the college. There are 60 in the academic or preparatory department, making 112 in all. An attempt has been made during the year to secure the coöperation of the students in the general regulation and order of the school. This has been something of an experiment, but on the whole has been successful. Most of the students are professed Christians, although for many their religious life is more intellectual than spiritual. The organization of the Young Men's Christian Association of the school has been completed during the year. During the summer months 25 of the older students were employed, either as teachers in the schools, or as assistants in the country in evangelistic work. The need of multiplying Christian young men for the work of teaching is pronounced by Dr. Sheffield, the president of the college, as only second to the need of additional numbers in the evangelistic work. This college holds an important place, not only in the educational system of North China, but in the evangelistic work of the empire.

Mr. Wilder, in charge of the station work, reports a large summer school, which resulted in helping the church most materially. Forty-six men pledged themselves to attend all the prayer meetings of the church. The church has felt a responsibility for the members of the four stations that were affected by floods which occurred in the east section of the field, and contributions were taken for their help. The station class for men was unusually large this year, numbering 26, and was of value to the spiritual life of the church. Much interest was aroused in the church during the Week of Prayer, and an old breach that had caused much harm to the Christian work was in a measure healed. Mr. Wilder reports as one of the leading features of the year in Tung-chou the class of 46 men who assembled there for special Bible study. These came from Peking, Pao-ting-fu, and Tientsin, besides the Tung-chou station itself. A new outstation has also been opened and the work begun under favorable auspices. A new building for Christian work, in one of the district cities where great opposition has been manifested, has been secured and the place rented, all opposition appearing to have melted away. In the spring an attempt was made to visit all the villages within a radius of four miles of Tung-chou. One hundred and two villages were visited for an approximate population of 43,000 people. A total audience of 2,634 people was obtained, and without question an impression was made upon their lives and hearts. In one of the chapels of the station an official posted a proclamation and also a poem, in which he speaks highly of the American in charge of that work and of the chapel which is opened there every day for preaching, giving full authority to all to go and listen, and forbidding any disturbance. He announces that the purpose of the preaching is to "lift men to right living and to explain and help men to understand the good."

The present church building in Tung-chou will soon be too small, as the audience is on the increase. The suggestion is made that probably it would be better to divide the church. The chapel in the city is reported to be full of *unrealized possibilities* in the way of evening classes and popular lectures.



There are 153 women enrolled as present members of the Tung-chou church, 79 of whom have been received within the past six years. Many of these have passed through great trials and persecutions, but they are a source of encouragement to those who follow them with interest and prayer. Six station classes for women have been held, 4 in Tung-chou and 2 in outstations. Those in the city were held a month; in the country, twenty days. All have had good attendance. Some of the Christian women in the church have volunteered for assistance in the conducting of these station classes, with good results on both sides. A new departure has been inaugurated this year in attending a great temple fair, where the ladies mingle with the women in the temple courts, teaching them simple fundamental truths. The boarding school for girls graduated its first class of 5, all of whom entered the academy at Peking. The school has had 49 pupils on its roll, with an average attendance of 43.

The North China Union College has had a prosperous year, with nothing special to report. The medical work at Tung-chou, under the care of Dr. Ingram, has been conducted through the hospital and dispensary, both of which have been open during the entire year, with good attendance. Dr. Ingram reports 1,375 first visits; from men, 281, with a total of treatments of 14,292. There have been 110 in-patients in the hospital, with 123 operations. The medical work at Tung-chou, while soldiers are quartered there, takes on something of a military aspect. Dr. Ingram reports that probably 90 out of every 100 patients have previously applied to witches, or attempted to secure recovery through other supernatural powers.

#### PANG-CHUANG

The work at Pang-Chuang is reported to have gone on through the year without any marked events. Thirty-seven adults have been baptized in the work of the field, and there has been rather a phenomenal growth in the attendance upon station classes. Counting the classes for men and for women, there has been under definite instruction, for a period of twenty days or more, one-quarter of the total baptized membership of the churches. An evangelist was examined and ordained during the year, which is one of the most important events to report. He was ordained to the general pastoral care of the whole field, a position too much for any two men, with the increased membership and the enlarging possibilities. Mr. Stanley has been compelled to look after, not only the evangelistic work of the entire field, but also the educational work. In the villages there are more openings than is possible to enter with the inadequate force of the station. In Pang-Chuang itself, the attendance at the girls' academy has been larger than for several years. In the summer a conference for workers was held for a month, beginning the middle of July. This proved to be an inspiration and great help to all who took part. There were 40 men in attendance, all of whom have had some special training, and the majority of whom had for a longer or shorter time been in attendance at Tung-chou or the *seminary at Peking*. Mr. Stanley reports that it was easily

manifest that the Spirit of God was moving amongst them. The work of the academy for boys has been brought to a high grade under the leadership of one of the graduates of the North China Union College. There is need of a primary school at Pang-Chuang, so as to take out from the academy those boys who belong in the lower department, making more room for the higher courses. An interesting feature in the work for women is the endeavor so to interest the Chinese Christian women that they will take up work among the villages themselves. At the present time 130 women are under special instruction. During the year six classes have been held, lasting for twenty days each. In the educational work a kindergarten has been formed, with not a very large attendance at present on account of the lack of accommodation.

The medical work at this station has gone on with usual vigor under the direction of the Doctors Tucker. They report a distinct change in the class of patients during the last few months. The women have thronged upon them in great numbers, overflowing the verandas. Those addicted to the opium habit have been numerous, although they are a difficult class to handle. The hospital puts emphasis upon the in-patients, those who remain for several days, and who are therefore put under religious instruction. Nevertheless there have been 7,024 dispensary calls in addition to the 541 hospital patients. There is no hospital in the field today more in need of new buildings in order to enable it properly to do its work.

#### LINTSING

Lintsing station, only fifty miles away from Pang-Chuang, and in the same great Shantung plain, is now in process of reconstruction after the destruction of the Boxer movement in 1900. An appropriation has been made to build two missionary houses, chapel and school, upon the old compound. In the meantime, Dr. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Tolman have faithfully held the ground, doing the best they could in so large a field while studying the language and endeavoring to get the work in hand. A shortage of crops last year resulted in high prices and consequent increase of poverty on the part of the masses of people. Here, as at other stations, station classes have been held, and in two outstations the local helpers have had classes for the training of the Christians. Mrs. Ellis has given herself to the woman's work in co-operation with Dr. Tolman, whose time has been very much taken by medical practice. During the first four months of the year there were 3,688 dispensary calls, representing 980 different individuals. Four hundred and nine of these patients were men. Dr. Tolman's assistant is a man and quite widely known, which accounts in a measure for the large number of male patients. A hospital is imperatively needed for this work.

#### PAO-TING-FU

We occupy Pao-ting-fu conjointly with the Presbyterian Board, the outlying field of the city being divided between the two boards. It will be recalled that this station suffered the most severely in the Boxer uprising

of any in the mission, or any outside of Peking. Owing to the protracted ill health of Mr. Perkins and the accident which happened to Mrs. Perkins a year and a half ago, the working force of the station has been reduced, while the needs of the field have been on the increase. The station reports an outlying constituency, looking to our mission for evangelization, of 1,500,000 souls. There is only one fully organized church at the center, with 36 places outside for regular meetings. Seventy-four were added to the church last year on confession of faith. The church supports a preaching place within the city, of which it takes sole responsibility. It is usually crowded, services being held on every afternoon of the week, except Saturday. It is near the market and the government building, so that the attendance is usually made up of intelligent people. Many remain during the two or three hours of service, listening intently to all that is said. A bookstore has recently been opened in connection with the chapel, making the place more and more the headquarters of Chinese and a center for general Christian instruction, where strangers may drop in. The church has maintained a station class with over 50 members. The results were encouraging.

There has been but little touring in the field during the year, Mr. Perkins being wholly incapacitated for this work. Within the large mission compound of the station there are 3 schools: the boys' boarding school, with about 40 scholars altogether; the English school, with 15 or 20 pupils; and the girls' day and boarding school, with about 20 pupils. Mrs. Perkins is able to get about more freely with artificial feet, and is called upon for more or less medical work, beside the general work for the women. Miss Jones has had her hands more than full with the touring of the field and the girls' school in the compound. The higher school work for girls is carried on in connection with the Presbyterian Mission, the school being in their compound, our own girls attending there.

The great cry of this station is for reënforcements. The work we are doing is wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the field.

The publication work of the mission is carried on at Tung-chou. A new hymnal, under the editorship of Dr. Goodrich, has been printed. Dr. Sheffield's "Ethics" also has been issued, together with a "History on China," an edition of the responsive readings for the churches, and a book on "Therapeutics" by Dr. Ingram. It should be stated that the new hymn book was printed in Japan.

## SHANSI MISSION

**TAI-KU.**—Paul L. Corbin, *Ordained*, Wilbraugh A. Hemingway, *M.D., Unordained*, Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin, Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway, Miss Flora K. Heister, Miss Daisy P. Gehman.

**FEN-CHO-FC.**—Ireneus J. Atwood, *M.D., W.D., Pye, Ordained*, Mrs. Atwood, H. Atwood.

**On the way out.**—Albert W. Saxe, *Ordained*, Mrs. J. Professor Saxe.

Two stations; 9 outstations; 4 ordained men and 2 physicians; 10 unordained men; 4 wives; 2 single women. The following statistics are for the year 1907:

1 organized church and 11 places of regular meeting: 86 communicants, 12 added by confession of faith this year; 430 adherents; average attendance, 250; 6 unordained preachers; 7 teachers; 9 other native helpers; total native laborers, 22. There are 5 students in North China Union College; 2 boarding and high schools, with 63 pupils, 27 of them girls; 5 other schools, with 70 boys; total number under instruction, 138. There is 1 hospital, where 188 patients were cared for; 2 dispensaries, where 3,136 treatments were given. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$202.64, and for education, \$60.05.

The mission rejoices in the addition to its force of Rev. Watts O. Pye and Miss Daisy P. Gehman. Though Dr. Atwood has long been in need of a complete rest, he has felt obliged to stand by the work until the long-promised reinforcements can arrive. A physician has been found to go to his relief before another year elapses. Rev. and Mrs. Albert W. Staub are on the way to join the mission.

#### TAI-KU

*Evangelistic.*—"A year of quiet work along established lines," would chronicle in a word the history of the church year, 1907-08. One outstation has been closed, Pai-tso, and 2 others opened, Shang-Chuang and Tung-Yang. Twenty-six were received on probation; 12 adults and 5 children were baptized. Work for women has steadily advanced. The most important event of the year in the church was the return of Mr. H. H. Kung, M.A., from America to this his native place. He has helped much by his pulpit work.

Nothing in the way of building has been done in the station except for some slight repairs and improvements. The sole purchase of property was made in December, namely, a lot adjoining the mission compound in Tai-ku. This purchase, however, has some interest from the fact that it gives possession of the very spot where the six American Board missionaries were murdered, July 31, 1900. Aside from this reason of sentiment the mission is glad to acquire this property, because it gives them room to build the church which they hope to have some day as the center of evangelistic work for the city and district.

*Educational.*—In anticipation of Mr. Kung's arrival the boarding school for boys was advanced in the fall to the grade of an academy. Since February there have been 15 in the regular classes and 3 special students. The grammar school has had an enrollment of 17. An innovation in the life of the girls' school was the establishing of a Sunday school for the 28 students.

*Medical.*—There were 3,168 treatments given during the calendar year 1907, compared with 2,121 in 1906 and 1,521 in 1905.

Touring has proved its value both directly, by bringing medicines and Christian teaching into distant homes, and indirectly, by breaking down prejudice and drawing patients to the hospital. A new dispensary for treating outpatients has been started in a small building in the court of a new chapel within the city, on the site of the former mission buildings destroyed by the Boxers in 1900. It is a good location for attracting the passers-by. The opening day of the new dispensary was the occasion of a special service, which crowded the chapel. The missionaries continue to find that the best results

from both the medical and evangelistic standpoints are among the patients who come and live in the hospital. There has been a great reduction in the number of patients who have taken the cure for the opium habit; that is, from 305 in 1906 to 83 in 1907.

The dilapidated condition of the hospital makes more urgent the need for a new building. The requests of last year for permission to appeal for \$5,000 for a main building in memory of the late secretary, Judson Smith, and \$1,000 for a woman's building, have been approved by the Prudential Committee. It is earnestly hoped that some friends of the work may be found who will contribute these amounts. A nice set of two sunny rooms for accommodating eight patients has been put up with a special gift of \$50. These have been constantly full of grateful women and children.

#### FEN-CHO-FU

The process of increasing the confidence of the people towards the missionaries and towards the remaining native church members, and of strengthening their own confidence in themselves and in one another, as well as towards their neighbors, has gone on in a more rapid and quiet way than ever before in the short history of the Fen-cho-fu church. It has not been so much a time of gathering in new converts into the church as of reestablishing old members. A large and rapidly growing number of the community is evidently becoming daily more willing to be classed as adherents of the Protestant church.

The main outstanding feature of the work for the year has been the medico-evangelistic phase of the work. The most valuable part of the work has been the coming and the abiding of men, women, and children in the hospital in peace and quietness, while the missionary has tried to cure their physical ills and lead them gradually to a knowledge of the truth. Owing to Dr. Atwood's ill health the work has not been pushed as much as he has wished.

With Mr. Pye's arrival, the educational phases of the work were emphasized, the number of students in the boys' school increasing from 15 to 30.

*Shansi Memorial Association of Oberlin.*—It is of great significance to the mission, as well as an occasion for rejoicing, that during the year an association has been organized at Oberlin College, with the aim of perpetuating the memory of those who suffered martyrdom in 1900 in the Shansi field, by promoting in every possible way and by increasing to every possible extent the educational work in connection with this Board's Shansi Mission. The way by which the educational work of the association is to be carried on as a part of the mission is by having the representatives of the association regularly appointed as missionaries of the American Board and subject to the rules and regulations of the Board. They are to be members of the Shansi Mission, which is to suggest the policy of the association's work and is to have direction of the fulfillment of such suggested policies as meet the approval of the association. All money, however, for the embodiment of the association's pur-

poses is to be secured independently of the American Board, and all money expended on the field is to be forwarded through the Treasurer of the Board and disbursed under the direction of the Shansi Mission. In other words, this is simply Oberlin's effort to develop the educational work of the Shansi Mission of the Board.

The Shansi Mission has already urged upon the association the importance of making all educational plans comprehensive in character, to include model kindergartens, carefully graded primary schools, at least two academies for boys and one for girls, and a university that shall give technical and scientific as well as literary instruction. The first task is to strengthen the central school at Tai-ku and to develop a substantial secondary educational system. The Shansi Mission emphasizes also the futility of undertaking any broad system of education without an adequate permanent endowment, or refuses to assume the burden of any work that is not adequately provided for financially. There should be for the Tai-ku school alone \$50,000 for the plant and equipment and \$100,000 for endowment.

## JAPAN MISSION

KOBE.—Arthur W. Stanford, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jane H. Stanford, Miss Eliza Talcott, Miss Susan A. Searle, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Grace H. Stowe, Miss Mary E. Stowe.

KYOTO.—Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., Morton D. Dunning, Frank A. Lombard, *Ordained*; Dana I. Grover, *Unordained*; Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover, Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton.

MAEBASHI.—Miss Fanny E. Griswold, Miss Julia C. Hocking.

MATSUYAMA.—Horatio B. Newell, D.D., *Ordained*; Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Miss Cornelia Judson.

MIYAZAKI.—C. Burnell Olds, Cyrus A. Clark, *Ordained*; Mrs. Genevieve Davis Olds, Mrs. Harriet Gulick Clark.

NIIGATA.—Edward S. Cobb, Hilton Pedley, *Ordained*; Mrs. Florence B. Cobb, Mrs. Martha J. Pedley.

OKAYAMA.—James H. Pettee, D.D., Schuyler S. White, *Ordained*; Mrs. Isabella W. Pettee, Miss Mary E. Wainwright.

TOTTORI.—Henry J. Bennett, Charles M. Warren, *Ordained*; Mrs. Anna J. Bennett, Mrs. Cora Keith Warren, Mrs. Amanda A. Walker.

OSAKA.—George Allchin, Wallace Taylor, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, Mrs. Mary S. Taylor, Miss Abbie M. Colby, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Mary B. Daniels.

SAPPORO.—George M. Rowland, D.D., Samuel C. Bartlett, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett. (Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett residing at Otaru.)

SENDAI.—John H. DeForest, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKYO.—

*On furlough.*—Otis Cary, D.D., D. Crosby Greene, D.D., W. L. Curtis, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Mary J. Greene, Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Mrs. Ida M. White, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miss Alice P. Adams, Miss Adelaide Daughaday.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Grace W. Learned,



Miss Ada B. Chandler, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Florence M. Gordon, Miss Anna H. Pettee, Miss Mary A. Holbrook, M.D.

Twelve stations; 23 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 1 unordained missionary; 23 wives; 25 single women; total American force, 72. Further statistics at the end.

The following missionaries have returned after furlough in the United States: Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. DeForest, Rev. and Mrs. Hilton Pedley, Rev. H. B. Newell (leaving Mrs. Newell in this country), Mrs. Cyrus A. Clark, Miss M. E. Wainwright, Miss A. H. Bradshaw, Miss M. B. Daniels, and Mr. Dana I. Grover (taking with him his wife as a new appointee).

The following have come to the United States on furlough: Dr. and Mrs. Otis Cary, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Greene, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis, Mrs. M. D. Dunning, Mrs. S. S. White, Miss M. J. Barrows, Miss O. N. Hoyt, Miss J. A. E. Gulick, Miss A. P. Adams, and Miss Adelaide Daughaday. Miss Lucy E. Case has resigned her connection with the mission. Rev. John L. Atkinson, D.D., was taken from the missionary work by death on February 17, to the great loss of the mission. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stanford returned to the mission last year and were assigned to work at Kobe, to which station also the Misses Grace H. and Mary E. Stowe, recent appointees, were sent in March of the present year.

The mission pleads earnestly for reënforcements in view of the marked development of the field and of the increasing age and infirmities of some of the older missionaries.

The annual report of the Japan Mission, covering the year ending April 30, 1908, is issued in pamphlet form, prepared by Rev. S. S. White, from the detailed reports of the different stations. From this admirable summary, with some use also of the local reports, we make up this record of the year. There will be no attempt to separate the work of the Kumi-ai churches and that of the mission. The Kumi-ai churches have undertaken the support of 39 churches formerly dependent upon the mission. It must be remembered that the Kumi-ai body is entirely independent, managing its own affairs and supporting its own work; but there is withal a most cordial coöperation with the mission, and many of the missionaries are engaged in evangelistic work in connection with the Kumi-ai body.

In spite of the financial difficulties through which Japan is passing, due more immediately to the panic in the United States, which largely stopped the purchase of silk, Japan's most important article of export, the Kumi-ai churches have never found it so easy to secure money for their varied enterprises, and they have shown themselves abundantly able to carry out their plan for complete financial independence. The special form of effort known as "Shuchu Dendo" (concentrated evangelism), inaugurated by the denomination two years ago, has proceeded with no less enthusiasm on the part of the workers, and with as visible results in additions to the churches. It has been carried on in connection with larger churches and in a larger number of cities and towns. *Owing to the great success which has attended this*



method of work it has been imitated by other denominations, and during the past winter even the Buddhists have inaugurated a similar movement.

#### KYOTO

Dr. Davis states that the year has been one of progress and growth in all parts of the Kyoto field.

The general interest to hear about Christianity which was shown by the students in the government schools of the city last spring has somewhat declined, but many Bible classes for students are being held with good results. It is a matter of regret that the work which was begun last year, in the student district of East Kyoto, has been discontinued owing to lack of funds.

Several churches are referred to as in a prosperous condition, and the reorganization of a new church at Imadegawa Kogisha is recorded. The Heian and Shijo churches were greatly blessed last November as the result of systematic preparation, followed by a week of concentrated evangelistic work. Daily prayer meetings were held in preparation, and the earnest Christians of the churches visited members who had become cold and had ceased to attend the meetings of the church. Prayer meetings were held in private houses, and this work of preparation was followed by the coming of 11 pastors and evangelists from other places, who held a series of meetings for a week. Two meetings were held in the City Assembly Hall, and meetings were held simultaneously in the two churches which were united in this movement. Meetings were also held in several of the schools in the city, and in the blind asylum. Great interest was awakened. One person telegraphed to a business man who was absent in Tokyo: "Come home at once, no matter what you are doing. Very important." The man was surprised on reaching Kyoto to find that he was summoned to attend religious meetings; but he was among those who decided to be Christians. One of the first things he did was to go to a town about forty miles distant, where he used to live, his object being to thank a former teacher who, a score of years ago, used to urge him to be a Christian and spoke words that he had never been able to forget, although until now he had not followed them.

Mr. Ebina addressed an audience of 700 in the University Lecture Hall, and an audience of 350 gathered in one of the buildings of the medical school, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that school. Soon after this series of meetings, 98 persons were baptized and received into the Heian church and 68 into the Shijo church, and many cold, inactive Christians were aroused and brought back into attendance and service in the churches. The reception of such numbers into the church so soon after they profess conversion brings with it a grave responsibility for teaching, training, and developing these new converts into active Christians. The danger is that pastors will not have adequate assistance, and that the churches will not furnish the warm spiritual environment to make this work a success.

The 8 Sunday schools in the city connected with our work have been *successfully sustained* during the year, with an average attendance in the *aggregate of over 500*.

Among the churches mentioned is the First Church of Tamba, where Pastor Murakami, who has been the apostle of Tamba for thirty years, has been constrained to resign. The Second Tamba Church lost its church building by the flood last August.

The Ayabe branch of the church is in a flourishing condition. As a result of concentrated evangelistic work there during the first days of January, the church celebrated its reaching self-support, January 12, by the reception of 86 new members. These new members took up all the room, seated on the floor of the little church, so that the old members had to sit in the small gallery or stand looking in at the windows from outside. Most of these new members were female operatives in a large silk filatory establishment which employs about 800 hands, and whose superintendent is an earnest Christian man. Pastor Uchida has held four meetings in this factory each week since last January, two meetings to teach and train the new converts and two for the nearly 100 inquirers.

Notwithstanding all these activities, a vast work yet remains to be done. Dr. Davis says:—

"The saddest part of the report of the Kyoto field is the record that thirty years after we have entered this field the larger part of it is untouched. The great, rich Yodo River valley, in the south part of this province, is not being touched or worked at all, save as the Shijo church and the Methodists are carrying on weekly meetings in Fushimi. The region west of Kyoto, extending to the Japan Sea, ninety miles distant, has in it only three Kumi-ai and one or two Episcopal workers. On the east is the Shiga Ken, embracing the rich Lake Biwa basin, with a population of 800,000, and more than 1,200 towns and villages. There is no foreign missionary in the province, and only seven or eight Japanese workers, all told. The great mass of the population is as unreached and untouched as it was thirty years ago. How many more generations of these millions about Kyoto must pass away without hearing the gospel? One generation has already gone since we entered the city. We have passed all our work, outside the city, save that in Minakuchi, over to the Kumi-ai Home Missionary Society. Are we to have no funds to open work in new places among these waiting millions? Must the mission cease active evangelistic work while there are thirty or forty millions in Japan who have never heard the gospel? These are some of the burning questions which come to mind as this report is written."

4.

#### KOBE

The *personnel* of this station has been changed materially by the return of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford and Dr. Mary Holbrook, the arrival of the Misses Stowe and Miss Hocking, these recruits being temporarily located at Tokyo for language study; but the most marked change has been the death of Dr. Atkinson, who had been identified with the mission station for its entire life of thirty-five years. In the early portion of his service, and in recent years, his time was devoted chiefly to the business of the mission.

and the issuing of his monthly paper, *Morning Light*. He is greatly missed by his associates, not only in Kobe, but throughout the mission.

Two prominent events of the year have been the dedication of the new chapel at Kobe College and the new theological hall at the Woman's Evangelistic School. Two years ago the station passed over to the Home Missionary Society the care of a number of aided churches, so that it now has but one evangelist and one chapel, that at Suma, where Rev. Mr. Murakami is doing most faithful work. Personal evangelistic work is done by missionaries who have care of considerable Sunday school instruction within the city. There have been evening classes for young men, for the study of English and of the Bible, both at Kobe and in the outstations.

#### MAEBASHI

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Pedley on furlough in America, the Maebashi station has been under the care of Miss Griswold, whose time has been chiefly occupied in educational work. The station has but one chapel for which it is financially responsible, that at Sano, where the evangelist has found much to encourage him. The kindergarten has 2 efficient teachers and 45 children, and is looked upon with much favor, especially by the official classes. The girls' school, during the early portion of the year, had some difficulties, but has now secured a Christian principal of unusually high ideals. There have been 130 enrolled pupils, with 22 graduates from the regular course.

The work of the Home Missionary Society within the district of Maebashi station and the province of Joshu has been vigorously carried on, the church membership being 1,266; during the year they have contributed \$2,500 for Christian work. Additions to the churches have not been as many as in preceding years, but there has been manifest progress.

#### MATSUYAMA

Mr. and Mrs. Newell left in May, 1907, for a furlough in America, and the station has been in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Miss Judson, and Miss Parmelee. The report states that during the year there has been progress in nearly every department; two unproductive evangelists have left, while two men of a far larger caliber have been placed in charge of churches. In every church save one there have been baptisms; in one of them, Gunchu, the membership has been doubled by the addition of 25. This result is due, in part at least, to the series of "concentrated evangelistic meetings" which have characterized much of the work in Japan the past year or two. A new church and parsonage have been provided in Komachi. Were it not for the drawback in the reduction of appropriations from the American Board, the report states that the situation would be altogether inspiring, but the amount allowed the station for general work has been insufficient to pay the bare salaries of the four evangelists.

*Miss Parmelee* tells of the good work done by her evangelist helper

in the city and among the Sunday school children, but her special joy has been in connection with the factory girls' home, of which she says, "I have never been connected with any work that seemed so excellent and far-reaching as this." It is a school and home for girls of the lowest class of society, who without it would be totally unreached by any uplifting influence. The girls are cared for not only while in the home, but subsequently, after leaving the home, by means of correspondence and by the sending of papers and messages.

#### MIYAZAKI

This station, which has an outlook over the province of Hiyuga, reports a year of growth. The special meetings of February and March, 1907, added about 110 to the churches, so that within fifteen months the Hiyuga churches have received 205 additions, beside a goodly number of recognized inquirers. The "concentrated evangelistic meetings" were held at the two outstations, Ohi and Hasoshima, for six days each, and for a shorter period at other places, including Miyazaki. The results of these meetings were very favorable. At Ohi the closing meeting inaugurated a new way of self-support for that church.

Special mention is made of the progress at Miyakonojo, a rapidly growing place, now the largest town in Hiyuga. Mr. Okamoto, who has been associated with the mission for two years, has recently moved his family to this place and undertaken the responsibility of the pastorate. The new church building, though encumbered with debt, has proved a very great advertisement in that city. The work at Tsuma is also specially interesting, the following account of which is given by Mr. Clark:—

"Two of the half dozen Christians there, young business men, have worked with a devotion and effectiveness that is rare. They have paid the rent of the meeting place (a building on the main street in center of the town) and all other local expenses, and have lately, with assistance from the townspeople only, made quite extensive repairs on the building. They have gathered the children, three or four scores or more of them, every Wednesday evening for general improvement, and on Sundays for special instruction in things Christian. And when there was no one else to preach they preached. Two or three times a month some one has gone from Miyazaki, fifteen miles away, to help there, and at Sadowana, *en route* there. Last summer the child of one of the two business men was taken, with several others, to the hospital for infectious diseases. Nurses were scarce, and Mr. Sugita volunteered to go as nurse; was taken with the disease at last, and died in the early autumn. This intensified the interest and earnestness in the Sunday school and in the town among those whose children had been helped and who had noted his consistent Christian life and activity, and some decisions were made then to be Christians like him. One manifestation of love for the man is the custom, still continued, of going from the Sunday school to the grave for a short prayer and song service there. The other man, Mr. Kainano, continues the work with *increased earnestness and efficiency*, grudging nothing for the

good of the work, enlarging it of late by Bible classes at the homes of those most interested."

The West Hiyyuga field, with half a dozen towns, has had occasional visits during the year, but this field is waiting for reapers. Petitions for funds for this work have been forwarded frequently, but the answer has come, "No, not yet." So the harvest still waits; many have perished. Several other places are mentioned as having been visited, while others have been entirely neglected from lack of force, and specially from lack of funds. Some of these places are near Miyazaki, and offer great opportunities for work.

Reference is made to the Hosashima church, which has built itself a neat edifice, having recently finished it; the church maintains a fine kindergarten under the charge of one of Miss Howe's graduates. It is interesting to note that the people, out of the public funds of the town, give five dollars a month toward the expenses of this Christian kindergarten. Of the town of Miyazaki a good report is made. The Sunday school has been reorganized under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Olds. The school has become too large for all to meet at one time; each section has six classes. Teachers' meetings are very frequent. Beside the Sunday school, Mrs. Olds has cooking classes, attended by the best ladies of the town. Mr. Olds has a large share in the teaching in the English night school at the church, teaching not only English, but the Bible and singing. He holds six Bible classes a week, having an average of half a dozen normal school teachers in each class. A conspicuous feature of the work in the province is the eagerness with which the children assemble, listening attentively whenever the missionary or evangelist comes.

Miss Gulick has had charge of the household of schoolgirls and general charge of the work for women in the province. The affection in which she is held among the people was shown by the crowd that came to say good-by when she left for America, her departure being greatly deplored.

#### NIIGATA

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb were the only missionaries at Niigata when the report was made. Mr. Curtis, though seeking in every way to avoid returning to America on account of his health, has been compelled to leave. The force is sadly inadequate to the needs of the Echigo field. Lack of funds has led to the closing of one outstation and the dismissal of one Bible-woman; other retrenchments have been necessary. The death of a very prominent preacher, Yoneyama San, was a most serious loss, for he was accounted one of the ablest and most devoted Christian workers, reminding some of Paul Sawayama. There has, however, appeared in Niigata a new pastor, who seems to be remarkably gifted and well adapted to the work. During the year the province has been visited by Dr. Davis, of Kyoto, who went over large portions of the field and addressed large audiences, making a profound impression; they have also been favored with visits from Pastors Ebina and Hori. A remarkable fact is stated that the school authorities authorized the

students to turn out in a body during school hours to listen to Mr. Ebina, who had an audience of over 1,000 young men. The governor also ordered out the officials. The addresses given made a profound impression and showed that the people were ready for Christian instruction. Mention is made of the valuable service of Mr. Neff, a teacher of English in the government schools, who came to Japan under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. He has several Bible classes, and in teaching them English he uses the life of Christ in a very impressive way. A Japanese, Ito San, who is a high official in the oil works, goes through the province making temperance addresses and helping in all Christian ways. Mr. Cobb speaks of several other places, such as Ojiya, Sanjo, and Kameda, from which calls are coming earnestly for Christian workers. The abundance of opportunities only reveals more painfully the paucity of laborers. The work for women is hopeful, though very much restricted by lack of workers. There is great need for a single lady in the station to supervise this form of work. The absence of Mrs. Curtis will be deeply felt. She had under her care three societies for girls, most of whom have become Christians. There is a mothers' society, which meets with Mrs. Cobb twice a month, receiving practical and religious instruction.

#### OKAYAMA

This station includes Tsuyama, and within this region there are 11 independent and 2 dependent Kumi-ai churches. These have enjoyed a healthy growth through the year; there have been 332 baptisms, making the present church membership 1,811. There are 8 chapels in which the members of this station have been specially interested. They have been assisted by 4 evangelists and several other Japanese teachers. There has been a gratifying increase in the attendance at these chapels. An army post has been recently opened in Okayama City, and a Christian captain and his wife have united with the Okayama church. The general in command has invited the missionaries to address the men under his command. Great interest has been developed during the year in Sunday schools; of these there are 25, having an enrollment of 2,000 members. The largest number is connected with the Tsuyama church, of which Mr. White is the superintendent.

A unique organization, entitled, the Toyo Dendo Kwai, or Oriental Evangelizing Society, continues its good work, a principal point for it being the town of Hayashima, eight miles west of Okayama, where several of the leading citizens are becoming deeply interested in gospel instruction. During the last year some 200 persons were individually taught in the Bible, 50 of whom received baptism. This society is supported by money collected by a secret process, called Tenkoku Ginko (Bank of Heaven), the idea being based on Matthew 6: 3, 4.

With a single exception, the station is not responsible for any educational institutions, though Miss Adams teaches fourteen hours a week in two semi-private schools; and though without official connection, the station is deeply interested in the *San Yo Girls' School*, with 400 pupils. All the girls'



schools in this prefecture, with the exception of one under the auspices of the French Catholics, receive grants-in-aid from the public coffers.

A home for sick poor was opened on November 9, having connected with it a little hospital, and in the dispensary there is an average of 38 patients a day.

The Okayama Orphanage, which is so closely related to the mission in spirit, though not officially, has now under its care 726; 486 of the 825 famine children who were received from the north have been returned to their homes. Last spring the orphanage celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its establishment by Mr. Ishii, reporting that 2,000 children have received its beneficent care. There is a debt over the institution of about 70,000 yen, but a more serious fact is the continued illness of Mr. Ishii, who refuses to relax his labors, though hardly able to continue them; but his faith is firm that the clouds will lift and that the institution will go on prospering.

The force of the station remains the same as heretofore, though Miss Wainwright has returned from her needed furlough. Mr. Pettee concludes the report by saying: "There never seemed more wide-open doors of opportunity than today. We are busy all the time, and yet leave far more undone than we can possibly attend to."

#### TOTTORI

Miss Charlotte DeForest, who had resided in Tottori for language study, left in March of last year to go to Kobe Girls' School, and early this year Mrs. Walker left also, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Bennett the sole missionaries; but the work at the station has been greatly blessed by the coming of a pastor, Mr. Matsumoto, formerly of Takasaki, whose influence has been strong and widely felt. He is, of course, connected with the Kumi-ai church and not directly with the mission, but it may be mentioned as illustrating his efficiency that he has held a weekly Bible class at the house of the chief judge of the district, which has been attended by fifteen or more of the most prominent men connected with the court house.

The outstations connected with this Tottori field have been diligently cared for, mention being made of four or five outlying villages and Kurayochi, where Mr. Edamoto has made many friends and where the Sunday school has doubled its size. In Tottori itself the mission has taken over the kindergarten, and it is under the care of Mrs. Bennett, having 41 pupils, the head teacher being a graduate of Miss Howe's training school in Kobe, who has shown herself to be very efficient. If the church members can be led to work together there is no reason why there should not be a thriving church at Tottori.

#### TOKYO

Dr. and Mrs. Greene continued to occupy this station until their furlough, which commenced in April last. The chief importance of this station has as usual consisted in the fact that Tokyo has been the center of the many co-operative enterprises in which the mission is interested. The Bible and Tract



Societies, the Sunday School Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Standing Committee of Coöperating Christian Missions, the Evangelical Alliance, with their sub-committees, have made their claims, some of them heavy claims, upon the time of Dr. Greene—one item having been his relation to the volume, entitled, "The Christian Movement in Japan."

As a matter of fact the interests of the Doshisha are cared for in some large degree at Tokyo, inasmuch as that city contains a very large number of the alumni of the Doshisha. Including Yokohama, there are five Kumi-ai churches in this district; one of them, the Hyobashi church, which has had a trying experience for some years, has become independent as the result of a series of special meetings. Nearly sixty new men, some of them men of prominence and of considerable importance, were received into this church, placing it now in an independent position.

#### OSAKA

This large and important station has 9 Kumi-ai churches, beside one not fully recognized, the latter being aided by the mission. These churches have a membership of 1,761, of whom 173 were added the past year. These large additions were not the result of special services, for the city has not as yet entered into the form of service which has been employed so successfully elsewhere, though it is expected such services will be held the coming fall. The station rejoices in the return of Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Taylor taking up work at the Choshun Hospital, in which he had been before engaged.

The Baikwa Girls' School has changed its buildings to a better site, with no apparent loss of vigor. The Christian Endeavor Societies are very flourishing. Mr. Allchin is engaged in a great variety of work, teaching music in the Doshisha, attending to building operations, while also engaged in evangelistic work.

#### SAPPORO

*A New Center.*—Since the last report, Sapporo station has been divided in the interests of the work, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have taken up their residence at Otaru. This is a bustling seaport, larger than Sapporo, but lacking the intellectual and refining influence of the latter. The churches number 7—five Protestant, one Greek, and one Roman Catholic, but none of them is strong, either in numbers or financial ability. The position of the city as distributing and shipping center for the northern island renders it increasingly important as a field for religious activity, but the Christian force is entirely inadequate to the calls made upon it. The Kumi-ai church is financially dependent upon the mission, but growing in membership and strength, and pressing towards self-support with a fine spirit. The missionary family has entered upon the work there with great enthusiasm, and finds itself indeed much embarrassed by the multiplicity of openings. Miss Daughaday has had an extensive work among women, a work which has been continued in her absence by Miss Chandler. Dr. Rowland has been able to do an unusual amount of touring by reason of special gifts made him for this purpose.

Both the students and the people have shown themselves eager for Christian truth.

At Otaru, where Mr. Bartlett is stationed, the people are at work on a new church building. Mr. Bartlett has taught for two days each week in the Middle School, besides preaching every Sunday. These stations in Hokkaido can speak of prospects rather than of achievements; the latter will surely be seen in due time.

#### SENDAI

During the last year the Sendai station, so far as the missionaries are concerned, was transplanted to the United States. Miss Bradshaw left in the fall of 1906, and Dr. and Mrs. DeForest in February, 1907, and all three have been absent a year and a half, but engaged in almost ceaseless work. The independence of the Kumi-ai churches of the Sendai field has been severely tested. The two churches that are wholly self-supporting have endured much of suffering and depression, though additions are made at nearly every communion. The pastor of the Sendai church, Mr. Katagiri, has visited some dependent group of Christians every month. Requests have been forwarded by the churches of Sendai for financial aid, in order to do more effective work. The station fully indorses these requests, and believes that there never was a time when the sympathy of the Christians of the West could effect more than at present. Sunday school work has been kept up; the students of the government schools have been a great blessing to both the churches and Sunday schools.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

The report refers to the educational progress of the year, and especially to the increase in the number of years, from four to six, in the compulsory primary education required by the Japanese government. This necessitates the erection of many school buildings and a large increase in the number of pupils. At all points our missionaries are engaged in active labors in this educational work. In regard to the principal institutions, the following report is made:—

*The Doshisha.*—Under its new president, Tasuku Harada, this institution has had a prosperous year. Marked success has followed his energy and devotion. Alumni and friends of the school have generously contributed to meet its increased expenses. The thirty-fourth year began with the admission of 260 new students, making the present enrollment 806, a considerable increase over the previous year. The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of two members, the school thus reaping some fruit from its own work, since they are both graduates. A long-felt want in the theological department is supplied by Mr. Allchin's instruction in music, two days a week. Intimate relations have been established with the Imperial University through lectures by Dr. Gulick. During the year 77 were received into the Doshisha Church.

*Kobe College.*—The most memorable event during the year was the dedication of the new building to be used for chapel, library, and administration purposes. It is most admirably adapted to the needs of the school. The year closed with the graduation of the largest number in the history of the institution, 41, leaving a present enrollment of 210. An advance has been made in the degree of responsibility put upon the students. The Student Government Association is having its share in their development. In order to maintain the high standard of scholarship, the grade required for graduation has been raised. Religious conditions in the school have been most gratifying. There has been a deepening of the spiritual life in the case of a large number. Sixty of the students have reported themselves as decided to be Christians. During the year 18 have united with the church.

*Osaka Baikwa Girls' School.*—During the year a great change has taken place in the outward conditions at this school. What had been the lady missionaries' home for many years and the boarding house were sold, and the premises vacated in July, 1907. With the proceeds of the sale land has been bought north of the main railroad station for the site of the two buildings, *i. e.*, school and ladies' home. While the school has necessarily been greatly inconvenienced for lack of space, yet the work seems to have gone on with no apparent loss. Bible study has a prominent place in the school, and, while it is optional, practically all the pupils attend. The average attendance of the school has been about 200.

*Matsuyama Girls' School.*—Its second year as a mission school has been full of encouragement. Eight were graduated last March, all but one of them Christians. The number of pupils has increased somewhat, at present being 80. Bible instruction has a prominent place in the work of the school, and its strong Christian influences differentiate it from all other schools in the city.

*Maebashi Girls' School.*—This school, while not under mission control, receives help in teaching from the missionaries. A Christian man, formerly connected with it and so conversant with its history and ideals, has just become principal. With this change the school has started upon a career of renewed prosperity. There were 27 graduates and 48 entered with the new year, making the present enrollment 130.

*Woman's Evangelistic School.*—The record of the year shows decided growth and prosperity. The school is rejoicing in the addition to its faculty of Miss Hocking, whose work, however, for the present, is the acquisition of the language. The addition of Mrs. Stanford to the faculty brought immediate and most timely assistance, as she was fully prepared to take up work at once. The most noteworthy event of the year has been the completion and dedication, on April 8, of the new theological hall. The grade of the school has also been raised and a higher course added for graduates of high schools.

*Kobe Kindergarten Training School.*—During the year this school has become a member of the Kindergarten Union, an association of kindergarten workers, both Japanese and foreign, without distinction of denomination.

The union embraces five training schools and more than thirty kindergartens, and has become a branch of the International Kindergarten Union of America. Although the number of students entering this spring was the largest ever received, only one among them asked financial help. Those who thus receive aid, after graduation return the money as rapidly as their salaries allow. The graduates of this school are employed not only in kindergartens carried on in our own mission, but also in those of several other denominations. Calls for teachers are now coming from Formosa, China, and Manchuria.

*The Kindergartens.*—The Tottori kindergarten has come under mission control during the year, so that the number of these schools now carried on is six. They have in them at present about 300 children. This work is most flourishing, and that it is thoroughly appreciated is shown by the excess of applications over possible admissions.

#### STATISTICS

The statistics that follow cover the year, April, 1907, to April, 1908, except the work of the Kumi-ai churches, which embraces the twelve months from January 1 to December 31, 1907.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

Institution.	Place.	Control and support	Year of founding.	Enrolled last year.	Graduated this year.	Enrolled this year.
Glory Kindergarten . . . . .	Kobe	Mission	1889	64	29	64
Airin Kindergarten . . . . .	Kyoto	Mission	1892	55	28	55
Imadegawa Kindergarten . . .	Kyoto	Mission	1897	55	16	55
Maebashi Kindergarten . . .	Maebashi	Mission	. .	41	28	45
Hanabatake Kindergarten . . .	Okayama	Mission	1906	32	13	25
Tottori Kindergarten . . . . .	Tottori	Mission	1906	40	22	41
Kindergarten Training School,	Kobe	Mission	1889	16	6	16
Woman's Evangelistic School,	Kobe	Mission	1884	24	4	21
Night School . . . . .	Matsuyama	Mission	1891	138	. .	130
Factory Girls' School . . . . .	Matsuyama	Japanese ; mission assists	1900	60	. .	34
Hanabatake Primary School . .	Okayama	Mission	1896	85	6	81
Hanabatake Night School . . .	Okayama	Mission	1903	24	. .	29
Kobe College and Academy . .	Kobe	Mission and Japanese	1875	210	47	210
Matsuyama Girls' School . . .	Matsuyama	Mission	1886	73	8	80
Baikwa Girls' School . . . . .	Osaka	Japanese ; mission assists	1878	203	35	200
Maebashi Girls' School . . . .	Maebashi	Japanese ; mission assists	1888	140	27	130
Doshisha Girls' School . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1877	208	24	183
Doshisha Academy . . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	486	37	535
Doshisha College . . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	49	8	48
Doshisha Theological School .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	38	. .	40



## MICRONESIAN MISSION

### WORK FOR THE GILBERT ISLANDS

*Residing at Honolulu.*—Hiram Bingham, D.D.,<sup>1</sup> *Ordained.*

*Residing in the Group.*—Alfred C. Walkup, *Ordained.*

*Residing at Kusaie.*—Miss Louise E. Wilson.

*Residing at Nauru.*—Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, *Ordained*; Mrs. Delaporte.

*Residing at Ocean Island.*—Rev. Irving M. Channon, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary L. Channon.

### WORK FOR THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

*Residing at Mejuro.*—Clinton F. Rife, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Isadora Rife.

*Residing at Kusaie.*—Miss Jenny Olin.

### WORK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

PONAPE.—In charge of the German missionaries.

TRUK.—Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane D. Baldwin.

### WORK IN THE MARIANAS

GUAM.—Herbert E. B. Case, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ada R. Case.

*In this country.*—Thomas Gray, *Ordained*; Mrs. Leta D. Gray, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Miss Ida C. Foss.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment by the American Board but by the Liebenzeller Mission of Germany.*—Rev. S. Hugenschmidt, Mr. Ernst Weise, Mr. Maeder, Mrs. Rosa L. Maeder, Mr. Doenges, Mr. Seibold, Miss Lina Luling, Miss Minna Karrer, Miss Kaetchen Weichel.

The year under review in the Micronesian Mission has some features of special interest, in view of the fact that it is just fifty years since Christian work was opened both within the Gilbert and the Marshall Islands. Work in these groups has been greatly interfered with because of lack of suitable means of transportation, while in the Carolines the transference of work to the care of the Germans has materially changed the situation.

### THE GILBERT ISLANDS

Mr. Walkup returned to this group in August of 1907, though greatly disappointed at not obtaining a new vessel to take the place of the *Hiram Bingham*, which was worn out in the service. His great desire had been to celebrate within the group the jubilee of the mission, and in this he was successful. The people gathered at Apaiang, in November, from many islands, holding a conference for more than a week, with morning and evening services, many of the people having come from distant islands at no little cost of time and money. The contrast between the condition of the islands as they were found in 1857 with the present condition was an occasion of great joy and thanksgiving. In the place of nakedness, poverty, ignorance, and noisy heathenism of the earlier day, these meetings of hundreds of well-clad, orderly, devout people illustrated the power of the gospel of Christ; scenes

<sup>1</sup> Died at Baltimore, Md., October 25, 1908.

of praise and earnest prayers marked the occasion. A letter of thanks addressed by the natives to the President and members of the American Board was prepared. The people marked their joy by increased liberality; three islands were added to the three that had previously supported their work independently; contributions were more than doubled, from \$700 the previous year to \$1,800 this jubilee year. The conference fittingly recognized their indebtedness to Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham for his great services in behalf of their islands in giving to them the Bible and other Christian literature in their language, which he had reduced to writing. For this and for a great variety of other services they addressed him a letter of grateful acknowledgment.

At this conference 6 catechists were ordained to the ministry, 5 of them having been tested in the work for over ten years. Another feature of the year was the opening at Apaiang, by Mr. Randof, of a high school, which it is designed shall be the high school of the group. Among the islands specially mentioned is Butaritari, where the work was hopeful; but the pastor, Rev. Mr. Teraoi, was lost at sea in passing from island to island, and his loss is deeply felt. Nonouti is spoken of as the banner island, giving a minister to Tarawa whose support is met by the women of Nonouti. Apemama, Aranuka, and Maima have ministers who are doing well.

The specially new work in the Gilbert Islands is that begun by Mr. and Mrs. Channon on Ocean Island. This is a phosphate island, where are gathered laborers from many islands of the Gilbert group, and where Mr. Channon is persuaded that the training school for the mission should be maintained. On returning to Micronesia, in January, he found the situation favorable, the officers of the Phosphate Company ready to help in all possible ways, and he at once set about preparing buildings for his residence and for a school. This enterprise is in its infancy, and no report can be expected from it as yet, save that everything augurs well, in the judgment of Mr. Channon, for success in the immediate future. The last word from him is that he is more and more convinced that the plan is a wise one for this Gilbert Island mission, which the Board has maintained with happy results for a half century. There is one great need which there seems good promise will be met in the provision of a new motor schooner to take the place of the *Hiram Bingham*, which has served so well the purpose for which it was sent out. If the children of our Sunday schools will provide the small sum needed, a new *Hiram Bingham* can be secured for Captain Walkup. Such a boat is imperatively needed for regular and frequent visits to the islands of the group.

#### THE MARSHALL ISLANDS AND KUSAIE

Dr. Rife and wife have carried into execution the conviction which they have held, that it was expedient for them, in laboring for the Marshall Islanders, to be located within the group, and they have consequently removed from Kusaie to Mejiuro, where they have made a home for themselves.

Within the *Marshall Islands*, as in the Gilberts, the jubilee of the estab-



lishment of the mission has been celebrated. This celebration was held on the island of Ebon, where, surprising to say, no less than 700 Christians from different islands gathered for the commemorative exercises, and the occasion was one of great interest and profit. Each day was begun with a sunrise prayer meeting, and other services at nine o'clock and three o'clock; there were in attendance 17 out of 25 native teachers. The fact that so many of these islanders could secure passage to the place of meeting, and that they were disposed to meet the cost in time and in travel, is indicative of the vital character of their religion.

During the year Dr. Rife has visited 12 of the 20 islands in the Marshall group. The year has been a trying one, owing to the defection of some of the teachers and the lack of means of communication. Dr. Rife has had the use of the *Hiram Bingham*, from which her gasoline engine had been removed, until she was found unseaworthy. He reports 30 teachers, while there are 13 pupils in his school.

*Kusaie*.—The removal of Dr. and Mrs. Rife to the Marshall Islands, and of Mr. and Mrs. Channon to Ocean Island, has deprived the ladies on Kusaie of the associates with whom they had long labored. The ladies stationed on Kusaie are convinced that it is still expedient for the girls' school for the two groups to be maintained on that island, and so they have labored most devotedly. Miss Wilson took with her on the German steamer two of the Gilbert Island girls, and spent seven weeks within the Gilbert group, finding much to cheer and encourage her. The account of her visit as given in the *Missionary Herald* is of striking interest. Miss Olin has not been able to visit the Marshall group, and Miss Hoppin has for reasons of health been detained in the United States, but expects soon to return. The church on Kusaie has been completed, and was dedicated on last Easter Sunday.

*Nauru*.—This island belongs to the Marshall group, although distant from it and having a language of its own. The Central Union Church of Honolulu supports Mr. Delaporte. After their brief furlough, Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte returned to Nauru in the autumn of last year, together with Miss Maria Linke, a trained worker supported by a woman's organization in Germany. They found there had been a serious epidemic prevailing in Nauru, and many deaths had occurred. The people welcomed them cordially, and the work of maintaining the station has absorbed very much time. A mission house, with kitchen and storerooms, and a building for a training school, with a dormitory, press room, and dispensary and outhouses, have been completed or are in process of building. There is also in course of construction a church, 88 x 35 feet, with galleries and porch complete. This building will cost about \$2,500, of which some three-fifths have been contributed by the natives. If all this work is completed according to plans, the Nauru station will be equipped as well as any station in Micronesia. Plans are made for a girls' boarding school, of course on a small scale.

The list of church members has been carefully revised, and shows a present membership of 526. This decrease is owing to the large death rate of last year. There are 308 baptized children. The attendance has been good

at four outstations, at which services are held on Sabbath afternoons. The Christian Endeavor Society is collecting money for the support of a native foreign missionary. This mission on Nauru is a bright spot among the islands of the Pacific.

#### THE CAROLINES

As stated in our last annual report, the whole work on Ponape has been transferred to the care of the Liebenzeller Mission, where two men are now engaged, Messrs. Hugenschmidt and Weise, Mrs. Weise having died soon after her arrival at Ponape. There are also three young women who are seeking to maintain schools for the natives. Of course no formal reports are expected from these laborers belonging to another organization, but we learn from various sources that these friends are taking up the work vigorously and with good promise of success.

A note in our last annual report stated that Mr. Jagnow, who was on furlough in this country, died October 16, 1907, thus leaving Mr. and Mrs. Stimson and the Misses Baldwin our only missionaries in the Truk Lagoon. On May 31, 1907, the mission welcomed two associates, Messrs. Maeder and Doenges, and as fast as possible the work of our mission has been transferred to these laborers. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson remained until May 1 of this year, busily engaged in finishing various tasks, especially in the line of printing, and aiding the German brethren as far as possible; though Mr. Stimson refers in his report to the condition of affairs at various outstations, he does not give statistics of a work which is really in other hands. He mentions the fact that in the various places where work is carried on within the Truk Lagoon there are 1,000 pupils in the schools.

The Mortlock Islands have not been visited, since no one was available for this purpose. Under stress of famine, caused by the typhoon and the tidal wave, large numbers of Mortlockers have come to Truk and some to Ponape.

In turning over to other hands this work so long continued and so dear to our churches, we must express our gratitude that these laborers to whom God has now intrusted this work are bearing witness as faithful and devoted men, eagerly striving for the progress of God's kingdom. May the blessing of the Almighty rest upon them as they continue this work!

*The Girls' School at Truk.*—This school has been maintained during the year by the Misses Baldwin, as heretofore. There have been 40 boarding pupils, and among the day scholars there have been the wives of the married members of the training school and also some Christian women who have advanced beyond the grade of the day school at Kinamue.

It was expected that the Jugenbund of Germany, working with the Liebenzeller Mission, would send two young ladies to assume the care of this school, so that the Misses Baldwin could take the furlough which ought to have been given them four or five years ago, but which they have been wholly unwilling to take until help came, so that the work should not be interrupted. As no help appeared, they refused to leave, and are still at

what they regard their post of duty; but in view of the anticipation which they had, that the two helpers from Germany would come to their relief during the present year, they have sent a somewhat extended record of the school, with which they have been connected for ten years, anticipating that the time is near when the school will be passed over to other hands. Some portions of this record we quote here, as completing the story of the school prior to its expected transfer to other hands.

"The girls' school began its life some time in the latter part of the year 1886. For a few years it was in the care of natives, under the supervision of the missionaries, until Mrs. Logan's return from America, in September of 1889, when she assumed charge of the girls. One year later Miss Rose Kinney joined her in this work, and a new school building was erected in 1891. This building was removed in 1896 to Kutua, on the island of Toloas, where a new site had been chosen for the mission premises. Mrs. Logan continued in charge of the school until May of 1899, when she was compelled to leave for the home land, having given twenty-five years of fruitful service to Micronesia. Miss Kinney gave, during this period, seven years of service; Miss Annie E. Abell, four years; Miss Ida C. Foss, one year; and Miss Beulah Logan, nearly two years.

"Since its beginning there has been a total of 171 girls admitted to the school. Of this number 13 have died, three while they were members of the school, and the remainder after their connection with the school had been severed. Some of these, having remained steadfast to the end, passed away triumphant in faith, and others were called to go after sad relapses; yet at least a portion of the latter have at the last expressed hope in Jesus Christ.

"The first name recorded in the list of members of the school is that of Lois, one of the original six with whom the school started. She was married to a teacher whose name was Alonzo, but her course of service on earth was very short, as God called her home to himself in less than five years after her marriage. We find opposite her name the record, 'a sufferer, but a bright Christian.' On her deathbed she gave her little daughter, Beulah, into Mrs. Logan's care. The child remained with her grandmother until she was about nine years old, when, her father also having died, she was admitted to the school, and is today the oldest pupil of the school in point of time of membership. In childhood she lost the sight of one eye and the other became seriously diseased, yet in spite of this obstacle she has become a very capable young woman, and we trust has a useful career before her. She assists in teaching some of the younger classes in school.

"When these islands passed into the hands of the German government, a heathen chief, who is a relative of Beulah's father, thought that he would try to gain control of her, and asked the governor to give her to him, saying that he had repeatedly sought to take her from the school, but she had been held. The governor made inquiries, and, finding that the chief's accusations were utterly false and that we had a paper signed by competent

witnesses giving the girl into the care of the teachers of this school, the decision was that she was to remain here, and there has been no further trouble with the old chief.

"Forty-one girls have been married in the school, most of them to young men of the training school, and have served for a longer or shorter period as native teachers, 12 of these being employed at present in this capacity. Twelve others have been united in Christian marriage with men of their own or their relatives' choice, after leaving school, and some of these have also served as teachers."

The report mentions names and gives a brief story of several of these girls, among them Rita, a Mortlock girl, not a brilliant scholar, but very faithful, who has now been married to a teacher. Lily, a bright Uman girl, who was forcibly taken by her relatives and married to a heathen of that island. Joana, a fine scholar and an earnest Christian, who has translated some of the hymns which Mr. Stimson has printed. Candace, a worthy helpmeet to Moses, of Uman.

During the past year 20 girls have been admitted to the school, the largest number ever received in one year; 7 came from near the old mission premises at Anapauo, and were brought by a Christian man, under cover of night, to escape from their heathen relatives, who were unwilling that they should come to the school.

Four of the girls were married during the year, Rita to the teacher, Jona, and Naomi, Rebecca, and Carrie to young men of the training school. Naomi and her husband were stationed as teachers at a village where the work was in very unsatisfactory condition, but they have brought new life to it and have now a flourishing school.

The girls have a foreign missionary society, with meetings twice a month for instruction, and daily meetings for prayer for the objects in which they are especially interested. For the last few months their particular burden has been for the islands to the north and west of Truk, which still remain in the bonds of heathen darkness, with none to bring to them the precious message of salvation. They are praying that the way may be speedily opened for the extension of the Master's kingdom through all of these islands, and some of them have had awakened in their own hearts the desire to be the messengers. There is also a weekly woman's prayer meeting attended by the girls, in which they take their turn as leaders.

#### THE MARIANAS

*Guam.*—Mr. and Mrs. Case, the sole missionary family, have bravely held the work. Two services have been held every Sabbath and one during the week time, and visits have been made among the English-speaking residents as well as among the Chamorros. Mr. Case says that of the American residents at the islands one-third are Roman Catholics and the remainder are characteristically non-churchgoers; they would be such in America, and they are *less disposed than in America* to attend church at Guam. The

chapel used is not attractive and is hot; those who do come to church are from the marines, or belong to the civil service. The new governor, however, has been cordial, and encourages the people to attend religious service. There are 1,500 enrolled children in the public schools on the island, and there are 200 in the parochial schools and 30 in the mission schools. To maintain properly the mission work, there should be another family located at Guam and a girls' school should be opened, which would doubtless soon secure a good number of pupils.

The Chamorro Bible has been passing through the press, under the care of Rev. Mr. Price, now in California; but the complete Scriptures in the Chamorro language are not expected to be in hand until this autumn.

Our missionary at Guam is certainly entitled to great praise for his steadfastness in holding fast to his work amid manifold discouragements, and in some way aid should be sent to this field, not large in itself, but one for which we as Americans are clearly responsible.

## MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DAVAO.—Robert F. Black, *Ordained*; Charles T. Sibley, *M.D., Physician*; Mrs. Gertrude G. Black, Mrs. Annie E. Sibley.

The physician long sought for for this mission has been secured, and in March of this year Dr. Charles T. Sibley and wife joined Mr. and Mrs. Black at Davao. They were sent out to be supported by the Mindanao Medical Association of New York, and their coming has put new life into the mission; and though, of course, it is too early in its history to present any results, the brethren are confident not only that there is an open field, but that the seed sown is already taking root. The island of Mindanao, which is the southernmost of the Philippines, is about the size of the New England states, not including Maine. It has a coast line of about 1,500 miles, and the Gulf of Davao, on the south, is about thirty miles wide at its opening and extends nearly ninety miles into the interior. Near the large island of Samal is the town of Davao, where Mr. and Mrs. Black have lived, and which, after full conference and examination, the missionaries deem to be the place to be held as the center of the mission and the location for the hospital, though other places should be selected for the location of evangelists and teachers. The west shore of the gulf from Davao southward is dotted with plantations, many of them occupied by Americans who have no special love for the missionaries, and no desire to conform their lives to the teachings of the gospel. Nevertheless, they are kindly disposed and listen to the Word as it is preached to them. This is equally true at Santa Cruz. Here, on one of their trips, Dr. Sibley was greatly impressed with the intense interest with which the small congregation listened to Mr. Black's preaching. Santa Cruz and the plantations along the shore could easily and safely be reached with a small launch, and dispensary work could be done in all these

places. Dr. Sibley thinks that a trip thither could be systematically made each week, and that a church could soon be organized. Santa Cruz is the center for Bogoboes, one of the largest and best tribes. Directly back of Santa Cruz there are accessible mountains from four to six thousand feet high, which would furnish a fine location for a sanatorium.

The missionaries have made a long trip of exploration around the great island, reporting that there are not only no railroads, but very few roads of any account, not even from town to town. Working in the interior would be extremely difficult and dangerous at present. Many men attempting to go into the interior never come out again. There are perils from serpents, wild beasts, and not less from men, but life is safe along the coast.

The missionaries in May made an extended tour around the island, stopping at Cottabato, a town of from four to five thousand people on the Cottabato River, up which a boat could steam 150 miles through a valley well watered, which is spoken of as one of the richest in the entire world. The banks of the river are densely covered with verdure, having wonderful ferns and orchids. Ninety-eight per cent of the inhabitants of this valley are Moros (Mohammedans), who want nothing of the white man. The opening for missionary work there is not promising. Dr. Sibley says that a good male nurse could do all that the Moros would allow a white man to do for them for years to come. This would furnish the best wedge for opening work among that people.

Other places visited were Jolo, Zamboanga, the latter place, having about 10,000 inhabitants, being the port for all Mindanao. The people at Zamboanga would like to have our mission hospital established there, but having a military hospital under the government, our hospital is more needed elsewhere.

On the north coast, Dapitan, a Roman Catholic town, was visited. Oriequeta is the largest town in Mindanao, having a population of over 17,000; no Protestants are found here. Jiminez is spoken of as a beautiful town, wonderful in its richness, with well-watered rice fields and tropical fruits in abundance. Misamis, a town of 4,000, is like all Visayan towns—the people are Roman Catholics, some of them followers of Aglipay. Across Illigan Bay there lies the town of Illigan, with a population of about 4,000, where the Moros abound. Mention is made of Cagayan, having a population of about 9,000, and a little larger number in the region round about. Surigao is on the northeast point of Mindanao, having a population of 9,000.

Having passed around the island, the missionaries write of a strong impression in regard to the ripeness and vastness of the field from an evangelistic standpoint, and of the general healthful condition of the whole coast. The people bought Bibles and accepted literature like hungry children. The people are not in sympathy with the Roman Catholic Church, but tolerate it. The impression produced was that the followers of Aglipay were returning to the Roman Catholic Church. The opinion is expressed that now is the time to strike the north shore with evangelists, and the result would promptly be a great revival.

From a medical point of view, Dr. Sibley regards the island as the most



healthful place he has ever seen, were it not for the perpetual heat. There is unanimity in the conviction that the place for the hospital is Davao. The people are becoming friendly and the outlook is good.

## MEXICAN MISSION

GUADALAJARA.—John Howland, Theodore F. Hahn, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah B. Howland, Mrs. Anna S. Hahn, Miss Octavia W. Mathews.

CHIHUAHUA.—James D. Eaton, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Miss Mary F. Long.

HERMOSILLO.—Horace T. Wagner, *Ordained*; Mrs. Della McC. Wagner.

PARRAL.—Alfred C. Wright, *Ordained*; Mrs. Annie C. Wright, Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Miss Mary Dunning.

EL FUERTE.—

C. GUERRERO.—

*On furlough*.—Miss Alice Gleason.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Miss Juanita Case, Miss Helen A. Meserve, Mrs. Mary J. Blachly.

Six stations; 51 outstations; 5 ordained missionaries; 5 wives; 5 single women; total American missionaries, 15; 6 ordained native pastors; 2 unordained preachers; 20 teachers; 1 other native worker; total native workers, 29. The 24 organized churches have 1,540 communicants, 60 having been added by confession of faith during the year; the adherents number 4,425; average attendance, 1,216; 3 churches entirely self-supporting; 27 places of regular meetings. In the 37 Sunday schools 1,557 pupils are enrolled. The mission has 1 theological school, with 10 studying for the ministry; 3 boarding and high schools, with 140 boys and 161 girls enrolled. The 6 other schools have 168 male and 197 female pupils; total number under Christian instruction, 676. The people gave for the support of their own work during the year, \$12,494.

Rev. Alden B. Case has been obliged to sever his connection with the mission. He will, however, continue to live in Mexico, and will devote a specified part of his time, such as he may be able to take from his private business, to missionary work without pecuniary recompense. The girls' school at Chihuahua is rejoicing over the return of Miss Long and the addition to its force of Miss Meserve, as an instructor for three years, and Mrs. Blachly, as matron of the school. Miss Gleason has been obliged for health reasons to return again to this country.

## EVANGELISTIC WORK

*Chihuahua*.—While the record of the year does not present any startling features, upon the whole it has been a period of encouraging progress, notwithstanding the fact that at no time has the entire force of missionaries been found together at the station. One of the features of the year has been the organizing, provisionally, of a state conference of Congregational churches. This has named Pastors Magdaleno and Ibáñez as official delegates to the mission meeting. For religious literature distributed in the station, cash receipts have amounted to \$657, exclusive of the value of Scriptures put into



circulation with the aid of the American Bible Society. There was a notable revival at El Paso during the Week of Prayer, some 25 persons indicating their desire to begin a new life. About a dozen joined the church.

*Parral.*—The seemingly backward step which the church has taken of late in calling upon the mission again for financial aid is chiefly due to the crisis which has closed the larger part of the mines and left many of the members without work. Mr. Wright has devoted himself chiefly to visiting the long-neglected outstations and trying to arouse the relaxed members scattered over this vast field to a realization of their duties and possibilities in church work. There are 4 organized churches, 4 places where services of some kind are held each week, and 15 or 20 other places where there are believers or friends who will welcome the visits of the missionary and gather a group for services. In the seven months that Mr. Wright has been on the field he has celebrated the Lord's Supper six times, received 11 to church membership, baptized 35 infants, traveled 4,122 kilometers—over 3,500 on horseback—and held 153 services. The field is wonderfully open for work.

Soon after Mr. Wright's arrival, he and a resident Baptist missionary arranged to continue a service once a month in English, held in the Parral church, the missionaries alternating in directing it. The attendance has been small, varying from 15 to 25, yet this is the only opportunity for a religious gathering of the English-speaking colony.

*Hermosillo.*—Because this station's field is almost as large as that of the combined states of New York and Pennsylvania, the three Mexican pastors and one missionary family are utterly unable to care properly for the numerous congregations or to follow up the moving members, or to respond to the many invitations coming from the new towns. Yet pretty regular services have been held in almost 50 towns and villages.

The financial crisis has seriously affected many of the people. The Yaqui Indians have made a deal of trouble throughout the greater part of the state. At Hermosillo it has been a rather difficult year for the work, though the church has continued to be self-supporting. For some time it was necessary to have the missionary serve as pastor. At Minas Prietas most of the members have decided in a peaceful way to unite with the Mexican Evangelical Church. However, the missionary always preaches for them when he visits the town. Work has not progressed in the Yaqui Indian towns. There have been large congregations at Cumpas, frequently reaching 200 in attendance. Cumpas is the most important town in northeastern Sonora and is growing rapidly. There are ten regular congregations in the Sahuaripa district, though this district is poor, thinly populated, and not easily reached.

It is an interesting fact that the official representatives of the Pima Indians, eight in number, while on some legal business at Hermosillo became so interested in the church meetings that, after leaving Hermosillo, they sent an urgent invitation to the missionary to visit them for the purpose of preaching and teaching the gospel to the two or three thousand souls in their tribe.

*Guadalajara.*—The state of Jalisco, now numbering considerably over

1,000,000 inhabitants, or about one-twelfth of the population of the republic, was the first one in which our mission opened work in Mexico. At present there are 3 organized churches under this Board, and groups of believers are distributed through different parts of the state. The church at Guadalajara has been small numerically, and consists mostly of the humbler classes. This year a most important and decided step was taken in getting Rev. I. M. Lopez for the pastoral work of the church. The State Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday Schools was held here in March. At the close of the convention the Association of Congregational Churches of the state of Jalisco was organized. Six new members were received into the city church, all of whom were students of the Colegio Internacional. The total number of contributions from the church during the year was \$358.36. The senior students of the Colegio Internacional have taken turns in visiting every week the brethren at Tlajomulco and San Miguel Zapotitlan. The year at the former place has been one of marked spirituality among the members.

Work in German has been started under the leadership of Mr. Hahn among the large German population in Guadalajara.

#### CONDENSED STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1907

Stations, including outstations.	WORKERS.		CHURCHES, ETC.				EDUCATION.		CONTRIBUTIONS, MEXICAN DOLLARS		
	Foreign.	Mexican	Organized.	Members.	Added.	Congregations.	Schools.	Pupils.	Christian work.	Education.	Total.
Chihuahua . . . .	4	9	8	461	6	12	1	166	\$2,630	\$1,246	\$3,876
El Fuerte . . . .	2	0	2	75	3	5	0	0	100	0	100
Guadalajara . . .	6	8	4	285	8	3	■	211	330	3,743	4,073
Hermosillo . . . .	2	8	6	313	29	14	3	113	1,175	849	2,024
Parral . . . . .	2	4	4	370	14	7	1	176	1,233	■	1,941
Totals . . . .	16	29	24	1,504	60	41	10	666	\$6,048	\$6,446	\$12,494

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

*Colegio Internacional (Guadalajara).*—The past school year was an unusual one. Owing to the decision of the mission to change the time of vacation from November and December to the summer, one of the vacation months to be July, in order to have that month free for the annual meeting, there were really two closings of the school during the last statistical year, the one in October, 1907, and the other in May, 1908. There was also a change in the teaching force: Mr. Wright having moved to Parral, Mr. Hahn took his place at the beginning of the new school year. The burden of the normal department has been largely thrown upon Mr. Howland.

As in former years, every student has been obliged to take part in the domestic work, such as cleaning rooms and halls, watering plants, serving at table, while a number of those who could not pay their full tuition worked in the carpentry, bakery, and laundry. The total enrollment of the school for the year ending in October, 1907, was 23 boarding and 9 day scholars, and for the short year from January to May, 1908, 24 boarding pupils and 8 day scholars. One was graduated from the theological department in October, 1907, another in May of this year. The most helpful feature, if not for real religious life, yet for the moral discipline of the scholars, was the introduction and maintenance throughout the term of the Quiet Hour, a period of perfect calm throughout the college building in the morning.

A new, large recitation room and a small office room have been completed. This gives a much needed room for recitation and musical exercises. A number of trees have been set out around the college and mission residence, and more will be planted as the ground is leveled to give shade to the campus. The outfit, however, is still very meager. The chemical laboratory has hardly sufficient material to commence with.

*Instituto Corona (Guadalajara).*—The school year opened June 17, 1907, with the same teaching force as the preceding year, except that Miss Gleason was absent until October 1 for health reasons. There were 24 girls in the boarding department at the close of the year, more than at any time for a number of years. Some of them were from Roman Catholic families. There were no graduates this year. The religious life of the girls has not been all that might be desired for various reasons, one reason being that the older and more mature girls have not yet come to realize their responsibility in this respect, especially when there are so many small girls as at present.

The school still keeps the lowest story of the same house. We repeat the necessity for a building and the absolute need of new school furnishings. There is so much demand for teachers in Sinaloa and Sonora, that there is reason for regret we cannot educate all the available girls, who would do so much to help evangelize Mexico.

*Colegio Chihuahuense (Chihuahua).*—Miss Juanita Case has done efficient service as teacher of English, and as teacher in part of the seventh grade. Mrs. C. F. Green has had a more successful kindergarten than the previous year. She has matriculated over 60 and had an average of 50 in attendance. The good order in the kindergarten has been especially marked.

It was decided that under the circumstances it was best not to have any boarding department, but to admit a very few who had been coming a number of years, paid a considerable part of the expenses, and were girls to be trusted. As there was no one to take charge of the normal department, none were admitted higher than the seventh grade. The numbers, however, have not diminished; 166 have been matriculated.

In the month of March, following Secretary Shaw's visit, special meetings were held under the lead of Pastor Ibáñez. At an afternoon meeting especially for the school, 15 of the older girls expressed their desire to lead a Christian life.

The school is feeling sorely the need of more class room and of room in general. The present property is now small for a full-grown school.

*El Progreso (Parral).*—The Parral school has had an enrollment of 253 during the year, closing the 29th of May; 63 of these were in the kindergarten and 17 in the English department. Tuition has been required of all children not belonging to families of the congregation. Three girls who expect to go to the Chihuahua school next year were received into the church.

The most important event of the year has been the buying of the only property situated between the church and the school for the use of the school. The English department has moved over from the church into one of the rooms of this building, the second year pupils to another room. Both these rooms have good light and ventilation. There is good-sized play room for the children.

## MISSION TO SPAIN

MADRID.—William H. Gulick, *Ordained*; Miss Anna F. Webb, Miss May Morrison, Miss Mary L. Page.

*On furlough.*—Miss Alice H. Bushee.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Isabel Cooper, Miss Ruth Winger, Miss Elizabeth S. Parker.

One station; 16 outstations; 1 ordained missionary; 4 single women; total American missionaries, 5; 4 ordained native pastors and 3 unordained; 25 teachers; 2 other native helpers; total native helpers, 34. There are 8 organized churches, with 320 communicants, of whom 38 were added by confession of faith during the year. There are 16 places of regular meeting: average attendance, 515; adherents 1,540. The 23 Sunday schools have a membership of 1,035. The boarding school for girls has 60 boarding students and 21 day students, and 18 children in the kindergarten. There are also 13 common schools, with 492 boys and 264 girls enrolled; 2 night schools, with 49 pupils; total number under Christian instruction in the mission, 904. Native contributions for the support of the work, \$696; for education, including income of the boarding school, \$7,219.

Miss Bushee is still obliged to remain in this country, but Miss Page has been able to return to her field of labor. Miss Helen Winger has resigned from the mission. Miss Ruth Winger, her sister, during the year gave most efficient help in the English classes.

To the friends and supporters of the American Board's work in Spain it should be a cause for congratulation that their mission during this year has taken an honorable part in the beneficent work of liberalizing and evangelizing the public sentiment of the country. It has done this especially in the departments of preaching, teaching, and by the press.

Preaching, one of the distinctive features of the Protestant churches, has been carried on at Santander, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Logroño, Pradejón, Tauste, and Zaragoza. In May the Assembly of Protestant pastors met at Madrid. The great problem in the evangelistic work is how to reach the adults. The chief reason for so many empty seats in the chapels, and the

smallness of the congregations, is not the fear of persecution; it is indifference to all things religious.

The number of those in Spain who may be said to have lost the religious sense is very great. Not a small number of this very people, however, wish to have their children fairly well educated. They hear that in the Protestant schools the children learn in a reasonably short time what they are supposed to be taught in all the schools, but which, for some reason, they do not learn in them. They know, too, that the discipline in our schools is firm, though kindly. The result is flourishing schools all along the line. It is always explained to these parents that instruction in the Bible is daily and obligatory, and that attendance on the Sunday school will be expected. The children take home the Bibles, cards, papers, etc., that they study at school, and many are the cases where not only the parents, but the neighbors as well, have become interested in this literature, and have waited impatiently for the successive leaves that the children bring home.

It must be remembered that were it not for the schools in which the children are studying, most of the people would be and would remain beyond the reach of the evangelical worker, and in the completest ignorance of the gospel.

The opinion is therefore held by the pastors and missionaries throughout Spain that though it is true that but a small percentage of these children come into the evangelical churches, their presence in our schools has had a large part in changing public sentiment throughout the land regarding Protestantism. These schools, at some stations, have secured an official recognition of the evangelical element in the community by the authorities that never has been accorded to the congregations or churches as such. For instance, at Santander the large schools are now yearly invited to take part with the other schools in the state in the notably public festivities on Arbor Day; and at Bilbao the Protestant pastor, as director of the evangelical schools of the city, is frequently invited to take part in public functions with groups of his pupils to which the other schools are invited.

Under the auspices of the mission, during the last decade, there has developed the monthly magazine called *Esfuerzo Cristiano*. This is the organ of the Christian Endeavor movement in Spain. From a little manuscript sheet, written and multiplied by hand by the students of the boarding school for girls at San Sebastian, it has become a sixteen-page quarto magazine, with a monthly circulation of some 700 copies. In the evangelical work in Spain it fills a field quite its own, and has won for itself many warm friends in all the denominations.

*The Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls (Madrid).*—Last year's record of its work is in no respect behind that of any preceding year. The two houses on Fortuny Street have been filled to their utmost limit for the past two years, so that the boarding department is perforce limited. An increase in that direction is for the present impossible. Indeed, the crowded condition has compelled the school to cut down its membership. The enrolled number of boarding pupils was 48. The number of day pupils,

on the contrary, has increased; 15 have been enrolled. In addition to these must be added the kindergarten and primary school, now in its third year. In the first year 7 pupils were enrolled, 12 in the second year, and now 17, so that, all told, the number of pupils in the school this year has been 80. In all the different departments we have been glad to note the more liberal feeling on the part of pupils and friends of the pupils toward the school and the missionaries. The number of girls from Roman Catholic families is steadily on the increase, and in nearly every instance, before the year is over, the girls either show a desire to become one with the missionaries, or have experienced an uplift in their own spiritual life. While a number will never become Protestants in name, they will help to purify and spiritualize their own Roman Catholic Church. Their influence among their family and friends will be to liberalize and tend to break down the blighting prejudice of the Spanish women towards any evangelical thought and life. During the year 8 of the students have affiliated themselves with one of the Protestant churches in Madrid.

The intellectual work of the school has been developed. All the different departments of courses are increasing. Especially is this noticeable in the conservatory and kindergarten courses. The number prepared to enter the first year normal and institute courses was the largest ever presented. An English mining company in the south of Spain engages our graduates as teachers, and by offering prizes for scholarships constantly stimulates their young people to aspire to the higher educational opportunities offered by our school. In the first three years of the Government Instituto courses, 18 have been enrolled. There have been 10 enrolled in the normal course, 7 regularly enrolled in the conservatory department, while the rest are in the preparatory. A number of books have been sent to increase the library. One Madrid patron of the school has donated a considerable amount of vocal and instrumental music. The scholarship fund has had also some welcome gifts, though the total amount is still sadly inadequate. Fifty-eight were graduated from the normal school department.

During the year Miss Ruth Winger, though not under appointment on the missionary staff, gave highly appreciated assistance in the various English classes and in other ways. In the kindergarten Miss Cooper has rendered very important service.

## AUSTRIAN MISSION

PRAGUE.—Albert W. Clark, D.D., John S. Porter, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

One station; 2 ordained missionaries and their wives; 24 churches; 1,843 full members; 120 added by confession of faith since last report; adherents, 5,585; average congregations, 2,661; 24 Sunday schools, with a membership of 652; 16 ordained Bohemian preachers; 9 evangelists; 2 Bible-readers; 3 Bible-women; 14 colporters.

Quite a portion of the report from this mission is devoted to a statement about Poland and the Polish people. The missionaries of the Board in



Austria have entered into this field for Christian work only by invitation, opportunities being unsought by them; but so many Bohemians, for various reasons, have removed to Poland that they have carried the evangelical message with them, and the truth has been welcomed by many of the Poles, who seem to be conscious of their sin and their need of a Saviour. During the past year, for the first time, has the field been visited by a missionary of the Board, Dr. Clark having spent a little time there, and he reports there are open doors on every side.

Our 2 preachers and 6 colporters are but a very feeble beginning, but we have demonstrated that good work can be done. The year has been largely one of seed sowing. Only 8 new souls have been received to membership in Poland. This is due in part to the political excitement that leads each man to talk far more about politics than religion. But better days are coming. There is much more quiet now in Lodz, and we look forward to better results in 1908-09.

The importance of this field is seen in the large number to be reached. There are 12,000,000 Poles in Russia, and 2,000,000 are to be found in America. Of this latter number, 423,000 are in Pennsylvania, 129,000 in Massachusetts, and 250,000 in the city of Chicago. These people are certainly worthy of our thought. Americans should not forget Copernicus and Kosciusko.

#### MORAVIA

There are 2 churches and 7 outstations of the Board in Moravia, including two just over the line in Bohemia. The American Board formerly expended quite a sum in Moravia, but now nothing except the traveling expenses of Mr. Porter. At Ostrau a layman from Vienna has prepared the way for a worker who should be sent to this city, where Poles, Germans, and many Bohemians live. At Lhota there is a little self-supporting church among the Moravian mountains. In Brünn, the city where Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler labored so faithfully, good work has been done by an elderly pastor, whose support has been furnished outside the Board.

In Moravia, in four important centers, meetings are held every Sunday by devoted men who labor as colporters of the National Bible Society of Scotland. For the ever growing work in Moravia we need a man with full training and rich experience. Could not some special friend of Dr. and Mrs. Schauffler be found who would gladly support such an evangelist for that needy province so associated with the memory of the Schaufflers?

The report concerning the congregations in Vienna is, on the whole, encouraging: in one of the churches of the city the defection of the leader for a time hindered the progress, but under the labors of a new pastor ground has been recovered and the church is in a more prosperous condition. The expense of evangelical work in this city, like so much else in connection with this mission, is met outside the treasury of the American Board.

Mention is made of the little Bohemian church in St. Helena, in South-eastern Hungary, which has a membership of 42, where the preacher who



conducts all the services supports himself largely by his farming. There are Bohemians also in Northern Germany, at Delmenhorst, near Bremen. Many Bohemians work in the mines and factories of Germany, and, being ignorant of the German tongue, they must be reached in their own tongue. The brethren there try to hold their own services. An evangelist colporter is sent to labor in Delmenhorst and other points where there are so many Slavs.

#### BOHEMIA

The kingdom of Bohemia is, of course, the chief center of work of our mission. Brief reference is made to the prominent stations and outstations of this field.

Budweis, under the faithful work of Brother Mejstrik, shows continued progress, having received 8 new members the past year. It is in this church that Pastor Reitingen and his sister, of Cleveland and Chicago, first heard the gospel. A member of this church, Brother Chraska, has been engaged in translation work, having just published Luke's Gospel for the Slovians; and he also issues a monthly paper in that tongue for this family of Slovaks.

Bystré has 6 outstations; the pastor has special gifts as a pastor, and has the full confidence of the people. In this district there are three Young Men's Christian Associations, and a young man from one of the outstations has now become a full preacher. In Skalitz there has been no progress made, on account of the rank socialism which has invaded that section and ruined spiritually several members, and the attendance of the church is small. At Husinetz, the birthplace of John Huss, the church has suffered a loss in the transfer of Brother Zelinka to the church in Smichov, to assist Dr. Clark. Five new members have been received to the church, and the 4 outstations have been often visited. In Kladno Mr. Husek has been cheered by large congregations and the reception of 5 new members. The church in Klattau, founded by Mr. Hodek, who died last year, still continues to be blessed, having received 10 new members. Koniggratz has increasing congregations, and much has been done at several outstations. A similar report can be made of Nachod, where the audiences and the benevolences and general activity have increased.

The church at Pisek has suffered from the loss of its pastor, Mr. Marek, who was transferred to Vienna, so much to the regret of his people that his successor did not at once receive the most cordial welcome; but the new man, Mr. Kejr, has won the esteem of the church, and good results are anticipated the coming year. The church at Pilsen has suffered from the loss of members, who have removed to Germany or America, but the members who remain are very active and are worthy of larger support.

The one wholly German church in the mission, that at Trautenau, occupies a difficult post because of the political strife between Bohemians and Germans. The audience here is small, but the congregations are gaining in influence in the community.

*Prague.*—This mother church of the mission has had great joy the past

year in the dedication of a new gospel house, with a Young Men's Christian Association department. It is an attractive edifice, and 800 people were in attendance at the dedication. The church has now over 300 members. The churches in the important suburbs of Weinberge, Smichov, and Zizkov send cheering reports.

Smichov has a new pastor, though many of the members have removed to Germany and America. The churches of Weinberge and Smichov are both well housed, but the same is not true of Zizkov, where the low, unpleasant hall used is usually crowded. Could a suitable house of worship be provided, the church would soon become self-supporting.

The report alludes to the 2 schools, that at Krabschitz and that of Pastor Schwarz, both of which schools are doing the same mode of work as in the past.

In conclusion, reference should be made to the cheer given the mission by several visits paid it. Associate Secretary Hicks and wife spent a short time in Prague; Mrs. Ordway and family, of Winchester, Mass., from the church which counts Dr. Clark as its foreign pastor, brought much cheer; Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Pomeroy, of Boston, who were married in Prague in 1882 and remained there helping Dr. Clark for many months, celebrated their silver wedding by visiting the city where they labored so generously; Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Adams, of Chicago, who labored in the mission from its foundation until 1882, also brought much by a brief visit; Prof. Harlan P. Beach of Yale University, on his return from China, also spent a Sabbath in Prague. Such visitors as these give greatest satisfaction to the missionaries and the friends among whom they labor.

#### THE BOOK DEPARTMENT

Beside the regular periodicals, many tracts have been issued; a Christian Almanac for 1909 has received orders for 4,000 copies in America and Russia. In the Young Men's Christian Associations 19,000 books were sold and distributed; also 23,000 tracts and over 40,000 Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels were sold in Bohemia, Moravia, Vienna, and Russia. These several lands, as well as America, are being served by our Austrian Mission.

TABLE VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Missions	MISSIONARIES				NATIVE LABORERS				CHURCH STATISTICS							EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS														
	When established	Stations	Ordinations	Ordained	Physicians and men not ordained	Single women	Wives	Total missionaries	Ordained preachers	Teachers	Other native laborers	Total native laborers	Places of regular meeting	Organized churches	Communicants	Added by confession, 1907	Adherents	Sabbath schools	Sabbath school membership	Theological schools	Students ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and high schools	Pupils	Other schools	Pupils	Total number under instruction	Native contributions	
W. Cent. Africa <sup>1</sup>	1880	5	14	8	1	8	25	50	29	20	88	17	3	304	129	3,180	4	1,222	1					28	1,947	28	1,961	284		
South Africa																														
Zulu Branch	1816	12	22	10	2	11	29	9	101	423	548	287	25	5,574	643	17,710	48	2,775	1				3	68	4,368	68	4,393	4,706	9,372	
Rhodesian Br	1888	3	5	1	0	1	12	15	8		12	19	6	168	27	1,300	4	170						3	167	1	171	285		
European Turkey	1859	5	28	11	7	10	36	15	55	11	98	60	10	1,408	67	3,954	54	2,554	1	1			3	157	25	609	847	6,272		
Western Turkey	1810	6	95	21	7	24	28	41	20	259	405	121	44	4,771	290	17,111	112	11,181	1	1			18	1,682	123	5,967	8,126	70,553		
Central Turkey	1847	4	52	13	1	10	8	32	21	231	340	67	35	7,133	183	10,010	165	15,089	1	12	3	5	18	1,045	81	1,045	5,935	7,357	28,838	
Eastern Turkey <sup>2</sup>	1836	5	64	13	4	11	15	25	143	15	206	60	32	2,436	130	10,727	55	5,355	2	6	1	2	4	504	83	504	3,780	4,631	14,130	
Marathi	1813	8	140	15	4	16	53	38	355	108	519	195	54	6,796	311	12,873	180	7,421	1	30			6	177	176	5,643	7,083	2,598		
Madura	1834	10	205	16	1	7	15	38	182	102	618	397	36	8,297	380	30,244	290	8,297	1	41	1	1	10	778	10	1,734	206	7,788	19,088	
Ceylon	1816	6	23	3	1	4	13	13	16	60	469	45	19	1,973	121	2,445	72	3,818	1	4	1	2	2	334	131	334	9,868	10,369	8,181	
Bochow	1847	6	151	8	4	17	10	20	79	99	115	303	151	88	2,790	211	5,680	54	1,228	1	9	2	2	1	38	94	1,852	2,482	12,628	
South China <sup>1</sup>	1883	2	42	2	1	2	5	3	25	3	73	47	3	4,000	448								1	16	16	30	390	569	220	
North China	1854	1	67	17	4	16	10	6	65	51	186	97	11	3,919	327	6,837	18	1,066	1	17	1	1	45	16	501	30	509	959	2,640	
Shansi <sup>1</sup>	1882	1	9	4	1	2	4	11	3	4	25	12	2	291	26	430							2	6	5	70	154	263		
Japan <sup>2</sup>	1859	12	119	23	1	25	23	72	58	17	117	119	69	14,688	2,268		38	8,414	3	40	9	9	9	305	5	1,056	12	1,056	1,930	43,118
Philippines	1903	1	6	1		2	4		30	0	94	1	3	12		130	2	86					1	1	70	1	70	70	8,351	
Micronesia	1822	5	37	6		0	17	20	38	0	1	183	35	5,061	711	4,069	46	1,851					1	1	98	70	968	1,976	6,351	
Mexico	1872	6	51	5	5	5	16	6	20	1	20	37	24	1,540	60	4,428	37	1,587	1	10			1	8	301	6	305	878	19,404	
Spain	1872	1	16	1	4	4	0	4	25	2	34	18	8	320	34	1,540	23	1,085					1	1	19	1	19	756	1,913	
Austria	1872	1	72	2		2	4	15	25	2	13	72	24	1,843	120	5,585	19	652						15	756	15	756	8,937	1,937	
Totals	107	1,474	175	33	130	194	514	299	627	1,056	4,125	1,854	554	71,137	6,407	128,890	1,153	73,683	19	108	15	1,914	108	9,340	1,128	9,340	51,685	64,544	683,203	

<sup>1</sup> Partly from last year's report

<sup>2</sup> Of whom 9 are physicians

included.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For Year Ending August 31, 1908

## EXPENDITURES

The total disbursements for the year ending August 31, 1908, were \$1,254.68. Of this amount \$1,243.01 represents the difference between what was due from coöperating societies at the beginning of the year and what was due from these societies when the year ended. Deducting this \$1,243.01 from the total disbursements, the actual expenditures for the year for the conduct of the work were \$880,011.67. This was an increase over the previous year in expenditures of only \$2,379.72. The cost of the missions as compared with the previous year increased \$8,246.02, a part of this increase being due to the new work undertaken in Albania, supported by donations solicited for such use. The increased cost of the missions, however, was largely offset by a decrease in the cost of administration, agencies, and publications—a decrease of \$5,866.30.

The customary appropriations of the year were made without enlargement, notwithstanding the many and urgent requests from the missions for an increase to meet their existing needs and to provide for growth in the work. Conscientious and scrupulous care has been given by the missionaries to the details of expenditures in every department. Although famine conditions have existed in some parts of the field and the cost of living has been high, and although larger numbers have sought the benefits of our hospitals, colleges, and the schools of every grade, many of these institutions have made an improved financial record, and some of them have shown real progress toward self-support.

## RECEIPTS FOR CURRENT WORK

The current receipts of the year were as follows:—

Churches and individuals.....	\$340,805.24
Woman's Boards .....	248,692.10
Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies.....	12,513.22
Receipts for special objects.....	48,971.15
Legacies .....	136,369.34
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler for use as specified in the will .....	30,000.00
Interest .....	20,648.10

These receipts in all were \$837,999.15. Deducting this sum from the total disbursements of the year leaves a balance of \$43,255.53, which added to \$36,635.52, the debt of the previous year, makes the present debt \$79,891.05.

## AVERAGING LEGACY RECEIPTS

The basis for averaging legacy receipts, as reported in 1907, was \$8,492.08, namely, the Twentieth Century basis as estimated, \$240,000, plus the Reserve Legacy Fund, \$58,492.08.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

Missions	MISSIONARIES.			NATIVE LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS.							EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.																
	When established.	Stations	Ordained.	Physicians and men not ordained.	Single women.	Wives.	Total missionaries.	Ordained preachers.	Unordained preachers.	Teachers.	Other native laborers.	Total native laborers.	Places of regular meeting.	Organized churches.	Communicants.	Added by confession, 1907.	Adherents.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school membership.	Theological schools.	Students for the ministry.	Colleges.	Students.	Boarding and high schools.	Pupils.	Other schools.	Pupils.	Total number under instruction.	Native contributions.	
W. Cent. Africa <sup>1</sup>	1880	5	13	8	1	8	25	30	30	29	28	88	17	8	804	129	8,100	4	1,222	1						32	1,947	1,961	954	
South Africa	1825	12	22	10	1	7	51	15	15	101	493	545	237	26	5,374	543	17,710	48	3,778	1						68	4,269	4,768	9,377	
Zulu Branch	1883	3	5	2	5	2	12	12	12	9	12	12	12	2	168	27	1,300	4	170							1	48	285		
Khondan Br.																														
Europe in Turkey	1859	5	58	11	7	10	86	15	15	55	11	96	80	19	1,406	67	5,964	64	2,684							25	800	847	4,272	
Western Turkey	1810	6	95	21	7	14	134	30	30	280	30	405	121	44	4,711	290	17,111	112	11,181							122	1,882	2,004	78,328	
Central Turkey	1847	4	52	7	1	1	64	12	12	231	30	240	67	85	7,333	163	10,010	95	15,089							51	1,046	1,097	28,339	
Eastern Turkey <sup>2</sup>	1836	5	64	13	4	17	101	28	28	143	12	206	60	32	2,435	130	10,727	55	5,365							63	804	867	14,130	
Marathi	1813	8	140	15	4	11	188	38	38	355	108	519	195	55	6,786	311	12,875	189	7,421	1						178	907	985	2,265	
Madura	1834	10	307	15	8	15	367	28	28	322	102	518	207	38	6,793	380	30,244	290	8,237							10	1,734	2,008	12,008	
Ceylon	1816	6	24	4	1	4	33	13	13	340	66	406	45	19	1,913	121	2,445	72	8,815							271	364	10,263	8,705	
Fonchow	1847	6	151	8	4	17	176	10	10	99	115	303	151	88	2,780	311	8,600	54	1,223	1						7	282	2,487	13,293	
South China <sup>1</sup>	1853	2	42	3	2	2	49	3	3	63	8	73	47	3	4,030	448	6,837	18	1,066							16	567	6,403	3,509	
North China	1854	1	97	17	4	16	130	15	15	68	61	186	97	11	3,919	347	6,837	18	1,066							2	84	7,905	2,940	
Siam <sup>1</sup>	1882	2	9	1	1	4	11	7	7	8	25	35	12	2	231	26	430									0	70	154	267	
Japan <sup>2</sup>	1859	12	119	23	1	25	23	53	47	17	117	119	86	14,839	2,268		38	8,414							12	1,056	1,909	43,118		
Philippines	1845	1	6	1	1	2	4	4	4		1	1	2		12		120	2	66						1	70	70	70	6,301	
Micronesia	1852	5	37	6	1	6	17	20	38	30	6	94	183	85	5,061	711	4,099	49	1,861						1	86	946	1,976		
Mexico	1872	6	61	6	5	5	15	6	2	20	1	29	97	24	1,540	80	4,425	37	1,557						3	301	365	676	12,404	
Spain	1872	1	16	1	4	2	4	4	4	26	2	34	16	8	330	34	1,640	23	1,065						1	31	758	904	7,915	
Austria	1872	1	72	2			4	16				18	72	24	1,843	120	5,585	19	652							13	81	758	904	6,367
Total	1807	107	1,474	176 <sup>4</sup>	83	190 <sup>4</sup>	1,984	594	299	627	2,141	1,055	1,954	554	71,137	6,407	124,830	1,153	73,403	19	1,888	15	1,914	108	9,340	1,459	51,465	64,846	262,365	

<sup>1</sup> Partly from last year's report

<sup>2</sup> Report received from only 2 of the 5 stations.

<sup>3</sup> Of whom 11 are also physicians

<sup>4</sup> Of whom 11 are also physicians

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

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From estate of Solomon H. Chandler for use as specified in the will .....	30,000.00
Interest .....	20,648.10

These receipts in all were \$837,999.15. Deducting this sum from the total disbursements of the year leaves a balance of \$43,255.53, which added to \$36,635.52, the debt of the previous year, makes the present debt \$79,891.05.

## AVERAGING LEGACY RECEIPTS

The basis for averaging legacy receipts, as reported in 1907, was \$298,492.08, namely, the Twentieth Century basis as estimated, \$240,000, and the Reserve Legacy Fund, \$58,492.08.

The Twentieth Century Fund having been increased by the addition of the bequest of Mr. D. Willis James, and the income to an amount in excess of the \$240,000, it constitutes a new basis of averaging as follows:—

The Twentieth Century Fund in 1907 was.....	\$143,156.90
The legacy of Mr. D. Willis James was.....	95,250.00
The income was .....	7,480.58
	<hr/>
	\$245,887.48
To this amount, must be added the balance of the Legacy Reserve in 1907.....	58,492.08
Income .....	2,127.47
Total receipts from legacies during the past year.....	120,263.44
	<hr/>
	\$426,770.47

One-third of the above amount was available for use as legacies, namely, \$142,256.82. Subtracting this \$142,256.82 from the above named \$426,770.47, a balance remains of \$284,513.65 as the basis for averaging legacy receipts next year. Subtracting from the amount which was available for use this year, \$142,256.82, the actual legacy receipts of \$120,263.44, the balance, \$21,993.38, represents the amount of receipts taken from the Twentieth Century Fund in excess of actual legacy receipts. Of this amount \$5,887.48 has been acknowledged in the donations of the year, the balance, \$16,105.90, having been included in legacies.

#### FUNDS OF THE BOARD

The new Conditional Gifts received during the year amounted to \$66,255.77. These came from twenty-nine different donors. The amount of such gifts released by the decease of beneficiaries was \$18,600. By request of a living donor \$500 was released from this fund and transferred to the General Permanent Fund of the Board. After deducting these sums from the Conditional Gifts Fund the net increase during the year was \$47,155.77, and the amount of such funds now held is \$630,059.18, an amount larger than ever before.

The following new funds have been created during the year:—

The Rev. George A. Gordon Fund, income for special medical expenses of missionaries .....	\$1,000.00
The Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin, income for current expenses of the academy .....	965.55
The Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund, income for support of native helpers in India.....	800.00
The Sumner Stone Phraner Fund, income for support of teacher in Little Boys' Home, Bombay.....	2,500.00
The Cyrus S. Richards Fund, income for salary of President of Anatolia College .....	2,897.10
The Elisha D. Smith Fund, income for salaries of President and other American teachers in Foochow College.....	25,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$33,162.65



**SUMMARY OF ALL RECEIPTS**

In forecasting the financial outcome of any year the Legacy Reserve eliminates much of the former uncertainty as to legacies, and makes it possible to foresee more accurately what will be the amount available for current work from such sources. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the past year's record is the substantial increase in this reserve. This increase makes it possible in future to take the actual amount in hand rather than an assumed amount as the basis for estimating legacy receipts. Within the past year the increase in the Legacy Reserve has been \$82,864.67, and the amount of such reserve is now \$284,513.65. If we include not only this gain in the Legacy Reserve but also \$33,162.65 added to the Board's Permanent Funds, with the \$837,999.15 received for current work, we have the gratifying sum of \$954,026.47 as the total receipts of the Board for the year.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
AUGUST 31, 1908

COST OF THE MISSIONS

*Mission to West Central Africa*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$17,308.65	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	4,795.24	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	1,820.33	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	392.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	521.41	\$24,1

*Mission to East Central Africa*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$9,092.15	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,390.74	
Traveling expenses of missionary to Africa . . . . .	257.94	
Grant for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	242.99	\$11,2

*Zulu Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$29,012.51	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	4,585.86	
Outfit and traveling expenses of missionary to Africa . . . . .	1,133.39	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	947.92	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	798.57	\$36,4

*European Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$40,823.49	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,274.00	
Outfit and traveling expenses of missionary to Turkey . . . . .	242.16	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	307.21	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	296.27	\$42,9

*Western Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$84,276.77	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	6,773.83	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	3,329.13	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	4,081.53	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	970.67	\$99,4

*Central Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$40,336.18	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,615.83	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	2,712.39	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,212.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	910.42	\$46,7

*Eastern Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$34,300.71	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	6,234.09	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	3,278.51	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	501.60	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,067.13	\$45,3

*Marathi Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$76,051.98	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,609.69	
Outfits, refit, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	4,046.09	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,890.15	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	942.62	\$86,5

*Madura Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$49,855.21	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	7,762.53	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	4,451.66	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,274.70	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	639.86	\$63,94

*Ceylon Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$13,719.38	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	925.40	
Traveling expenses of missionary to Ceylon . . . . .	206.78	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	255.77	\$15,107.33

*South China Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$10,322.28	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionary in this country . . . . .	1,096.00	
Expense of missionary in this country . . . . .	32.50	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	100.00	\$11,550.78

*Foochow Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$36,123.56	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,579.27	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	1,296.05	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,978.12	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	888.06	\$44,234.06

*North China Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$68,263.63	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,879.23	
Outfit, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	2,719.27	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,502.06	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,086.65	\$80,430.24

*Shansi Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$9,907.97	
Outfits and traveling expenses, etc., of missionaries to China . . . . .	2,009.16	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	63.94	\$11,981.07

*Japan Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$88,539.38	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	7,963.79	
Outfit, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan . . . . .	5,122.34	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,557.73	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	754.06	\$104,917.80

*Mission to Mexico*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$21,815.47	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	1,178.97	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Mexico . . . . .	130.80	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,852.25	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	95.42	\$24,972.91

*Micronesian Mission*

Drafts and purchases . . . . .	\$12,510.59	
Expenses of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	374.62	
Insurance of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	300.00	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Micronesia . . . . .	2,969.00	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,763.24	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,514.10	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	392.74	\$21,004.29

*Mission to Spain*

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$14,488.22	
Traveling expenses of missionary to Spain . . . . .	215.43	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	794.84	\$15,498.49

*Mission to Austria*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .		\$14,922.50
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*Work in the Philippines*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$2,895.18	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Philippine Islands . . . . .	1,461.86	\$4,357.04

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION

1. Agencies

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creegan . . . . .	\$3,500.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. C. C. Creegan . . . . .	774.75	
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	3,500.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	400.00	
Salary of Rev. H. Melville Tenney . . . . .	2,200.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. H. M. Tenney . . . . .	501.66	
Circulars, tracts, advertising, postage, clerk hire, rent, and stationery . . . . .	14,215.42	
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department . . . . .	2,732.63	
Services of Rev. W. E. Strong in this department . . . . .	825.00	
Expenses of Conference for new missionaries . . . . .	367.07	\$29,016.53

2. Young People's Department

Salary of Mr. Harry Wade Hicks . . . . .	\$3,000.00	
Traveling expenses of Mr. Hicks, including tour of the missions . . . . .	2,181.69	
Clerk hire . . . . .	1,262.13	
Circulars, tracts, stationery, and postage, less receipts from sales . . . . .	1,510.33	\$7,954.15

3. Publications

Cost of <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including salaries of editor and general agent and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors . . . . .		\$10,986.65	
Deduct amount received from subscriptions . . . . .	\$3,032.38		
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	1,457.06		
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund . . . . .	123.32	4,612.78	\$6,383.87
Annual Report . . . . .		792.31	
Almanacs, \$729.39, less \$649.10 received from sales . . . . .		80.29	
<i>Mission Dayspring</i> . . . . .		371.92	
<i>Congregational Work</i> . . . . .		829.50	
Clerk hire . . . . .		350.00	
Expense of distribution of miscellaneous publications . . . . .		50.00	
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing . . . . .		1,549.26	
Less amounts received from sale of literature . . . . .		175.35	1,373.91
Chinese Deputation report . . . . .		388.82	\$10,620.62

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Department of Correspondence

Salary of Dr. Barton, \$3,750, less \$794.15 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,955.85	
Salary of Dr. Patton, \$3,750, less \$794.14 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	2,955.86	
Salary of Dr. E. E. Strong . . . . .	2,400.00	
Salary of Rev. Enoch F. Bell . . . . .	2,000.00	
Clerk hire . . . . .	5,982.50	\$16,294.21

2. Treasurer's Department

Salary of Treasurer, \$3,750, less \$794.14 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,955.86	
Clerk hire . . . . .	6,826.98	\$9,782.84

3. New York City

Office rent . . . . .	\$453.68	
Clerk hire . . . . .	826.20	
Stationery, postage, furniture, and incidental expenses . . . . .	339.26	\$1,619.14

4. Miscellaneous Charges

Rent of Missionary Rooms . . . . .	\$3,402.10	
Electric lights . . . . .	85.68	
Furniture and repairs . . . . .	430.64	
Copying letters, documents, etc. . . . .	1,297.25	
Expenses of Annual Meeting . . . . .	947.43	
Postage stamps . . . . .	1,119.19	
Stationery, printing, and binding . . . . .	1,123.17	
Certificates of honorary membership and commissions for new missionaries . . . . .	109.75	
Books and periodicals for library . . . . .	279.01	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults . . . . .	100.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts . . . . .	150.00	
Care of rooms and incidentals . . . . .	585.43	\$9,629.65

		\$880,011.67
Balance due from coöperating societies September 1, 1907 . . . . .		37,661.49
Debt of A. B. C. F. M. September 1, 1907 . . . . .		36,635.52
		\$954,308.68

RECEIPTS

Donations, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	\$650,981.71
Legacies, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	166,369.34
Interest on General Permanent Fund . . . . .	20,648.10
Due from coöperating societies August 31, 1908 . . . . .	36,418.48
Balance at debit of the A. B. C. F. M. August 31, 1908 . . . . .	79,891.05
	<hr/>
	\$954,308.68

FUNDS OF THE BOARD

General Permanent Fund. \$500 added during the year. Income for current work . . . . .	\$429,723.22
Permanent Fund for Officers. Income applied to salaries of officers . . . .	46,028.00
Twentieth Century Fund (including balance of George H. Weston Legacy) for averaging legacy receipts . . . . .	284,513.65
Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	600,059.18
Asa W. Kenney Fund (conditional gift) . . . . .	30,000.00

COLLEGES

Amherst College Neesima Endowment . . . . .	1,661.93
Anatolia College Endowment for expenses of college . . . . .	38,304.91
Foochow College Professorship Endowment for professorship in China . .	10,000.00
Harris School of Science Fund for Doshisha . . . . .	25,000.00
North China College Endowment for current expenses of the college . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Endowment, income for Anatolia College .	50,000.00
Alice Julia Rice Fund for study in Doshisha . . . . .	400.00
Cyrus S. Richards Fund for salary of president of Anatolia College . . . .	2,897.10
St. Paul's Institute, income for institute . . . . .	78,600.00
Elisha D. Smith Memorial Fund for salary of teachers in Foochow College,	25,000.00

HOSPITALS

Adana Medical Fund for medical work in Adana . . . . .	3,284.04
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment for medical missionary at Diarbekir . . . .	20,000.00
Rev. George A. Gordon Fund for medical expenses of missionaries . . . .	1,000.00
Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment for medical work in Ceylon . . . . .	7,777.69
Williams Hospital Endowment for work of hospital . . . . .	3,000.00
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment for expenses and salaries . . . . .	1,075.00

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Gordon Theological Seminary for endowment of seminary . . . . .	10,000.00
Hollis Moore Memorial Fund for Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	5,000.00
Marash Theological Seminary Endowment for seminary . . . . .	1,800.00

MISSIONARIES, PREACHERS, AND TEACHERS

Susan B. Church Memorial Fund for native agency in India . . . . .	150.00
Clark Fund for native preacher in India . . . . .	1,000.00
Herbert R. Coffin Fund for native mission helpers . . . . .	4,850.00
Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund for two native workers in India . . .	800.00
Amelia A. Leonard Fund for educational work in Marsovan . . . . .	2,002.36
Rogene T. Fulton Fund for Bible-reader . . . . .	1,000.00
Mardin Fund for educational work . . . . .	2,770.92
Sumner Stone Phraner Fund for teachership, Bombay . . . . .	2,500.00
William White Smith Fund for education of native preachers in Africa . .	30,859.38

## SCHOOLS

Atterbury Fund for education of students in theological seminary, Tung-chou .	\$4,750.00
Atwater Memorial for school at Fen-cho-fu . . . . .	2,000.00
Boys' Academy, Hadjin, for academy . . . . .	965.55
Orilla C. Kellogg Fund for education of native children . . . . .	10,906.00
Marash Academy Endowment for academy . . . . .	2,226.77
C. Merriam Female Scholarship for education of missionaries' daughters . .	3,000.00
S. B. Poor Memorial Fund for Uduvil School for Girls . . . . .	5,000.00
B. Schneider Fund for needy students at Aintab . . . . .	1,961.52

## MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS

C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship for scholarship in Mardin .	1,740.10
Blank Memorial for scholarship in Anatolia College . . . . .	2,000.00
Andrews Scholarship for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . . .	500.00
Cornelia A. Allis Fund for pupil in Madura . . . . .	300.00
Dewey Scholarship for pupil, care Mrs. S. S. Dewey . . . . .	300.00
Deacon Gates Scholarship for Mardin High School . . . . .	1,000.00
Jennie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund for education of girls . . . . .	1,000.00
Annie A. Gould Fund for education of Chinese girls . . . . .	1,550.00
Norton Hubbard Scholarship for Ahmednagar Theological Seminary . . . .	1,000.00
J. S. Judd Scholarship for teacher in Doshisha . . . . .	1,000.00
Norman T. Leonard Scholarship for education of teachers and preachers . .	1,100.00
Miller Ahmednagar Fund for theological seminary . . . . .	1,645.63
Montgomery Memorial Scholarship for Central Turkey College . . . . .	137.53
T. B. Penfield Scholarship for scholarship in Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	500.00
Porter Scholarship for scholarship in China . . . . .	3,000.00
Ann E. Shorey Fund for education of Ram Chunder Shorey . . . . .	625.00
Mary W. Thompson Fund for education of student in Turkey . . . . .	500.00
Turvanda Topalyan Fund for girls in Hadjin Seminary . . . . .	995.31
Joanna F. White Scholarship for scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan . . . . .	250.00
Williams and Andrus Scholarship for pupil at Mardin . . . . .	1,417.78

## INCOME FOR CURRENT WORK

H. R. Adkins Fund . . . . .	250.00
Allen Memorial Fund . . . . .	4,000.00
C. E. Fowler Fund . . . . .	500.00
W. W. Penfield Fund . . . . .	100.00
Albert Wentworth Fund . . . . .	1,000.00

## MISCELLANEOUS

Bangor Churches Fund for support of missionary . . . . .	12,000.00
Marsovan Church Fund . . . . .	8,552.01
"Missionary Herald" Fund for expense of publishing <i>Missionary Herald</i> . .	2,580.00
Satara Orphanage Fund for child in orphanage . . . . .	486.00
Tarsus Church Building Fund . . . . .	2,146.86
Vlanga Church Fund . . . . .	10,446.08
Total . . . . .	\$1,824,489.52

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer.*

*Boston, Mass., September, 1908.*

BOSTON, October 6, 1908.

We have employed Robert J. Dysart, expert accountant, who has examined the books and accounts of FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the year ending August 31, 1908, who reports them correct. His statement we herewith submit as a part of this report.

We have examined the certificates of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities held by the Treasurer, representing the Investments of the several Funds of the Board, and find them to correspond with the Balance Sheet of August 31, 1908, and with the detailed statements of the books of the Board in which these Funds are entered.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was exhibited by the chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,  
WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT,  
*Auditors.*

OFFICE OF  
ROBERT J. DYSART,  
*Public Accountant and Auditor.*

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,  
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,  
September 25, 1908.

*To the Auditing Committee of the  
American Board of Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions, Boston.*

GENTLEMEN: I beg to advise that I have made my annual audit of the books of the Board for the year ending with the 31st day of August, 1908, and have the honor to certify herewith to the accuracy of the accounts as disclosed in the balance sheet under date of August 31, 1908, with a balance of \$79,891.05 standing to the debit of the Board.

In the course of my examination I have covered thoroughly all points dealing directly with the receipt and disbursement of money, and have verified in detail the postings, footings, balancings, cross entries, etc., of the general ledger, as well as of all of the books of original entry.

I have proved and counted the cash balance in safe and on deposit at the various banks, and have also made an extended and careful inspection of the vouchers covering the entire disbursements of the year.

Your Committee as usual having examined the certificates of stock, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet renders, as in previous years, an examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

It gives me pleasure to state that the work in connection with the books and documents of the Board has been faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,

R. J. DYSART, *Special Examiner*



## SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

Maine		Virginia	
Donations . . . . .	\$7,912.92	Donations . . . . .	\$73.18
Legacies . . . . .	31,000.00	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	26.43
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	293.22	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	44.22
Donations for Mission Work for Women <sup>1</sup> (of which \$50 are legacies) . . . . .	4,465.92		\$143.83
	<hr/>		
	\$43,672.06	West Virginia	
New Hampshire		Donations . . . . .	\$18.50
Donations . . . . .	\$10,289.38	District of Columbia	
Legacies . . . . .	2,800.00	Donations . . . . .	\$1,199.87
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	447.07	Legacies . . . . .	1,171.23
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$102.86 are legacies) . . . . .	3,575.91	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	32.50
	<hr/>	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	985.71
	\$17,112.36		<hr/>
Vermont			\$3,399.31
Donations . . . . .	\$7,089.05	North Carolina	
Legacies . . . . .	2,743.15	Donations . . . . .	\$190.50
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	388.19	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	6.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$433.44 are legacies) . . . . .	5,289.91	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	48.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,455.30		\$253.75
Massachusetts		South Carolina	
Donations . . . . .	\$109,250.03	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	\$20.42
Legacies . . . . .	87,000.42	Georgia	
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	3,283.32	Donations . . . . .	\$61.87
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$10,071.55 are legacies) . . . . .	73,882.24	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	2.77
	<hr/>	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	59.31
	\$273,416.01		<hr/>
Rhode Island			\$123.95
Donations . . . . .	\$3,715.45	Florida	
Legacies . . . . .	100.00	Donations . . . . .	\$517.61
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	82.43	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	11.62
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,542.65	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	258.90
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$11,440.53		\$788.13
Connecticut		Alabama	
Donations . . . . .	\$50,550.01	Donations . . . . .	\$100.93
Legacies . . . . .	13,893.82	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	2,138.46		<hr/>
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$2,373.68 are legacies) . . . . .	35,098.81		\$101.93
	<hr/>	Mississippi	
	\$101,681.10	Donations . . . . .	\$67.00
New York		Donations for School Fund . . . . .	62.70
Donations . . . . .	\$26,297.90		<hr/>
Legacies . . . . .	15,316.23		\$129.70
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	927.60	Louisiana	
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$436.53 are legacies) . . . . .	14,980.68	Donations . . . . .	\$76.19
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	7.64
	\$57,522.41	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	49.58
New Jersey			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$5,598.60		\$133.41
Legacies . . . . .	880.00	Tennessee	
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	298.15	Donations . . . . .	\$174.11
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,814.57	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	15.00
	<hr/>	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	3.25
	\$9,591.32		<hr/>
Pennsylvania			\$192.36
Donations . . . . .	\$4,074.29	Arkansas	
Legacies . . . . .	3,170.61	Donations . . . . .	\$1.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	106.50	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	25.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	302.11	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$7,653.51		\$28.00
Maryland		Texas	
Donations . . . . .	\$241.06	Donations . . . . .	\$265.36
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	18.00	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	39.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	159.50		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$304.86
	\$418.56	Indiana	
Delaware		Donations . . . . .	\$772.31
Donations . . . . .	\$10.00	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	30.50
		Donations for Mission Work for Women,	923.90
			<hr/>
			\$1,728.71

<sup>1</sup> The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

<b>Kentucky</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$99.50
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	21.30
	<hr/>
	\$125.80
<b>Missouri</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$2,062.26
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	118.57
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,224.71
	<hr/>
	\$7,405.54
<b>Ohio</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$12,082.70
Legacies . . . . .	1,519.50
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	503.22
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	9,012.22
	<hr/>
	\$23,117.64
<b>Illinois</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$27,782.87
Legacies . . . . .	1,876.53
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	863.66
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	33,845.61
	<hr/>
	\$64,368.67
<b>Michigan</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$9,499.77
Legacies . . . . .	875.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	285.05
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,877.86
	<hr/>
	\$16,537.68
<b>Wisconsin</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$5,122.66
Legacies . . . . .	16.88
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	304.46
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,186.94
	<hr/>
	\$12,630.94
<b>Iowa</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$6,526.67
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	348.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	11,683.88
	<hr/>
	\$18,559.05
<b>Minnesota</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$8,942.12
Legacies . . . . .	2,850.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	258.11
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	5,998.60
	<hr/>
	\$18,048.83
<b>Kansas</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$4,406.91
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	65.28
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	3,481.89
	<hr/>
	\$7,954.08
<b>Nebraska</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$3,139.11
Legacies . . . . .	199.80
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	171.39
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,347.50
	<hr/>
	\$5,857.80
<b>California</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$16,683.83
Legacies . . . . .	950.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	805.59
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	11,957.67
	<hr/>
	\$30,397.09
<b>Oregon</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$843.47
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	39.91
	<hr/>
	\$883.38
<b>Colorado</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$2,287.85
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	136.81
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,487.60
	<hr/>
	\$4,912.26

<b>Washington</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$6,616.94
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	180.55
	<hr/>
	\$6,797.49
<b>North Dakota</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$582.19
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	23.07
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	572.63
	<hr/>
	\$1,177.89
<b>South Dakota</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$997.83
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	75.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,736.74
	<hr/>
	\$2,809.82
<b>Montana</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$203.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$263.50
<b>Idaho</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$69.37
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	38.88
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	23.50
	<hr/>
	\$131.75
<b>Territory of Alaska</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$20.00
<b>Nevada</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$47.27
<b>Wyoming</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$24.10
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	214.92
	<hr/>
	\$239.02
<b>Utah</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$351.50
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	6.50
	<hr/>
	\$358.00
<b>Oklahoma</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$65.36
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	15.45
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	240.39
	<hr/>
	\$321.20
<b>Arizona Territory</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$85.00
<b>Territory of New Mexico</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$28.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	13.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	15.20
	<hr/>
	\$56.70
<b>Canada</b>	
Province of Quebec Donations . . . . .	\$1,023.65
Province of Ontario Donations . . . . .	8,305.43
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,577.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,906.08
<b>Hawaiian Islands</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$6,254.85
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	24.60
	<hr/>
	\$6,279.45
<b>Foreign Lands and Missionary Stations</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$1,317.48
Legacies . . . . .	6.07
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	403.71
	<hr/>
	\$1,737.26
<b>Elisha D. Smith Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for salaries of teachers in Fochow College . . . . .	\$333.33

<b>Henry R. Adkins Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$11.95
<b>Allen Memorial Fund</b>	
Interest to August 31, 1908, for general work . . . . .	\$191.20
<b>Atterbury Fund</b>	
Income for education of students in theological seminary, Tung-chou . . . . .	\$227.05
<b>Clark Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for native preacher in India . . . . .	\$47.80
<b>Herbert R. Coffin Fund</b>	
For support native helpers in India . . .	\$231.83
<b>Susan B. Church Memorial Fund</b>	
From Congregational Church, Littleton, N. H., for Sholapur station . . . . .	\$2.30
<b>Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$23.90
<b>Rogene T. Fulton Fund</b>	
For support of Bible-reader in India . .	\$47.80
<b>Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund</b>	
Union Memorial ch., Glenbrook, Conn., for two native workers in India . . . .	\$19.02
<b>Orilla C. Kellogg Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for support and education of native children . . .	\$521.80
<b>W. W. Penfield Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$4.78
<b>Albert Wentworth Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$47.80
<b>From Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna</b>	
For expenses to June 30, 1908, including salaries of Dr. Curr and Miss Patten .	\$2,052.54
<b>From Jaffna General Medical Mission</b>	
For salary T. B. Scott and family in part,	\$767.97
<b>Hollis Moore Memorial Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	\$300.00
<b>Mission Scholarships</b>	
Income of Norton Hubbard scholarship, for Ahmednagar Theological Seminary, 50; income of Norman T. Leonard scholarship, for student in Eastern Turkey, 55; income of the J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship Fund, for support of teachers in training pupils for native ministry, 50; M. W. Thompson Fund, for education of students in Turkey, 25,	\$180.00

<b>Foochow College Professorship Endowment</b>	
For salary and other expenses of Miss Wiley . . . . .	\$985.00
<b>William White Smith Fund</b>	
Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa . . . . .	\$1,394.00
<b>Albanian Work</b>	
Salary and other expenses of Rev. P. B. Kennedy to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$878.90
<b>Diarbekir Hospital Endowment</b>	
Salary and other expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin St. John Ward to August 31, 1908 . . . . .	\$1,011.28
<b>Asa W. Kenney Fund</b>	
Income for support of missionary in active service . . . . .	\$818.70
<b>North China College Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$619.83
<b>Williams Hospital Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$186.39
<b>Gordon Theological Seminary, Tung-chou, China</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$305.00
<b>Arts and Crafts Fund</b>	
For industrial work, Bombay, care Rev. B. K. Hunsberger . . . . .	\$84.00
<b>St. Paul's Institute</b>	
Income for St. Paul's Institute . . . . .	\$5,440.61
<b>Deacon Gates Scholarship, Mardin High School, Turkey</b>	
For work, care Rev. A. N. Andrus . . .	\$40.00
<b>Andrews Scholarship</b>	
Income for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . . .	\$20.00
<b>Montgomery Memorial Scholarship Fund</b>	
For Central Turkey College, care Miss E. M. Blakely . . . . .	\$5.00
<b>The Annie A. Gould Fund</b>	
Income for education of Chinese girls in Pao-ting-fu . . . . .	\$70.00
<b>The Cornelia A. Allis Fund</b>	
Income for support of pupil in Madura, care Rev. J. E. Tracy . . . . .	\$12.00
<b>The Joanna Fisher White Scholarship</b>	
Income for scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan . . . . .	\$12.50
<b>Porter Scholarships</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$120.00

<b>Hugh Miller Scholarship</b>	
For Ahmednagar Theological Seminary .	\$70.00
<b>Ann E. Shorey Fund</b>	
For education of Ram Chunder Shorey, care Mrs. M. L. Sibley . . . . .	\$25.00
<b>Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, care Miss O. M. Vaughan . . . . .	\$15.37
<b>Marash Theological Seminary Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for Seminary, care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . .	\$86.04
<b>Marash Academy Endowment</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for academy, care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . .	\$106.40
<b>S. B. Poor Memorial Fund</b>	
Income for Uduvil School for Girls, care Rev. James H. Dickson . . . . .	\$239.00
<b>Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for mainte- nance of study in Doshisha, care Rev. F. A. Lombard . . . . .	\$19.12
<b>Satara Orphanage Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for support of child in orphanage, care Mrs. H. J. Bruce . . . . .	\$23.23
<b>Benjamin Schneider Memorial Fund</b>	
Income for training preachers in Central Turkey . . . . .	\$93.73
<b>Blank Memorial Fund</b>	
For scholarship Anatolia College . . . .	\$78.00
<b>Medical Work Anatolia College</b> (Marston Legacy)	
Income for medical work, care Rev. Geo. E. White . . . . .	\$341.60
<b>Dewey Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for support of pupil, care of Mrs. S. S. Dewey . . .	\$14.34
<b>C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship</b>	
Income for scholarship in Mardin High School . . . . .	\$83.17

<b>Sumner Stone Phraner Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, for Little Boys' Home, Bombay, care Rev. J. E. Abbott . . . . .	\$33.33
<b>Cyrus S. Richards Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1908, toward salary of president of Anatolia College . . .	\$86.41
<b>Income Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Fund</b>	
For Anatolia College . . . . .	\$3,375.00
<b>Atwater Memorial Fund</b>	
For support of school at Fen-cho-fu, care Rev. I. J. Atwood . . . . .	\$95.60
<b>A. A. Leonard Fund</b>	
Income sent to Turkey . . . . .	\$95.69
<b>Jeannie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund</b>	
Income for education of girls in Western Turkey, care Rev. L. S. Crawford . . .	\$50.00
<b>Thornton Bigelow Penfield Scholarship</b>	
Income for students in Pasumalai Semi- nary, India . . . . .	\$25.00
<b>Turvanda Topalyan Scholarship</b>	
Income for education of poor village girls, care Miss Virginia Billings . . . . .	\$50.00
<b>Williams and Andrus Scholarship</b>	
Income for pupils at Mardin, Eastern Turkey . . . . .	\$75.00
<b>Work in the Philippines</b>	
For salaries of Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Black and Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Sibley . . . .	\$1,863.27
<b>Twentieth Century Fund</b>	
Amount taken from fund for current ex- penses of year . . . . .	\$5,887.48
<b>Total</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$354,007.79
Legacies . . . . .	166,369.34
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	12,513.22
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, \$254,486.66 (of which \$13,- 468.06 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 170 . . . . .	254,605.05
Income of funds as above (58) . . . . .	29,855.65
	<hr/>
	\$817,351.05

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD

THE following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization.

For the year ending		For the year ending	
September, 1811	\$999.52	July 31, 1860	\$429,799.06
August 31, 1812	13,611.50	August 31, 1861	340,622.56
" 1813	11,361.18	" 1862	339,060.56
" 1814	12,265.56	" 1863	397,179.71
" 1815	9,498.89	" 1864	531,965.67
" 1816	12,501.03	" 1865	534,763.33
" 1817	29,948.63	" 1866	446,942.44
" 1818	34,727.72	" 1867	437,884.77
" 1819	37,520.63	" 1868	535,838.64
" 1820	39,949.45	" 1869	525,214.95
" 1821	46,354.95	" 1870	461,058.42
" 1822	60,087.87	" 1871	429,160.60
" 1823	55,758.94	" 1872	445,824.23
" 1824	47,483.58	" 1873	431,844.81
" 1825	55,716.18	" 1874	478,256.51
" 1826	61,616.25	" 1875	476,028.19
" 1827	88,341.89	" 1876	465,442.40
" 1828	102,009.64	" 1877	441,391.45
" 1829	106,928.26	" 1878	482,204.73
" 1830	83,019.37	" 1879	518,386.06
" 1831	100,934.09	" 1880	613,539.51
" 1832	130,574.12	" 1881	691,245.16
" 1833	145,847.77	" 1882	651,976.84
" 1834	152,386.10	" 1883	590,995.67
July 31, 1835	163,340.19	" 1884	588,353.51
" 1836	176,232.15	" 1885	625,832.54
" 1837	252,076.55	" 1886	658,754.42
" 1838	236,170.98	" 1887	679,573.79
" 1839	244,169.82	" 1888	665,712.21
" 1840	241,691.04	" 1889	665,111.33
" 1841	235,189.30	" 1890	762,585.63
" 1842	318,396.53	" 1891	824,325.50
" 1843	244,254.43	" 1892	840,804.72
" 1844	236,394.37	" 1893	679,285.94
" 1845	255,112.96	" 1894	705,132.70
" 1846	262,073.55	" 1895	716,837.17
" 1847	211,402.76	" 1896	743,104.59
" 1848	254,056.46	" 1897	642,781.07
" 1849	291,705.27	" 1898	687,206.98
" 1850	251,862.21	" 1899	644,200.89
" 1851	274,902.28	" 1900	737,957.30
" 1852	301,732.20	" 1901	697,370.90
" 1853	314,922.88	" 1902	845,105.85
" 1854	305,778.84	" 1903	740,777.17
" 1855	310,427.77	" 1904	725,315.90
" 1856	307,318.69	" 1905	752,149.75
" 1857	388,932.69	" 1906	913,159.64
" 1858	334,018.48	" 1907	920,384.09
" 1859	350,915.45	" 1908	837,999.15

## PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1810	Farmington . . . . .	No Sermon	
1811	Worcester . . . . .	No Sermon	
1812	Hartford . . . . .	No Sermon	
1813	Boston . . . . .	*Timothy Dwight, D.D. . . . .	John x, 16
1814	New Haven . . . . .	*James Richards, D.D. . . . .	Ephesians iii, 8
1815	Salem . . . . .	*Calvin Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Psalms xcvi, 10
1816	Hartford . . . . .	*Henry Davis, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cxix, 96
1817	Northampton . . . . .	*Jesse Appleton, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 21
1818	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel Spring, D.D. . . . .	Acts viii, 30, 31
1819	Boston . . . . .	*Joseph Lyman, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lviii, 12
1820	Hartford . . . . .	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D. . . . .	Mark xvi, 15
1821	Springfield . . . . .	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D. . . . .	Psalms ii, 8
1822	New Haven . . . . .	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11
1823	Boston . . . . .	*Jeremiah Day, D.D. . . . .	Nehemiah vi, 3
1824	Hartford . . . . .	*Samuel Austin, D.D. . . . .	Galatians i, 15, 16
1825	Northampton . . . . .	*Joshua Bates, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 32
1826	Middletown . . . . .	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20
1827	New York . . . . .	*Lyman Beecher, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828	Philadelphia . . . . .	*John H. Rice, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1829	Albany . . . . .	*Archibald Alexander, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1830	Boston . . . . .	*Thomas De Witt, D.D. . . . .	Matthew ix, 37, 38
1831	New Haven . . . . .	*Leonard Woods, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2
1832	New York . . . . .	*William Allen, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 36
1833	Philadelphia . . . . .	*William Murray, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1834	Utica . . . . .	*Gardner Spring, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 6
1835	Baltimore . . . . .	*Samuel Miller, D.D. . . . .	Numbers xiv, 21
1836	Hartford . . . . .	*John Codman, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 8
1837	Newark . . . . .	*John McDowell, D.D. . . . .	Acts iv, 12
1838	Portland . . . . .	*Heman Humphrey, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cii, 13-16
1839	Troy . . . . .	*Thomas McAuley, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xi, 9
1840	Providence . . . . .	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lxxii, 17
1841	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Justin Edwards, D.D. . . . .	Zechariah iv, 9
1842	Norwich . . . . .	*William R. De Witt, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1843	Rochester . . . . .	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D. . . . .	Philippians iii, 13
1844	Worcester . . . . .	*Rev. Albert Barnes . . . . .	Luke xiv, 28-32
1845	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Mark Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lv, 22
1846	New Haven . . . . .	*Joel Hawes, D.D. . . . .	1 Samuel vii, 12
1847	Buffalo . . . . .	*David Magie, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xxxii, 15
1848	Boston . . . . .	*Isaac Ferris, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1849	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D. . . . .	Daniel vii, 27
1850	Oswego . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians xv, 58
1851	Portland . . . . .	*David H. Riddle, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xli, 14, 15
1852	Troy . . . . .	*Leonard Bacon, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1853	Cincinnati . . . . .	*William Adams, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 38
1854	Hartford . . . . .	*Charles White, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1855	Utica . . . . .	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D. . . . .	Galatians ii, 20
1856	Newark . . . . .	*George W. Bethune, D.D. . . . .	1 Timothy i, 15
1857	Providence . . . . .	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 20
1858	Detroit . . . . .	*George Shepard, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 41
1859	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Robert W. Patterson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 33
1860	Boston . . . . .	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xlv, 1-6: xliii, 21
1861	Cleveland . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 28
1862	Springfield . . . . .	*Henry Smith, D.D. . . . .	John xvii, 20, 21
1863	Rochester . . . . .	*Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D. . . . .	Luke xxiv, 45-47
1864	Worcester . . . . .	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 15, 16
1865	Chicago . . . . .	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1866	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 10, 11
1867	Buffalo . . . . .	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	John i, 4
1868	Norwich . . . . .	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 32
1869	Pittsburg . . . . .	*John Todd, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11

\* Deceased.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1870	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18-20
1871	Salem . . . . .	*Truman M. Post, D.D. . . . .	Mark x, 45
1872	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 1-5
1873	Minneapolis . . . . .	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D. . . . .	Romans iv, 25
1874	Rutland . . . . .	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D. . . . .	Romans x, 14, 15
1875	Chicago . . . . .	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D. . . . .	Romans i, 14
1876	Hartford . . . . .	*William M. Taylor, D.D. . . . .	Ezekiel xlvii, 9
1877	Providence . . . . .	*James H. Fairchild, D.D. . . . .	1 John iv, 20
1878	Milwaukee . . . . .	Henry H. Jessup, D.D. . . . .	Address
1879	Syracuse . . . . .	*George F. Magoun, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19
1880	Lowell . . . . .	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D. . . . .	Revelation xxi, 1
1881	St. Louis . . . . .	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. . . . .	Luke xiv, 28, 30
1882	Portland . . . . .	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xiii, 2
1883	Detroit . . . . .	*William M. Barbour, D.D. . . . .	Mark xii, 31
1884	Columbus . . . . .	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xx, 24
1885	Boston . . . . .	*George Leon Walker, D.D. . . . .	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40
1886	Des Moines . . . . .	John L. Withrow, D.D. . . . .	Acts xxvi, 17, 18
1887	Springfield . . . . .	Frederick A. Noble, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 2
1888	Cleveland . . . . .	*Henry Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889	New York . . . . .	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D. . . . .	John xx, 21-23
1890	Minneapolis . . . . .	Arthur Little, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 24
1891	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians iii, 9
1892	Chicago . . . . .	Daniel March, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxi, 5
1893	Worcester . . . . .	Albert J. Lyman, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ix, 19-23
1894	Madison . . . . .	*T. Eaton Clapp, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1895	Brooklyn . . . . .	George A. Gordon, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 2
1896	Toledo . . . . .	Edward N. Packard, D.D. . . . .	Acts ii, 14-18
1897	New Haven . . . . .	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D. . . . .	John xxi, 17
1898	Grand Rapids . . . . .	R. R. Meredith, D.D. . . . .	Luke iv, 18
1899	Providence . . . . .	George C. Adams, D.D. . . . .	John x, 10
1900	St. Louis . . . . .	Edward C. Moore, D.D. . . . .	1 Kings xix, 7
1901	Hartford . . . . .	Edward D. Eaton, D.D. . . . .	Matt. xi, 4, 5
1902	Oberlin . . . . .	Newell D. Hillis, D.D. . . . .	Matt. xiii, 38; Mark vii, 1
1903	Manchester . . . . .	*Willard G. Sperry, D.D. . . . .	Rev. xiv, 1
1904	Grinnell . . . . .	*Reuben Thomas, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians vi, 11-13
1905	Seattle . . . . .	Rev. Joseph H. Twichell . . . . .	Romans i, 14
1906	Williamstown and North Adams,	George A. Gates, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1907	Cleveland, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon	by George A. Gordon, D.D.	
1908	Brooklyn . . . . .	Charles S. Mills, D.D. . . . .	Job xxiii, 3; John xiv, 9

\*Deceased.



## MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

THE following list presents the names of Missionaries now in connection with the Board in the field, or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Postoffice Addresses. These Postoffice Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

## South African Mission

## ZULU BRANCH

MISSIONARIES	WENT OUT
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtoti,	1860
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868
Miss Martha E. Price, Amanzimtoti,	1877
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Johannesburg,	1881
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,	1881
Rev. William C. Wilcox, Ifafa,	1881
Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox,	1881
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Esidumbini,	1889
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Amanzimtoti,	1890
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890
Rev. George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtoti,	1893
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,	1893
Miss Laura C. Smith, Umzumbe,	1893
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,	1897
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897
James B. McCord, M.D., Durban,	1899
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899
Rev. James D. Taylor, Amanzimtoti,	1899
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899
Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, Amanzimtoti,	1901
Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy,	1901
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Umzumbe,	1901
Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, Esidumbini,	1906
Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell,	1906
Miss Alice E. Seibert, Umzumbe,	1906
Rev. Walter Foss, Amanzimtoti,	1908
Mrs. Anna B. Foss,	1908

## RHODESIAN BRANCH

Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Melsetter,	1896
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Chikore,	1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,	1902
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,	1902
Rev. Thomas King, Mt. Silinda,	1905
Mrs. Estelle R. King,	1905
Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda,	1907

## West Central African Mission

Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,	1886
Mrs. Amy J. Currie,	1893
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,	1887
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Ochileso,	1888
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888

Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895
Rev. Frederick C. Wellman, M.D., Sachikela,	1896
Mrs. Lydia J. Wellman,	1896
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,	1898
Miss Emma C. Redick, Ochileso,	1900
Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902
Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Bailundu,	1902
Rev. Merlin Ennis, Sachikela,	1903
Mrs. Elisabeth R. Ennis,	1907
Rev. Henry A. Neipp, Ochileso,	1904
Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp,	1904
Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Kamundongo,	1905
William Cammack, M.D., Chisamba,	1906
Mrs. Sarah L. Cammack, M.D.,	1906
Rev. William C. Bell, Bailundu,	1907
Mrs. Lena H. Bell,	1907
Miss Helen H. Stover, Bailundu,	1908

## European Turkey Mission

Rev. James F. Clarke, Sofia,	1859
Rev. Henry C. Haskell, Philippopolis,	1862
Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,	1862
Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,	1870
Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,	1872
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1868
Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870
Rev. J. Henry House, Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Miss Harriet L. Cole, Monastir,	1883
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Monastir,	1890
Rev. William P. Clarke, Monastir,	1891
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891
Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell,	1904
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898
Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899
Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Samokov,	1901
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,	1901
Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1902
Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,	1902
Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov,	1907
Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, Kortcha,	1907
Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy,	1907
Rev. Charles T. Erickson, Tirana,	1908
Mrs. Mary E. Erickson,	1908

## Western Turkey Mission

Rev. Joseph K. Greene, Constantinople,	1859
Mrs. Mathilde H. Greene,	1895
Rev. George F. Herrick, Constantinople,	1859
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick,	1861
Rev. Theodore A. Baldwin, Brousa,	1867

Mrs. Matilda J. Baldwin,	1887	Mrs. May S. Tracy,	1904
Rev. Henry S. Baruum, Constantinople,	1887	Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Marsovan,	1905
Mrs. Helen P. Barnum,	1889	Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer,	1905
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, Marsovan,	1887	Alden R. Hoover, M.D., Marsovan,	1906
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy,	1887	Mrs. Esther F. Hoover,	1906
Miss Harriet G. Powers, Brousa,	1888	Miss Madeline Gile, Adabazar,	1907
Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas,	1886		
Mrs. Mary H. Perry,	1892		
Rev. Edward Riggs, Marsovan,	1889		
Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs,	1899		
Miss Laura Farnham, Adabazar,	1871		
Miss Mary M. Patrick, Constantinople,	1871		
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan,	1874		
Rev. James L. Fowle, Cesarea,	1879		
Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle,	1878		
Rev. Robert Chambers, Bardesag,	1879		
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers,	1879		
Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea,	1880		
Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople,	1881		
Mrs. Martha H. Peet,	1881		
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople,	1881		
Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Constantinople,	1882		
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna,	1883		
Miss Ida W. Prime, Constantinople,	1884		
Rev. William S. Dodd, M.D., Cesarea,	1886		
Mrs. Mary L. Dodd,	1886		
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Smyrna,	1887		
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton,	1888		
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan,	1890		
Mrs. Esther B. White,	1890		
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople,	1890		
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna,	1890		
Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan,	1891		
Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Constantinople,	1893		
Mrs. Ella R. Allen,	1899		
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea,	1899		
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate,	1897		
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople,	1894		
Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna,	1894		
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan,	1897		
Thomas S. Carrington, M.D., Constantinople,	1897		
Mrs. Phebe W. Carrington,	1897		
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna,	1897		
Miss Claribel Platt, Marsovan,	1899		
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar,	1899		
Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas,	1900		
Mrs. Winona G. Partridge,	1900		
Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople,	1900		
Mrs. Mary R. Riggs,	1900		
Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan,	1900		
Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas,	1901		
Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea,	1901		
Miss Charlotte P. Halsey, Constantinople,	1901		
Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea,	1902		
Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea,	1902		
Charles Ernest Clark, M.D., Sivas,	1903		
Mrs. Ina V. Clark,	1903		
Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan,	1903		
Mrs. Susan Riggs Getchell,	1892		
Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna,	1903		
Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell,	1903		
Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Cesarea,	1903		
Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin,	1903		
Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas,	1903		
Miss Lillian F. Cole, Cesarea,	1904		
Miss Gwen Griffiths, Constantinople,	1904		
Miss Jeannie L. Jilison, Smyrna,	1904		
Willfred M. Post, M.D., Cesarea,	1904		
Mrs. Annie S. Post,	1904		
Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Smyrna,	1904		
		<b>Central Turkey Mission</b>	
		Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1871
		Miss Corinna Shattuck, Oorta,	1873
		Rev. Thomas D. Christie, Tarsus,	1877
		Mrs. Carmelita B. Christie,	1877
		Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana,	1879
		Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers,	1879
		Rev. Lucius O. Lee, Marash,	1880
		Mrs. Eula Bates Lee,	1880
		Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash,	1885
		Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana,	1885
		Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Marash,	1890
		Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum,	1900
		Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana,	1890
		Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1891
		Miss Effie M. Chambers, Kessab,	1893
		Mr. John E. Merrill, Aintab,	1898
		Mrs. Isabel Trowbridge Merrill,	1900
		Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash,	1901
		Miss Cora May Welpton, Marash,	1901
		Miss Virginia A. Billings, Hadjin,	1904
		Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Hadjin,	1904
		Miss Isabella M. Blake, Aintab,	1905
		Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab,	1905
		Rev. Stephen vR. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1906
		Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge,	1906
		Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Aintab,	1907
		Mrs. Lulu C. S. Goodsell,	1907
		Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab,	1907
		Rev. D. Miner Rogers, Hadjin,	1908
		Mrs. Mary P. Rogers,	1909
		Miss Kate E. Alushe, Marash,	1909
		Miss Sara Louise Peck, Adana,	1909
		Miss Emily F. Richter, Hadjin,	1909
		<b>Eastern Turkey Mission</b>	
		Rev. Herman N. Barnum, Harpoot,	1868
		Mrs. Mary E. Barnum,	1869
		Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin,	1868
		Mrs. Olive I. Andrus,	1868
		Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Bitlis,	1868
		Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Bitlis,	1868
		Rev. Royal M. Cole, Bitlis,	1868
		Mrs. Lizzie Cole,	1868
		Rev. George C. Reynolds, M.D., Van,	1869
		Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds,	1869
		Miss Caroline E. Rush, Harpoot,	1870
		Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., Mardin,	1874
		Mrs. Helen L. Thom,	1886
		Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot,	1875
		Mrs. Leila Browne,	1875
		Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin,	1877
		Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot,	1885
		Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot,	1890
		Mrs. Anna J. Knapp,	1890
		Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin,	1894
		Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzurum,	1897
		Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.,	1898
		Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., Van,	1898
		Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher,	1899
		Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzurum,	1899
		Miss Mary Myrtle Foote, Erzurum,	1899



Henry T. Whitney, M. D., Pagoda Anchorage,	1877
Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney,	1877
Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Ponasang,	1880
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pagoda Anchorage,	1884
Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard,	1884
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M. D., Foochow,	1884
Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Foochow,	1884
Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow,	1888
Mrs. Caroline K. Peet,	1887
Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Foochow,	1889
Mrs. Mary J. Gardner,	1889
Hardman N. Kinnear, M. D., Ponasang,	1889
Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear,	1893
Edward L. Bliss, M. D., Shao-wu,	1892
Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss,	1898
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Ing-hok,	1892
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896
Rev. George W. Hinman, Foochow,	1896
Mrs. Kate F. Hinman,	1898
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M. D., Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Jean H. Brown, Foochow,	1899
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu,	1900
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900
Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Pagoda Anchorage,	1901
Rev. Edward H. Smith, Ing-hok,	1901
Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901
Rev. Lewis Hodous, Ponasang,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Hodous,	1901
Miss Emily D. Smith, M. D., Ing-hok,	1901
Miss Alice U. Hall, Ponasang,	1904
Mr. George M. Newell, Foochow,	1904
Mrs. Mary R. Newell,	1906
Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Jr., Shao-wu,	1904
Miss Grace A. Funk, Shao-wu,	1906
Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Pagoda Anchorage,	1907
Miss Ruth P. Ward, Ponasang,	1907

## South China Mission

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M. D., Hong Kong,	1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager,	1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Edna Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Miss Vida Lowrey, Canton,	1907

## North China Mission

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1862
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Peking,	1866
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1870
Rev. Mark Williams, Tung-chou,	1866
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-chou,	1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Peking,	1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, Tung-chou,	1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield,	1869
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Tientsin,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
Rev. William P. Sprague, Kalgan,	1874
Mrs. Viette I. Sprague,	1898
Rev. William S. Ament, Peking,	1877
Mrs. Mary A. Ament,	1877
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Pao-ting-fu,	1882
Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, M. D.,	1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Pao-ting-fu,	1885
Mrs. Rose M. Aiken,	1902
James H. Ingram, M. D., Tung-chou,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1886
Miss Luelia Miner, Peking,	1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887

Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking,	1890
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-chou,	1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-chou,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1893
Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Tientsin,	1894
Mrs. Bernice G. Ewing,	1894
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-chou,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking,	1901
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle,	1899
James H. McCann, Tientsin,	1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking,	1902
Francis F. Tucker, M. D., Pang-Chuang,	1902
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker,	1902
Miss Laura N. Jones, Pao-ting-fu,	1903
Rev. Emory W. Ellis, Lintsing,	1904
Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis,	1904
Miss Jessie E. Payne, Peking,	1904
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Jr., Pang-Chuang,	1904
Mrs. Louise H. Stanley,	1904
Charles W. Young, M. D., Peking,	1904
Mrs. Olivia D. Young,	1904
Miss Alice S. Browne, Tung-chou,	1906
Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Pang-Chuang,	1906
Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M. D., Lintsing,	1906
Miss May N. Corbett, Peking,	1906
Miss Mabel A. Ellis, Tientsin,	1907
Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Lintsing,	1908
Mrs. Florence C. Eastman,	1908
Miss Marian G. MacGown, Tientsin,	1908
Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Tung-chou,	1908
Mrs. Lillian D. Porter,	1908

## Shansi Mission

Rev. Ireneus J. Atwood, M. D., Fen-cho-fu,	1882
Mrs. Annette W. Atwood,	1882
Willoughby A. Hemingway, M. D., Tai-ku,	1903
Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway,	1903
Rev. Paul L. Corbin, Tai-ku,	1904
Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin,	1904
Miss Flora K. Heebner, Tai-ku,	1904
Rev. Watts O. Pye, Fen-cho-fu,	1907
Miss Danie P. Gehman, Tai-ku,	1907
Rev. Albert W. Staub, Fen-cho-fu,	1908
Mrs. Jane F. Staub,	1908

## Japan Mission

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, Tokyo,	1869
Mrs. Mary J. Greene,	1869
Rev. Jerome D. Davla, Kyoto,	1871
Mrs. Frances H. Davis,	1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyoto,	1873
Miss Eliza Talcott, Kobe,	1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M. D., Osaka,	1873
Mrs. Mary S. Taylor,	1873
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miyazaki,	1874
Rev. John H. DeForest, Sendai,	1874
Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest,	1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, Kyoto,	1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kobe,	1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Matsuyama,	1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyoto,	1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879

Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kobe,	1883
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kobe,	1888
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1888
Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1888
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1888
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1888
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Otaro,	1887
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett,	1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto,	1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kobe,	1887
Miss Mary E. Walnwright, Okayama,	1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Matsuyama,	1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888
Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyoto,	1888
Miss Gertrude Coxad, Kobe,	1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Maebashi,	1889
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887
Miss Mary B. Daniels, Osaka,	1889
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889
Rev. Schoyler S. White, Okayama,	1889
Mrs. Ida M. L. White,	1889
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata,	1889
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis,	1889
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kobe,	1890
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama,	1891
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Bennett,	1906
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyoto,	1902
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning,	1902
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Matsuyama,	1902
Mrs. Cora Keith Warren,	1899
Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Miyazaki,	1903
Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds,	1903
Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Kobe,	1903
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kobe,	1903
Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Kyoto,	1904
Rev. Edward S. Cobb, Niigata,	1904
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb,	1904
Mrs. Amanda A. Walker, Kobe,	1906
Miss Elizabeth Ward, Osaka,	1906
Miss Julia C. Hocking, Kobe,	1907
Mr. Dana Grover, Kyoto,	1907
Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover,	1908
Miss Grace H. Stowe, Kobe,	1908
Miss Mary E. Stowe, Kobe,	1908

## Micronesian Mission

Rev. Alfred C. Walkup, Kusaie,	1880
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Rev. Irving M. Channon, Ocean Island,	1880
Mrs. Mary L. Channon,	1890
Miss Ida C. Foss, Ponape,	1890
Miss Jennie R. Hopkin, Kusaie,	1899
Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie,	1893
Rev. Clinton F. Rife, m. n., Mejuro,	1894
Mrs. Isadore Rife,	1894
Miss Jenny Olin, Kusaie,	1897
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Rev. Thomas Gray, Ponape,	1900
Mrs. Leta D. Gray,	1900
Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, Guam,	1904
Mrs. Ada R. Case,	1904
Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, Nauru,	1907
Mrs. Delaporte,	1907

## Mission to the Philippines

Rev. Robert F. Black, Davao, Mindanao,	1902
Mrs. Gertrude G. Black,	1908
Charles T. Sibley, m. n., Davao,	1908
Mrs. Annie S. Sibley,	1908

## Mexican Mission

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara,	1882
Mrs. Sara B. Howland,	1883
Rev. James D. Eaton, Chihuahua,	1883
Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton,	1883
Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Parral,	1888
Mrs. Annie C. Wright,	1888
Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral,	1888
Miss Mary Dunning, Parral,	1889
Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo,	1894
Mrs. Della McC. Wagner,	1895
Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua,	1897
Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara,	1901
Miss Octavia W. Mathews, Guadalajara,	1904
Rev. Theodore F. Hahn, Guadalajara,	1904
Mrs. Anna S. Hahn,	1904

## Spanish Mission

Rev. William H. Gulick, Madrid,	1871
Miss Alice H. Rushee, Madrid,	1892
Miss Mary L. Page, Madrid,	1892
Miss Anna F. Webb, Madrid,	1892
Miss May Morrison, Madrid,	1904
Miss Helen Winger, Madrid,	1904

## Austrian Mission

Rev. Albert W. Clark, Prague,	1872
Mrs. Ruth E. Clark,	1894
Rev. John S. Porter, Prague,	1891
Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter,	1893

## CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

All male missionaries of the Board who have been seven years in service and are still holding its commission are Corporate Members. Their names will be found in the preceding list of missionaries.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of first election; where there has been a re-election the date is indicated after the name.]

**Maine**

1876. Rev. Frederick A. Noble, Phillips.  
 1883. Rev. William H. Feen, Portland.  
 1884. Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.  
 1886. Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor.  
 1890. Galen C. Moses, Bath.  
 1892. George H. Eaton, Calais.  
 1894. Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.  
 1901. John M. Gould, Portland.  
 1906. S. M. Cams, Alfred.  
 1907. Rev. John H. Quint, Rockland.  
 1908. Rev. Omar W. Folsom, Bath.  
 1911. Henry L. Chapman, Brunswick.  
 1906. Rev. Raymond Calkins, Portland.

**New Hampshire**

1881. Rev. Franklin D. Ayer, Concord.  
 1890. Edward F. Kimball, Portsmouth.  
 1893. Pres. William J. Tucker, Hanover.  
 1894. Eliza R. Brown, Dover.  
 1896. Rev. Cyrus Richardson, Nashua.  
 1896. Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Newcastle.  
 1905. Henry C. Holbrook, M. D., Penacook.  
 1906. Henry W. Lane, Keene.  
 1908. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.  
 1908. Rev. Edward L. Gulick, West Lebanon.

**Vermont**

1869. Rev. George N. Boardman, Pittsford.  
 1871. Oliver O. Howard, Burlington.  
 1877. Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.  
 1880. Rev. William S. Smart, Brandon.  
 1880. Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.  
 1884. Gilbert M. Sykes, Dorset.  
 1896. Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Middlebury.  
 1902. John M. Comstock, Chelsea.  
 1905. David M. Camp, Newport.  
 1905. H. Chester Jackson, M. D., Woodstock.  
 1905. H. M. Stevens, St. Albans.  
 1906. Rev. Clifford H. Smith, Pittsford.  
 1906. Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.  
 1906. Carl V. Woodbury, Northfield.  
 1906. Rev. I. Chipman Smart, Burlington.  
 1906. Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare, St. Johnsbury.

**Massachusetts**

1877. Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, Malden.  
 1874. Richard H. Stearns, Boston.  
 1875. A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.  
 1876. Elbridge Torrey, Boston.  
 1879. Rev. Eluathan F. Strong, Auburndale.  
 1883. Samuel B. Capen, Boston.  
 1886. G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
 1887. Rev. George W. Phillips, Shrewsbury.  
 1887. Rev. Arthur Little, Dorchester.  
 1887. Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.  
 1887. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Cambridge.

1887. Rev. George F. Pentecost, Northfield.  
 1888. Rev. Francis E. Clark, Auburndale.  
 1888. Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.  
 1889. Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline.  
 1889. A. G. Cummock, Lowell.  
 1889. James M. W. Hall, Newton Center.  
 1890. Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
 1890. Thomas Weston, Newton.  
 1890. Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.  
 1891. Rev. Charles H. Daniels, South Framingham.  
 1891. Rev. William G. Ballantine, Springfield.  
 1891. Rev. Smith Baker, Lowell.  
 1894. Rev. James I. Barton, Newton Center.  
 1894. John E. Bradley, Randolph.  
 1894. Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem.  
 1894. Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.  
 1894. Rev. John H. Lockwood, Springfield.  
 1894. Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.  
 1895. Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke.  
 1895. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.  
 1895. William F. Whittemore, Boston.  
 1895. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.  
 1895. Rev. Charles M. Southgate, Boston.  
 1895. Rev. Asher Anderson, Cambridge.  
 1895. Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, Springfield.  
 1895. Thomas Todd, Concord.  
 1895. Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston.  
 1895. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.  
 1895. Rev. Willard Scott, Worcester.  
 1896. Rev. Arcturus Z. Conrad, Boston.  
 1896. Rev. Edward A. Reed, Holyoke.  
 1896. Samuel Usher, Cambridge.  
 1896. William B. Plunkett, Adams.  
 1896. Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.  
 1896. Charles N. Proarty, Spencer.  
 1896. George E. Tucker, Ware.  
 1896. Charles E. Sweet, Winchester.  
 1897. Samuel C. Darling, Somerville.  
 1907. Rev. W. V. W. Davis, Pittsfield.  
 1897. Edward Whitin, Whitinsville.  
 1897. John C. Berry, M. D., Worcester.  
 1897. Rev. Albert F. Pierce, Campello.  
 1897. Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.  
 1898. Henry H. Proctor, Boston.  
 1899. Pres. George Harris, Amherst.  
 1899. Mortimer B. Mason, Boston.  
 1899. Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge.  
 1899. Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.  
 1900. Rev. William R. Campbell, Roxbury.  
 1900. Rev. Frank A. Warfield, Milford.  
 1900. Rev. Robert M. Woods, Hatfield.  
 1900. Rev. Edward S. Tead, Somerville.  
 1900. George E. Kent, Campello.  
 1900. Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.  
 1901. Rev. Edward Y. Hincks, Andover.  
 1901. Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Springfield.  
 1901. Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.

1901. Frank Wood, Boston.  
 1902. Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.  
 1902. Pres. L. Clarke Seelye, Northampton.  
 1902. Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, Bedford.  
 1903. Frank A. Day, Newton. 1908  
 1903. Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley. 1908  
 1903. Lewis A. Crossett, North Abington. 1908  
 1903. Francis O. Winslow, Norwood. 1908  
 1904. Rev. John H. Denison, Boston.  
 1905. Edward S. Rogers, Lee.  
 1905. Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.  
 1905. Rev. William W. Dornan, Plymouth.  
 1905. Francis A. Rugg, Greenfield.  
 1906. Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon.  
 1906. Frederick A. Russell, Methuen.  
 1906. Harry Wade Hicks, Melrose Highlands.  
 1906. Rev. Edwin H. Hyington, Beverly.  
 1906. Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Boston.  
 1907. Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.  
 1907. Seba A. Holton, Falmouth.  
 1907. Lemuel L. Dexter, Mattapoisett.  
 1907. Alvin L. Wright, South Hadley.  
 1908. Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Roxbury.  
 1908. Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.  
 1908. James Logan, Worcester.  
 1908. Arthur Perry, Boston.

**Rhode Island**

1894. Rev. James H. Lyon, Central Falls.  
 1896. Rev. John A. MacColl, Providence.  
 1897. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.  
 1898. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale.

**Connecticut**

1876. Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford.  
 1881. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.  
 1882. Rev. Azel W. Hazen, Middletown.  
 1882. Franklin Carter, New Haven.  
 1885. Rev. George P. Fisher, New Haven.  
 1889. Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Norwich.  
 1889. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.  
 1889. Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, Hartford.  
 1890. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.  
 1890. Rev. Samuel H. Howe, Norwich.  
 1891. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.  
 1892. Waterman R. Burnham, Norwich.  
 1893. John H. Perry, Southport.  
 1894. O. Vincent Coffin, Middletown.  
 1894. Rev. John G. Davenport, Waterbury.  
 1894. Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.  
 1895. Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven.  
 1895. Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Greenwich.  
 1896. Rev. Joseph Anderson, Woodmont.  
 1896. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.  
 1896. Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.  
 1897. Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven.  
 1897. Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.  
 1897. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.  
 1897. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven.  
 1897. Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby.  
 1898. Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Bristol.  
 1898. Rev. Wallace Nutting, Southbury.  
 1899. Rev. Everett E. Lewis, Haddam.  
 1899. George B. Burrall, Lakeville.  
 1900. Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.  
 1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.  
 1901. David N. Camp, New Britain.  
 1902. Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.  
 1902. Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.

1893. Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk. 1908  
 1904. Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.  
 1904. Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.  
 1905. Charles A. Thompson, Ellington.  
 1905. Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, New Haven.  
 1906. Daniel O. Rogers, New Britain.  
 1906. Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven.  
 1907. D. W. Williams, Glastonbury.  
 1907. Rev. Theophilus S. Devitt, Branford.  
 1907. Pres. William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford.

**New York**

1876. Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City.  
 1884. Rev. James W. Cooper, New York City.  
 1887. Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, Binghamton.  
 1888. Chester Holcombe, Rochester.  
 1889. John D. Cutter, Brooklyn.  
 1889. Rev. Charles C. Creegan, New York City.  
 1890. Rev. William A. Robinson, Syracuse.  
 1890. Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, New York City.  
 1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.  
 1894. Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo.  
 1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.  
 1894. Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn.  
 1894. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn.  
 1895. Lucien C. Warner, New York City.  
 1895. David A. Thompson, Albany.  
 1895. John J. McWilliams, Buffalo.  
 1896. Rev. William E. Griffin, Ithaca.  
 1896. Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York City.  
 1896. Thomas Y. Crowell, New York City.  
 1896. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City.  
 1896. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.  
 1897. Rev. Robert J. Kent, Brooklyn.  
 1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn.  
 1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn.  
 1898. Dyer B. Holmes, New York City.  
 1899. Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown.  
 1899. Grace N. Kimball, M.D., Poughkeepsie.  
 1900. Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn.  
 1900. Mrs. Joseph Cook, Ticonderoga.  
 1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn.  
 1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Brooklyn.  
 1903. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn. 1908  
 1904. Harry A. Flint, Syracuse.  
 1904. Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, Brooklyn.  
 1905. Charles Lee, Binghamton.  
 1905. H. B. Olmstead, Walton.  
 1906. William H. Crosby, Buffalo.  
 1907. Charles H. Aldrich, Mattituck.  
 1908. Rev. William Dana Street, White Plains.  
 1908. George W. Baily, Brooklyn.  
 1908. Rev. Andrew M. Wight, Ogdensburg.  
 1908. Edward F. Cragin, Brooklyn.  
 1908. A. V. Wadhams, Wadhams.

**New Jersey**

1891. Rev. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair.  
 1894. Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark.  
 1894. Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair.  
 1906. James M. Speers, Montclair.  
 1906. Clarence H. Kelsey, Orange.  
 1908. Rev. David Brewer Eddy, East Orange.

**Pennsylvania**

1892. Rev. John E. Tuttle, York.  
 1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia.  
 1899. Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, Kingston.  
 1908. C. S. Burwell, Meadville.



**Ohio**

1884. Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland.  
 1887. Rev. William E. Park, Oberlin.  
 1888. Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus.  
 1895. Rev. Caspar W. Hiatt, Cleveland.  
 1896. Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Cleveland.  
 1896. Rev. Henry M. Tenney, Oberlin.  
 1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
 1897. Rev. Arthur H. Pearson, Oberlin.  
 1898. William W. Mills, Marietta.  
 1902. Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin.  
 1902. Rev. John R. Nichols, Marietta.  
 1904. Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Oberlin.  
 1904. Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin.  
 1905. S. S. Searles, Geneva.  
 1906. Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, Oberlin.  
 1906. John G. Jennings, Cleveland.  
 1906. Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo.  
 1906. Uriah S. Shelley, Ashland.  
 1907. Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta.  
 1907. Frank L. Fairchild, Mount Vernon.  
 1907. Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati.  
 1908. H. Clark Ford, Cleveland.

**Maryland**

1904. Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore.

**North Carolina**

1908. Thomas S. Inborden, Enfield.

**District of Columbia**

1870. Rev. Edward Hawes, Washington.  
 1877. Rev. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Washington.  
 1888. Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, Washington.  
 1891. Merrill E. Gates, Washington.  
 1896. David J. Brewer, Washington.  
 1907. John B. Sleman, Jr., Washington.

**Florida**

1895. Rev. William H. Woodwell, Pomona.  
 1906. Rev. Mason Noble, Lake Helen.

**Tennessee**

1897. Rev. James G. Merrill, Nashville.

**Louisiana**

1905. Rev. Richard V. Sims, New Iberia.

**Indiana**

1906. Rev. Andrew U. Ogilvie, Elkhart.

**Illinois**

1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.  
 1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford.  
 1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago.  
 1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson.  
 1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Oak Park.  
 1888. Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Chicago.  
 1889. Rev. E. F. Williams, Chicago.  
 1889. Rev. William A. Waterman, Elgin.  
 1889. Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Canton.  
 1891. Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, Chicago.  
 1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
 1892. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.  
 1893. Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, Jacksonville.  
 1893. Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago.  
 1894. Hiram T. Lay, Kewanee.  
 1894. Rev. Clarence A. Beckwith, Chicago.  
 1895. Charles A. Webster, Galesburg.

1895. David Fales, Lake Forest.  
 1897. Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago.  
 1897. Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.  
 1897. Rev. William H. Pound, Chicago.  
 1899. Mrs. Mary P. H. Leake, Chicago.  
 1899. Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, Chicago.  
 1901. Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.  
 1901. Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.  
 1905. Thomas D. Catlin, Ottawa.  
 1905. James Craig, Champaign.  
 1905. Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Elgin.  
 1906. H. H. Kennedy, Chicago.  
 1906. Frank Kimball, Oak Park.  
 1906. Rev. John C. Myers, Gridley.  
 1907. M. A. Dean, Evanston.  
 1907. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Hinsdale.  
 1907. Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.  
 1907. James C. Hanna, Aurora.  
 1908. Harry Ainsworth, Moline.  
 1908. Rev. Frank G. Smith, Chicago.

**Michigan**

1882. Pres. James B. Angell, Ann Arbor.  
 1889. Rev. William H. Warren, Detroit.  
 1892. George Parsons, Watervliet.  
 1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.  
 1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing.  
 1895. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.  
 1904. H. J. Hollister, Grand Rapids.  
 1906. Rev. Archibald Hadden, Muskegon.  
 1906. George N. Stray, Ludington.  
 1906. C. B. Stowell, Hudson.  
 1907. G. C. Meisel, Port Huron.  
 1907. Rev. Carl S. Patton, Ann Arbor.

**Wisconsin**

1876. Rev. Edward H. Merrell, Ripon.  
 1887. Rev. George R. Leavitt, Beloit.  
 1889. Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.  
 1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville.  
 1896. Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Madison.  
 1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.  
 1906. C. S. Kitchel, Milwaukee.  
 1908. Rev. Judson Titsworth.

**Minnesota**

1871. Rev. James W. Strong, Northfield.  
 1890. Rev. George B. Barnes, Minneapolis.  
 1895. Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis.  
 1896. William H. Laird, Winona.  
 1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.  
 1900. Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.  
 1901. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.  
 1902. Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.  
 1903. David Percy Jones, Minneapolis. 1908  
 1905. Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.  
 1906. Charles H. Cooper, Mankato.  
 1906. George E. Perley, Moorhead.  
 1908. Rev. Squire Heath, Benson.  
 1908. Charles M. Way, Minneapolis.

**Iowa**

1891. Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.  
 1895. Rev. Alvah L. Frisbie, Des Moines.  
 1896. Rev. William W. Gist, Cedar Falls.  
 1897. Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines.  
 1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.  
 1901. Mrs. J. F. Hardin, Eldora.

1904. F. A. McCormack, Sioux City.  
 1904. L. A. McMurray, Webster City.  
 1905. W. B. Whiting, Whiting.  
 1905. Rev. Wesley E. Bovey, Truer.  
 1907. E. N. Coleman, Davenport.  
 1907. Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon, Des Moines.  
 1907. Rev. Herbert J. Hummer, Cresco.  
 1908. Robert W. Aborn, Sheldon.

**Missouri**

1892. Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.  
 1897. Rev. Charles S. Mills, St. Louis.  
 1899. Pres. J. H. George, Springfield.  
 1905. A. P. Hall, Springfield.  
 1906. Edward E. Holmes, Kansas City.  
 1906. Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, St. Joseph.

**North Dakota**

1907. Pres. Edmund M. Vittum, Fargo.  
 1906. Rev. George B. Denison, Cando.  
 1906. Newton C. Young, Fargo.  
 1907. Arthur D. Parker, Carrington.  
 1908. Rev. Robert Paton, Carrington.

**South Dakota**

1892. E. P. Wilcox, Yankton.  
 1905. A. Loomis, Redfield.  
 1906. Rev. George E. Green, Fort Pierre.  
 1906. Rev. A. Craig Bowditch, Mitchell.

**Nebraska**

1894. Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln.  
 1894. S. Storrs Cotton, Norfolk.  
 1895. Rev. Lewis Gregory, Lincoln.  
 1905. Pres. D. Brainerd Perry, Crete.  
 1906. Charles H. Tully, Grand Island.  
 1906. Rev. Lucius O. Baird, Omaha.

**Kansas**

1900. M. V. B. Parker, Olathe.  
 1902. Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka.  
 1905. Rev. Francis L. Hayes, Topeka.  
 1906. Robert R. Hays, Osborne.  
 1906. William R. Guild, Sabetha.

**Montana**

1906. Edward H. Talcott, Livingston.

**Colorado**

1894. Rev. James B. Gregg, Colorado Springs.  
 1896. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver.

**Arizona**

1890. Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, Prescott.

**New Mexico**

1906. Rev. Josiah H. Heald, Albuquerque.

**Idaho**

1906. Rev. Charles E. Mason, Mountain Home.

**Washington**

1896. Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.  
 1903. Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle.  
 1903. Rev. Sydney Strong, Seattle.  
 1905. Edwin Eells, Tacoma.  
 1905. Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Seattle.  
 1905. James A. Moore, Seattle.

**Oregon**

1907. Pres. William N. Ferrin, Forest Grove.

**California**

1871. Pres. John K. McLean, Berkeley.  
 1876. Edward P. Flint, Oakland.  
 1890. Rev. Hiram D. Ward, Auburn.  
 1895. Rev. Walter Frear, Oakland.  
 1895. Rev. Robert R. Meredith, Pasadena.  
 1895. Rev. Jean F. Lohm, Pasadena.  
 1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland.  
 1897. Rev. George C. Adams, San Francisco.  
 1897. Rev. Willard B. Thorp, San Diego.  
 1904. Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland.  
 1906. George W. Marston, San Diego.  
 1906. Rev. Cyrus G. Baldwin, Palo Alto.  
 1906. Peter Cook, Rio Vista.  
 1906. Pres. George A. Gates, Claremont.  
 1907. Rev. John H. Williams, Redlands.  
 1908. Rev. Henry Kingman, Claremont.  
 1908. Rev. James H. McLaren, Riverside.  
 1908. Rev. Francis M. Washburn, Lodi.

**Hawaiian Islands**

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.  
 1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu.  
 1906. William R. Castle, Honolulu.  
 1907. Henry P. Baldwin, Honolulu.

**Canada**

1908. Pres. Edward M. Hill, Montreal.  
 1908. Rev. Joseph K. Unsworth, Hamilton.

**Syria**

1897. Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut.

CORPORATE MEMBERS WHOSE SERVICE HAS CEASED

Since January 1, 1907

[The names of Corporate Members deceased or resigned prior to January 1, 1907, will be found in Annual Reports for 1895, 1906, and 1907. In the list below the cause of the termination of service is indicated by the following abbreviations: *d.*, deceased; *r.*, resigned; *re.*, removed from district represented; *t.c.*, term completed.]

<i>Election</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Election</i>		<i>Service ended</i>
	<b>Maine</b>		1905.	Rev. Harry A. Lawrence, <i>re.</i> ,	1908
1905.	Rev. Percival F. Marston, <i>re.</i> ,	1908		<b>Pennsylvania</b>	
	<b>New Hampshire</b>		1903.	H. J. Heinz, <i>t.c.</i> ,	1908
1897.	Rev. George E. Hall, <i>r.</i> ,	1908		<b>Ohio</b>	
	<b>Vermont</b>		1905.	W. I. Chamberlain, <i>r.</i> ,	1908
1905.	Rev. Lucius F. Reed, <i>re.</i> ,	1908	1905.	Rev. Thomas D. Phillips, <i>re.</i> ,	1908
1906.	Rev. Harry R. Miles, <i>re.</i> ,	1908		<b>Texas</b>	
	<b>Massachusetts</b>		1907.	Rev. Walter C. Veazie, <i>re.</i> ,	1908
1888.	Pres. Henry Hopkins, <i>d.</i> ,	1908		<b>Illinois</b>	
1895.	Henry E. Cobb, <i>d.</i> ,	1908	1875.	Charles H. Bull, <i>r.</i> ,	1908
1896.	Rev. Samuel V. Cole, <i>r.</i> ,	1908		<b>Minnesota</b>	
1897.	Rev. Franklin S. Hatch, <i>d.</i> ,	1907	1890.	George H. Rust, <i>d.</i> ,	1908
1897.	Rev. Reuen Thomas, <i>d.</i> ,	1907		<b>Iowa</b>	
1903.	Luke W. Fowle, <i>t.c.</i> ,	1908	1905.	Rev. William L. Bray, <i>re.</i> ,	1908
1903.	A. H. Lowe, <i>t.c.</i> ,	1908		<b>Kansas</b>	
	<b>Rhode Island</b>		1907.	George A. Guild, <i>re.</i> ,	1908
1877.	Rev. James G. Vose, <i>d.</i> ,	1908		<b>Utah</b>	
	<b>Connecticut</b>		1890.	Rev. John D. Kingsbury, <i>d.</i> ,	1908
1901.	Rev. Edwin P. Parker, <i>r.</i> ,	1908		<b>California</b>	
1902.	Charles R. Burt, <i>d.</i> ,	1907	1907.	Rev. Henry K. Booth, <i>re.</i> ,	1907
1903.	William H. Catlin, <i>t.c.</i> ,	1908	1903.	J. Ross Clark, <i>t.c.</i> ,	1908
	<b>New York</b>				
1883.	Rev. Henry L. Hubbell, <i>d.</i> ,	1908			
1896.	Rev. Homer T. Fuller, <i>d.</i> ,	1908			

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>
<b>Presidents</b>					
1810.	John Treadwell,	1830	1868.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1875
1823.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1880	1868.	Ezra Farnsworth,	1880
1826.	John Cotton Smith,	1841	1869.	Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1876
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1827	1870.	J. Russell Bradford,	1883
1857.	Rev. Mark Hopkins,	1887	1870.	Joseph S. Ropes,	1884
1887.	Rev. Richard S. Storrs,	1897	1875.	Rev. Egbert C. Smyth,	1880
1897.	Rev. Charles M. Lamson,	1899	1876.	Rev. Edwin B. Webb,	1900
1899.	* Samuel B. Capen.		1876.	Charles C. Burr,	1900
<b>Vice-Presidents</b>					
1810.	Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819	1876.	Elbridge Torrey,	1880
1819.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1823	1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1883
1823.	John Cotton Smith,	1826	1882.	Rev. Albert H. Plumb,	1890
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer,	1829	1883.	William P. Ellison,	1900
1830.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1841	1884.	Rev. Charles F. Thwing,	1886
1841.	Thomas S. Williams,	1857	1886.	Rev. Edward S. Atwood,	1886
1857.	William Jessup,	1864	1890.	Rev. Charles A. Dickinson,	1892
1864.	William E. Dodge,	1883	1888.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1892
1883.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford,	1897	1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb,	1905
1897.	D. Willis James,	1900	1898.	A. Lyman Williston,	1894
1900.	Rev. Henry Hopkins,	1906	1893.	Rev. James G. Vose,	1899
1906.	Rev. Albert J. Lyman,	1907	1893.	Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1907.	Rev. Henry C. King.		1893.	James M. W. Hall,	1905
<b>Prudential Committee</b>					
1810.	William Bartlett,	1814	1893.	Rev. John E. Tuttle,	1894
1810.	Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819	1893.	Rev. William W. Jordan,	1904
1810.	Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821	1893.	Rev. Elijah Horr,	1904
1812.	Jeremiah Everts,	1830	1894.	Charles A. Hopkins,	1904
1815.	Rev. Jedediah Morse,	1821	1894.	Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,	1899
1818.	William Reed,	1834	1896.	Rev. William H. Davis,	1906
1819.	Rev. Leonard Woods,	1844	1897.	Samuel C. Darling,	1906
1821.	Samuel Hubbard,	1843	1899.	Rev. Edward C. Moore,	1903
1821.	Rev. Warren Fay,	1839	1900.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1906
1828.	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835	1900.	Edward Whittin,	1907
1831.	Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832	1903.	Rev. Arthur L. Gillett,	
1832.	Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850	1903.	Francis O. Winslow,	
1832.	Charles Stoddard,	1873	1904.	Herbert A. Wilder,	
1834.	John Tappan,	1864	1904.	Edward M. Noyes,	
1835.	Daniel Noyes,	1846	1904.	John Hopkins Denison,	
1837.	Rev. Nehemiah Adams,	1869	1905.	Frederick Fosdick,	1906
1839.	Rev. Silas Aiken,	1849	1906.	Arthur H. Wellman,	
1843.	William W. Stone,	1850	1906.	Rev. Francis J. Van Horn,	1906
1845.	William J. Hubbard,	1859	1906.	Charles A. Hopkins,	
1849.	Rev. Augustus C. Thompson,	1863	1906.	Albert P. Fitch,	
1850.	William T. Eustis,	1868	1906.	Henry H. Proctor,	
1850.	John Aiken,	1865	1906.	Rev. Edwin H. Byington,	1907
1851.	Daniel Safford,	1866	1907.	Rev. George A. Hall,	
1854.	Henry Hill,	1865	1908.	Arthur Perry,	
1856.	Rev. Isaac Ferris,	1867	1908.	Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.	
1856.	Walter S. Griffith,	1870	<b>Corresponding Secretaries</b>		
1856.	Rev. Asa D. Smith,	1863	1810.	Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821
1857.	Alpheus Hardy,	1896	1821.	Jeremiah Everts,	1831
1859.	Linus Child,	1870	1831.	Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832
1860.	William S. Southworth,	1865	1832.	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835
1863.	Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870	1832.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1836
1863.	Rev. Robert R. Booth,	1870	1832.	Rev. David Greene,	1848
1865.	Abner Kingman,	1877	1835.	Rev. William J. Armstrong,	1847
1865.	Rev. Andrew L. Stone,	1906	1847.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877
1865.	James M. Gordon,	1876	1848.	Rev. Swan L. Pomroy,	1859
			1852.	Rev. George W. Wood,	1871
			1865.	Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark,	1894
			1876.	Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1893
			1880.	Rev. John O. Means,	1893

\* Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Served</i>
1884. Rev. Judson Smith,	1906	1895. Langdon S. Ward,	
1893. Rev. Charles H. Daniels,	1905	1896. Frank H. Wiggins	
1894. Rev. James L. Barton.			
1904. Rev. Cornelius H. Patton,			
<b>Assistant Corresponding Secretaries</b>		<b>Assistant Treasurer</b>	
1894. Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1893	1895. Frank H. Wiggins,	
1896. Rev. David Greene,	1892		
<b>Editorial Secretaries</b>		<b>Auditors</b>	
1894. Rev. Elnathan E. Strong ( <i>Emeritus 1907</i> ).		1810. Joshua Goodale,	
1907. Rev. William K. Strong.		1812. Samuel H. Walley,	
<b>Associate Secretaries</b>		1813. Charles Walley,	
1906. Harry Wade Hicks,	1906	1814. Chester Adams,	
1908. Rev. William E. Strong,	1907	1817. Ashur Adams,	
<b>Recording Secretaries</b>		1822. Chester Adams,	
1810. Rev. Calvin Chapin,	1843	1827. William Ropes,	
1843. Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847	1829. John Tappan,	
1847. Rev. Samuel M. Worcester,	1866	1829. Charles Stoddard,	
1866. Rev. John G. Messrs,	1881	1832. William Hubbard,	
1881. Rev. Henry A. Stinson.		1834. Daniel Noyes,	
<b>Assistant Recording Secretaries</b>		1835. Charles Scudder,	
1836. Charles Stoddard,	1839	1842. Moses L. Hale,	
1839. Rev. Bela B. Edwards,	1842	1847. Samuel H. Walley,	
1842. Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843	1867. Joseph S. Ropes,	
1868. Rev. Edward N. Packard.		1868. Thomas H. Russell,	
<b>Treasurers</b>		1870. Avery Plumer,	
1810. Samuel H. Walley,	1811	1874. Richard H. Stearns,	
1811. Jeremiah Everts,	1823	1875. Elbridge Torrey,	
1822. Henry Hill,	1854	1876. James M. Gordon,	
1854. James M. Gordon,	1885	1878. Arthur W. Tufts,	
		1887. Joseph C. Tyler,	
		1889. Samuel Johnson,	
		1892. Richard H. Stearns,	
		1892. Edwin H. Baker.	
		1896. Eliaba R. Brown,	
		1897. Henry E. Cobb,	
		1901. William B. Plunkett.	
		1908. Herbert J. Wells.	

## HONORARY MEMBERS

From September 1, 1905, to September 1, 1908<sup>1</sup>

## Maine

Rich, Mary Blanche

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 Fiske, Mrs. William  
 Hatch, David P., Jr.  
 Hatch, Mrs. Cora J.  
 Langdale, Rev. Thomas G.  
 Senter, Mrs. Harriet P.  
 Shepard, John S.  
 Stevens, Mrs. Grace E.  
 Whitley, Rev. John E.

## Vermont

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 Martin, Dea. Moses W.  
 Pratt, Rev. Arthur P.  
 Thorpe, Rev. Walter  
 Vaughan, Mrs. Angie

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Allen, Mary E. P.  
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 Ball, Stanley C.  
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 Bardwell, Mrs. Sarah Gleason  
 Barnett, Rev. John W.  
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 Barstow, Rev. John  
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 Beisiegel, Mrs. J. Jacob  
 Bellinger, Ethel M.  
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 Bradley, Susan C.  
 Bradley, Victor W.  
 Brewer, Margaret S.  
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 Briggs, Mrs. Mary J.  
 Bunce, Philip D., M.D.  
 Cahoon, Annie C.  
 Chadwick, Luna  
 Chamberlain, Susan A.  
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 Clapp, Hattie F.  
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 Coolidge, Andrew  
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 Cram, Frank W.  
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 Crowell, Mrs. Preston R.  
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 Cutter, Frederick S.  
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 Donaldson, Robert D.  
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 Emrich, Rev. R. Stanley Merrill  
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 Field, Howard C.  
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 Keith, Helen Ford  
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 Lane, Susan K.  
 Lindstrom, Rev. Peter  
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 Littlejohn, Rev. D. C.  
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 Smith, Eugene B.  
 Smith, Howard J.  
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 Stevens, John D.  
 Stevens, Mary Channell  
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 Sutherland, Cora M.

Sutherland, Karl E.  
 Sutherland, Mrs. Minnie J.  
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 Upton, Irving H.  
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 Warren, Jennie E.  
 Washburn, Frederick A.  
 Washburn, Mrs. M. J.  
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 Weeden, Rev. Charles F.  
 Wellington, Miss Ada H.  
 Wheeler, Dea. George W.  
 Whitcomb, David  
 Whitcomb, Elizabeth S.  
 Whitcomb, Ernest M.  
 White, Dennis L.  
 Wiggin, Mrs. Mary O.  
 Wilder, Alice S.  
 Wilder, Rev. Charles I.  
 Wilkins, Miss Ellie B.

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Lathrop, Helen Saunders

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 Baxter, William G.  
 Beers, Mrs. Emily Jennings  
 Bidwell, John C.  
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 Burr, Mrs. M. F. S.  
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 Clarke, Miss C. E.  
 Cooper, George H.  
 Delzell, Rev. F. E.  
 Deyo, John M.  
 Fairchild, Eugene  
 Flint, Dr. E. P.  
 Foiren, Miss Lusie  
 Gardner, Rev. Harold I.  
 Goodwin, Henry H.  
 Hall, William H.  
 Hill, Rev. Fred B.  
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 Lockwood, Edna B.  
 Marsh, Emily E.  
 Maxwell, Mrs. Harriet K.  
 Morse, Elbert H.  
 Morse, Elmore E.  
 Munger, Edwin H.  
 Osgood, Mrs. Mary R.  
 Payne, Miss Elizabeth W.  
 Pratt, Dea. H. M.  
 Relyea, James A.  
 Robertson, Mrs. Bertha Sears  
 Schmogro, J. Margaret  
 Schultz, Edwin W.  
 Scott, Lucy E.  
 Searle, Mrs. Franklin H.  
 Searle, Mrs. Lula M.  
 Sears, Mrs. Evelyn Lay  
 Sheldon, Marian A.  
 Sherwood, Miss Sarah Wakeman  
 Silliman, Miss Caroline  
 Smith, Carrie I.

<sup>1</sup>The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895; those from 1895 to 1900, in the Report for 1900; and those from 1900 to 1905, in the Report for 1905. The full list is omitted here to save expense.

Stimson, Philip Moen  
 Stoughton, George H.  
 Taylor, Mrs. M. Elen  
 Upson, Claire B.  
 Wheeler, Jennie R.  
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 Wilcox, Dea. Henry B.  
 Wilcox, W. J.  
 Wilson, Leland P.  
 Woodruff, Rev. Watson  
 Yahmig, William T.

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 Everett, Willard  
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 Hager, Rev. Charles S.  
 Hume, Rev. Robert Ernest  
 Laing, John C.  
 Leverich, Mrs. Lemona A.  
 Otis, T. P.  
 Rockwell, Rev. William W.  
 Stimson, Dorothy  
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 Eddy, Rev. David Brewer  
 Eddy, Josephine Russell

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 Parshall, Mrs. Carrie Dinsmore

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 Candee, Rev. George  
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 Jones, Dr. R. E.  
 Marsh, Rev. William B.  
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 Seese, C. F.  
 Thatcher, Winthrop F., M.D.  
 Thomson, Miss Fannie E.

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 Strickland, Rev. George D.  
 Sweet, Rev. Milo J.

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 Dow, Miss Elsie  
 Evans, Rev. William  
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 Wallace, Robert  
 Yunk, Mrs. Minnie

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 Dean, Mrs. Georgia De Con  
 George, Mrs. Alice  
 Gregg, Miss Nellie  
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 Smith, Mrs. Mary S.  
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 Walp, George D.

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 Conkle, Rev. N. W.

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 Loud, Harriet

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**Oklahoma**

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 Rogers, Rev. Osgood W.

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 Smith, L. N.

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 London, Edwin  
 McConaughy, Rev. Frank  
 Short, W. H.  
 Teel, Marie Arvilla  
 Teel, Mary Arvilla Webster  
 Wickware, Cabot W.  
 Wickware, Mrs. Alice P.







*THE*  
*ANNUAL REPORT*

AMERICAN BOARD OF  
COMMISSIONERS FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS



1909

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Room 708, Boston, Mass.

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 HON. ARTHUR H. WELLSMAN, REV. ALBERT P. FITCH, HENRY H. PRUDEN,  
 REV. LUCIUS H. THAYER. Term expires 1911.  
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 PERRY. Term expires 1912.  
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*HONORARY MEMBERS.*—The payment of one hundred dollars at one time (fifty  
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 sions, Maps including Wall Maps, Leaflets, and Tracts in large variety. For Publications  
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AMERICAN BOARD, PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

Room 102, 14 Graham Street, Boston

THE NINETY-NINTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



AMERICAN BOARD  
OF COMMISSIONERS FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS

*Presented at the Meeting held at  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
October 13-15, 1909*



PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD  
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE  
BOSTON



# CONTENTS

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

	PAGE
Minutes .....	v
Corporate Members Present.....	v
Male Honorary Members Reported as Present.....	vi
Missionaries Present .....	vi
Organization .....	vi
Committees Appointed .....	vi-vii
Annual Sermon .....	vii
Place and Preacher for Next Meeting.....	viii
Resolutions .....	viii-xiv
Letters of Excuse .....	x-xi
New Members .....	xi-xii
Election of Officers.....	xiii
Reports of Committees at the Annual Meeting.....	xv
Report on the Home Department.....	xv
Report on the Treasurer's Report.....	xvi

## HOME DEPARTMENT

The Year Past and the Year to Come.....	3
The Year Past.....	3
Receipts for the Year.....	5
Missionary Reënforcements .....	6
Missionary Appointments .....	7
Publications .....	8
Administration Matters .....	10
The Year to Come .....	12
A Great Missionary Year.....	12
In Conclusion .....	18
The Middle District (Dr. Creegan's Report).....	20
The Interior District (Dr. Hitchcock's Report).....	24
The Pacific Coast District (Dr. Tenney's Report).....	30

## THE MISSIONS

West Central African Mission.....	33
South African Mission (Rhodesian Branch).....	37
South African Mission (Zulu Branch).....	40
European Turkey Mission .....	46
Western Turkey Mission .....	52
Central Turkey Mission.....	61
Eastern Turkey Mission .....	71
Marathi Mission .....	80
Madura Mission .....	91
Ceylon Mission .....	100
Foochow Mission .....	107



South China Mission..... 111

North China Mission ..... 114

Shansi Mission ..... 127

Japan Mission ..... 133

Micronesian Mission ..... 143

Mission to the Philippine Islands..... 150

Mexican Mission ..... 151

Mission to Spain ..... 157

Austrian Mission ..... 160

STATISTICS

Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. for the year 1908-1909... 163

Report of the Treasurer for the year ending August 31, 1909..... 164

Pecuniary Accounts ..... 167

Summary of Donations ..... 173

Receipts of the Board..... 178

Places of Meeting and Preachers..... 179

Missionaries of the Board..... 181

Corporate Members of the Board..... 186

Officers of the Board..... 190

Honorary Members ..... 192

## MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its One Hundredth Annual Meeting in the Plymouth Church, Minneapolis, Minn., Wednesday, October 13, 1909, at 10.30 A.M.

### CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

#### *Maine*

Galen C. Moses, Bath.  
Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.

#### *New Hampshire*

Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.

#### *Vermont*

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.  
Rev. Clifford H. Smith, Pittsford.  
Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.  
Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare, St. Johnsbury.

#### *Massachusetts*

Samuel B. Capen, Boston.  
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
Rev. Charles H. Daniels, So. Framingham.  
Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.  
Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem.  
Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.  
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.  
Henry H. Proctor, Boston.  
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.  
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.  
Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.  
Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Boston.  
Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.  
Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.  
Arthur Perry, Boston.

#### *Connecticut*

Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford.  
John H. Perry, Southport.  
Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.  
Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.  
Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.  
Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.

#### *New York*

Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City.  
Rev. Charles C. Creegan, New York City.  
Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.  
Rev. Albert I. Lyman, Brooklyn.  
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.  
H. W. Hicks, New York City.  
George W. Baily, Brooklyn.

#### *New Jersey*

Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair.

#### *Ohio*

Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus.  
William W. Mills, Marietta.  
Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Oberlin.  
Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin.  
Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo.  
Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta.  
H. Clark Ford, Cleveland.

#### *District of Columbia*

John B. Sleman, Jr., Washington.

#### *Illinois*

Ralph Emerson, Rockford.  
Rev. Edward M. Williams, Oak Park.  
Rev. E. F. Williams, Chicago.  
Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.  
Rev. Clarence A. Beckwith, Chicago.  
David Fales, Lake Forest.  
Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago.  
Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.  
Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.  
Frank Kimball, Oak Park.  
Rev. John C. Myers, Gridley.  
Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.

#### *Michigan*

George Parsons, Watervliet.  
Rev. Archibald Hadden, Muskegon.  
George N. Stray, Ludington.  
C. B. Stowell, Hudson.  
Rev. Carl S. Patton, Ann Arbor.

#### *Wisconsin*

Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.  
John M. Whitehead, Janesville.  
Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Madison.  
Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.  
C. S. Kitchel, Milwaukee.  
Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee.

#### *Minnesota*

Rev. James W. Strong, Northfield.  
Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis.  
William H. Laird, Winona.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.  
 Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.  
 Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.  
 David Percy Jones, Minneapolis.  
 Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.  
 Charles H. Cooper, Mankato.  
 Charles M. Way, Minneapolis.

*Iowa*

Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.  
 F. A. McCornack, Sioux City.  
 Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon, Des Moines.

*North Dakota*

Rev. Robert Paton, Carrington.

*South Dakota*

A. Loomis, Redfield.  
 Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, Mitchell.

*Nebraska*

Pres. D. Brainerd Perry, Crete.  
 Rev. Lucius O. Baird, Omaha.

*Kansas*

Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka.  
 Robert R. Hays, Osborne.

*Washington*

Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle.

*Oregon*

Pres. William N. Ferrin, Forest Grove.

*California*

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland.

## HONORARY MEMBERS

*Maine*

Prof. C. M. Clark, Bangor.

*Massachusetts*

Edward Warren Capen, Boston.

*Illinois*

Rev. W. T. McElveen, Evanston.

*Michigan*

Rev. Eldridge Mix, Grand Rapids.

*Minnesota*

Rev. George Huntington, Northfield.  
 Rev. G. P. Merrill, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. C. C. Warner, Crookston.  
 J. S. Decker, Austin.  
 Thomas Hudson, Mankato.

*Nebraska*

Rev. J. D. Stewart, Aurora.

*Washington*

Rev. Samuel Greene, Seattle.

## MISSIONARIES PRESENT

Rev. and Mrs. Otis Cary, Japan.  
 Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee, Japan.  
 Rev. H. J. Bennett, Japan.  
 Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Madura.  
 G. Sherwood Eddy, Madura.  
 Rev. and Mrs. William Hazen, Marathi.  
 Rev. A. H. Clark, Marathi.  
 Miss A. L. Millard, Marathi.  
 Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, North China.  
 Mrs. W. S. Ament, North China.  
 Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, North China.  
 Rev. Lewis Hodous, Foochow.  
 Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Kellogg, Foochow.  
 Rev. A. E. LeRoy, South Africa.  
 Rev. J. H. Dickson, Ceylon.  
 Pres. J. E. Merrill, Central Turkey.  
 Miss C. M. Welpton, Central Turkey.  
 Rev. J. P. McNaughton, Western Turkey.  
 Rev. and Mrs. G. E. White, Western Turkey.  
 Miss S. W. Orvis, Western Turkey.  
 Rev. G. P. Knapp, Eastern Turkey.  
 Rev. T. T. Holway, European Turkey.  
 Rev. W. C. Cooper, European Turkey.

President Capen took the chair, a hymn was sung, and devotional services were led by Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, of Oberlin, O.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. H. P. Dewey, and responded to by the President.

The President nominated the following committee, and it was chosen:—

*Business Committee.*—William H. Lewis, of Washington; Pres. Frank K. Sanders, of Kansas; John B. Sleman, of District of Columbia; Galen C. Moses, of Maine; William E. Sweet, of Colorado; Rev. William F. Stearns, of Connecticut; Rev. Frederick B. Hill, of Minnesota.

The President appointed the *Committee on Nominations*: Rev. H. C. Herring, H. Clark Ford, Rev. C. C. Creegan, David Fales, George W. Baily.

Frank H. Wiggin, the Treasurer, presented his report and the Auditor's report, together with the certificate of the expert accountant, and the report was accepted.

The report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department was presented in print by Secretary Patton, who made an address.

The President nominated the following *Committee of Arrangements*: F. W. Lyman, D. P. Jones, J. R. Kingman, A. P. Stacey, D. C. Craig, E. W. Decker, H. H. Hunt, B. W. Smith, W. N. Carroll, B. H. Woodworth, and they were chosen.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Otis Cary, of Japan. Recess taken to two o'clock.

#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The President took the chair at two o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. M. Williams.

The Annual Survey of Missions was presented in print by Secretary Barton, who made an address.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. Jones, of India.

Addresses were made upon *Turkey* by Rev. Theodore T. Holway, of European Turkey; Rev. James P. McNaughton, of Western Turkey; Rev. George E. White, of Western Turkey; Rev. George P. Knapp, of Eastern Turkey; and Pres. John E. Merrill, of Central Turkey.

Prayer was offered by Harry Wade Hicks, Secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement.

A Memorial Service for the missionaries and Armenian pastors and teachers who were killed in the massacres at Adana was led by Pres. John E. Merrill, of the Central Turkey Mission, who read the names of the martyrs, the Board standing as the names were read. Rev. Manasseh G. Papazian, of New York, made an address. Prayer was offered by Rev. James P. McNaughton, of Smyrna. The hymn, "For all thy saints who from their labors rest," was sung.

An address was made by Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, of the South African Mission.

A resolution concerning a monument in Sumatra for Messrs. Munson and Lyman was introduced and referred to the Business Committee.

The following committees were nominated and appointed:—

*Committee on the Treasurer's Report*.—Alfred S. Hall, of Massachusetts; D. Percy Jones, of Minnesota; W. W. Mills, of Ohio; Rev. Archibald Hadden, of Michigan; E. H. Pitkin, of Illinois.

*Committee on the Report of the Home Department*.—Rev. Edward L. Smith, of Washington; Rev. Albert P. Fitch, of Massachusetts; Rev. C. E. White, of New Hampshire; Pres. F. K. Sanders, of Kansas; Frank Kimball, of Illinois.

*Committee on the Report of the Foreign Department*.—Rev. W. E. Barton, of Illinois; John B. Sleman, of District of Columbia; Rev. L. O. Baird, of Nebraska; Rev. J. W. Bixler, of Connecticut; Rev. C. J. Allen, of New York.

*Committee on Place and Preacher*.—Rev. C. H. Richards, of New Jersey; Rev. F. W. Hodgdon, of Iowa; Rev. C. C. St. Claire, of Vermont; C. B. Stowell, of Michigan; Galen C. Moses, of Maine.

*Committee on Nomination of Officers*.—John H. Perry, of Connecticut; Rev. H. Grant Person, of Massachusetts; Rev. C. S. Patton, of Michigan; Rev. J. W. Bradshaw, of Ohio; F. W. Lyman, of Minnesota.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. N. Packard, and adjournment taken to eight o'clock this evening.

#### WEDNESDAY EVENING

The Board met at eight o'clock, President Capen in the chair.

A hymn was sung. Devotional services were led by Rev. L. H. Hallock.

The *annual sermon* was preached by Rev. Washington Gladden, from the text,

**Isaiah 60: 4th and 5th verses**—"Lift up thine eyes round about and see: they all gather themselves together, they come to thee: thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be carried in the arms. Then thou shalt see and be radiant and thy heart shall thrill and be enlarged: because the abundance of the sea shall be turned unto thee, the wealth of the nations shall come unto thee."

A hymn was sung. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Washington Gladden.

The Board adjourned to Thursday morning, at nine o'clock.

#### THURSDAY MORNING

The President took the chair at nine o'clock.

The devotional service was led by Rev. F. D. Hill.

The Minutes were read.

Addresses were made upon the theme, "China—Awakening to What?" by Rev. Lewis Hodous, of Foochow; Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, of Tung-chou; Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, of Tung-chou; Mrs. W. S. Ament, of Peking.

Prayer was offered by Rev. E. G. Updike.

Rev. C. H. Daniels, of the Committee on Nomination of New Members, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous consent:—

In view of the fact that through the inadvertence of the Committee on New Members in not sending notice the Illinois State Association failed to nominate members for the ensuing five years,

Your Committee on Corporate Members recommend that Edward H. Pitkin, Esq., and Rev. Frank N. White, now representing Illinois, be continued as representatives of the Illinois State Association for one year, and ask unanimous consent of the Board to the adoption of this course of action.

Secretary Barton read a communication from the Department of State informing the Board that the government is taking immediate means to secure the punishment of the men who attacked and robbed Dr. F. D. Shepard, of Central Turkey.

An address on "A Home Missionary View of Foreign Missions" was made by Rev. H. C. Herring, of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. An address on "A Financial Policy for Our Higher Educational Work" was made by Pres. A. P. Fitch, of Cambridge, Mass.

Addresses were made on "Japan—Leading the Orient Whither?" by Rev. Henry J. Bennett, of Tottori; Rev. James H. Pettee, of Okayama; Rev. Otis Cary, of Kyoto.

An address was made by Rev. Robert F. Black, of the Philippine Islands.

Recess was taken until two o'clock P.M.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The President took the chair at two o'clock.

Rev. H. Grant Person led in prayer.

Addresses were made on the theme, "India—the Dark and the Light in the Struggle," by Rev. William Hazen, of Sholapur; Miss Anna L. Millard, of Bombay; Rev. Alden H. Clark, of Ahmednagar; Rev. James H. Dickson, of Jaffna.

A service of prayer was held for fifteen minutes.

Addresses were made by G. Sherwood Eddy and Rev. John P. Jones, of India, and by Rev. Edward W. Capen upon "The Call of the East."

Rev. C. H. Richards reported for the Committee on Place and Preacher, recommending that Boston be the place, and that Pres. W. D. Mackenzie be the preacher and Pres. H. C. King, of Ohio, be the alternate, and it was so voted.

Pres. F. K. Sanders reported for the Business Committee their approval of the

resolution in regard to a monument to the martyr missionaries in Sumatra, Munson and Lyman, and this resolution was adopted as follows:—

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has learned with great interest of the erection of a monument in Sumatra upon the spot where were buried its two missionaries, Samuel Munson and Henry Lyman, who were killed by the cannibal Bataks in June, 1834, soon after they had landed on the island, for the purpose of exploring the country and investigating the advisability of starting a mission there.

This Board, assembled at its one hundredth annual meeting, wishes to place on record its deep appreciation of this action of the missionaries of the Rhenish Missionary Society in thus honoring its martyrs, and its great joy that the seed its missionaries planted in Sumatra seventy-five years ago has, through the blessing of God and the labors of the devoted German missionaries, borne so abundant fruit.

The Board would direct its secretary to send a copy of this minute to the officers of the Rhenish Missionary Society at Barmen, Germany, to the members of the Rhenish Mission in Batakland, and to the Batak pastor at Pearadja, representing the native church; and to express the thanks of this Board for this generous action of the missionaries, and its earnest hope and prayer that the coming years may witness even greater triumphs, that the people of Lobu Pining, who have all these years continued to fear the consequences of the cruel deed of their fathers, may themselves experience the forgiving love of the Heavenly Father, and that all Batakland may speedily be brought into the kingdom.

The benediction was pronounced by Pres. Edward D. Eaton, of Wisconsin, and the Board took a recess to Thursday evening.

#### THURSDAY EVENING

Thursday evening was given to a union meeting in the Minneapolis Auditorium in connection with the Congregational Brotherhood, presided over by the president of the Brotherhood, at which addresses were made by Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, Hon. H. M. Beardsley, and Pres. S. B. Capen, of the Board.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

The Board met at nine o'clock, President Capen in the chair.

Devotional services were led by Rev. L. O. Baird.

The Minutes were read.

The President nominated for the Committee on New Members, to serve for three years: Rev. F. N. White, of Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Flint, of Syracuse, N. Y.; and William H. Lewis, of Washington; and they were appointed.

An address was made by Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Assistant Secretary of the Board, on "Some Things We Have Left Undone."

Rev. Edward L. Smith, of Seattle, reported for the Committee on the Home Department, and followed the report with an address on "The Coöperation of Corporate Members in the Work of the Board." On motion of E. H. Pitkin the Corporate Members present were asked to pledge themselves to carry out the recommendations of the report, and all the members present responded by rising.

An address was made by Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, Assistant Secretary, on "Plans for Young People's Work."

A communication was received from the Congregational Home Missionary Society, at its annual meeting, as follows:—

The Congregational Home Missionary Society, assembled in its eighty-third annual meeting in the city of Elgin, Ill., in grateful consideration of the successful termination of the memorable Together Campaign, sends hearty greeting to its faithful, efficient, and well-beloved fellow-laborer, the American Board.

Brethren, we call upon you to unite with us in devout and hearty thanks to the great Head of the Church for his gracious guidance and abundant blessing. We record our grateful recognition of your cordial and helpful fellowship in this labor and triumph, and our profound appreciation of the new spirit of fraternity and coöperation engendered by our common effort. We rejoice in this yoke of love and service which unites us, and pray that, whether in special campaign or in the ordinary movement of our great work, we may continue to labor "together," in mutual love and confidence, for the extension of our Lord's kingdom throughout the whole earth.

The Assistant Secretary was instructed to send a suitable response to the officers of the society.

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw made a brief statement of the needs of the Oberlin Missionary Home Association.

The Committee on the Foreign Department reported through Rev. L. O. Baird. Prayer was offered by President Perry, of Doane College.

Discussion followed upon the report of the Committee on the Foreign Department. Remarks were made by Pres. F. K. Sanders, C. B. Stowell, Rev. J. R. Thurston, Pres. A. T. Perry, Pres. E. D. Eaton, Sec. H. Melville Tenney, Rev. J. P. Jones, of India, Harry Wade Hicks, Secretary of the Young People's Missionary Movement, Secretary Barton, and Secretary Patton.

John B. Sleman, Jr., presented a proposal from the Congregational Brotherhood of America to raise an Endowment Fund for the Educational Work of the American Board of Two Million Dollars. This proposal was referred to the Business Committee for consideration and report.

Pres. F. K. Sanders presented the following resolution:—

In view of the unquestioned need for the immediate creation of the Two Million Dollar Endowment Fund for the Educational Work of the American Board, and in order that as Corporate Members we may do our share towards its achievement during the coming year, be it

*Resolved*, That the President be asked to appoint a special committee of seven from our membership to coöperate with the officers of the Board in bringing this about before the meeting in Boston in 1910.

The resolution was referred to the Business Committee, and was immediately reported back favorably and adopted.

Prayer was offered and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. C. Creegan. A recess was taken until two o'clock.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

The communion service was held at two o'clock, and was conducted by Rev. Judson Titsworth, of Wisconsin, and Rev. J. Percival Huget, of Illinois.

After the service the President took the chair. A hymn was sung.

Rev. A. J. Lyman reported for the committee appointed last year to consider further the matter of consolidation of missionary magazines, and recommended that no further action in the matter be taken by the Board at present.

The report was accepted and adopted by the Board.

Rev. C. H. Daniels reported for the Committee on New Members. They recommended that the Board accept the resignation of Rev. W. A. Robinson, and it was so voted. Three members have moved from the confines of their associations and their membership has thereby lapsed: Rev. T. S. Devitt, of Connecticut; Rev. George E. Green, of South Dakota; and Rev. James H. McLaren, of Southern California.

Excuses for absence from this meeting were presented from the following *Corporate Members*: M. A. Bullock, James Craig, E. H. Byington, E. C. Hall, G. E.



Lovejoy, E. P. Flint, A. W. Wadhams, R. H. Potter, C. W. Osgood, H. L. Chapman, E. P. Kimball, Peter C. Jones, Doremus Scudder, W. G. Ballantine, John DePeu, Nehemiah Boynton, W. E. Park, Edward Whitin, C. H. Aldrich, E. S. Rogers, J. D. Cutter, Chester Holcombe, George Parsons, J. H. Selden, G. A. Tewksbury, G. N. Boardman, W. H. Wardwell, S. A. Holton, S. B. L. Penrose, A. P. Hall, Arthur Little, T. S. Inborden, S. C. Darling, W. P. Fisher, A. W. Benedict, H. M. Stevens, E. R. Brown, R. G. Hazard, J. E. Tuttle, E. M. Noyes, L. A. Crossett, T. D. Catlin, H. C. King, L. L. Dexter, Williston Walker, W. H. Ward, Raymond Calkins, D. N. Camp, J. K. McLean, C. F. Thwing, G. W. Phillips, A. L. Williston, D. O. Rogers, T. C. Edwards, S. H. Howe, E. L. Gulick, F. E. Clark, W. B. Thorp, E. E. Lewis, A. H. Pearson, F. A. Warfield, Alexander McKenzie, Asher Anderson, George B. Denison, Elliot S. Miller, H. A. Flint, Sydney Strong, Jean F. Loba, T. D. Catlin, J. M. Sturtevant, Lewis Gregory, L. F. Mellen, E. W. Blatchford, H. M. Tenney, Francis L. Hayes, Prof. E. C. Moore, E. E. Strong, A. W. Vernon, J. M. W. Hall, J. J. McWilliams, D. M. Pratt, J. M. Gould, F. T. Bayley, J. K. Unsworth, J. M. Comstock, Frank Wood, G. F. Pentecost, Franklin Carter, E. C. Ewing, E. W. Chapin, L. A. Hyde, S. H. Virgin, C. C. Merrill, G. M. Sykes, E. S. Tead, E. F. Cragin, D. F. Bradley, C. H. Hulburd, L. C. Seelye, H. H. Bridgman, L. C. Warner, Thomas Todd, E. F. Grabill, Mary P. H. Leake, G. E. Tucker, C. S. Mills, W. H. Warren, J. H. Twichell, E. H. Baker, G. C. Adams, W. A. Robinson, A. W. Hazen, Lewellyn Pratt, C. E. Mason, H. P. Beach, G. R. Leavitt, W. W. Dornan, S. L. Loomis, W. E. Griffis, F. M. Washburn, J. E. Brown, A. W. Ackerman, W. R. Campbell, A. L. Gillett, G. M. Woodruff, D. A. Thompson, E. Y. Hincks, J. G. Merrill, T. B. McLeod, J. E. Bradley, H. J. Wells, Walter Frear, Mary E. Woolley, James B. Angell, Samuel Usher, W. H. Holman, C. M. Southgate, E. P. Wilcox, P. W. Lyman, G. S. F. Savage, A. M. Wight, A. L. Frisbie, Mason Noble, F. J. Van Horn, F. S. Child, J. H. Lockwood, W. A. Waterman.

The committee reported the following nominees for Corporate Members, in accordance with recommendations of various conferences and associations and by nomination at large, and all were elected:—

*Maine*—Cumberland Conference, John M. Gould. *New Hampshire*—State Association: Elisha R. Brown, Charles C. Morgan; Hillsboro Conference, Rev. Burton W. Lockhart; Rockingham Conference, Edward P. Kimball; Strafford Conference, Rev. Charles Homer Percival. *Vermont*—Caledonia Conference, Rev. Henry Fairbanks; Windham Conference, Rev. Edwin Jones Lewis. *Massachusetts*—State Association: C. H. Lyman, Rev. C. E. Swift, J. H. Gifford, M.D., Rev. E. E. Bradley, Victor J. Loring, Walter K. Bigelow, Rev. Harris G. Hale, Delcevare King, Rev. H. Grant Person, John C. Berry, M.D., John K. Judd, Rev. N. M. Hall; Andover Conference, Rev. William E. Wolcott; Berkshire North Conference, Rev. William V. W. Davis; Brookfield Conference, C. N. Prouty; Hampden Conference, Rev. John Luther Kilbon; Hampshire Conference, A. Lyman Williston; Middlesex South Conference, Rev. Charles H. Daniels; Middlesex Union Conference, Frederick Fosdick; Norfolk Conference, George E. Keith; Suffolk North Conference, Samuel Usher; Suffolk West Conference, Rev. George A. Gordon; Worcester Central Conference, Rev. William W. Jordan. *Rhode Island*—State Association, Rev. Frank J. Goodwin. *Connecticut*—State Association: William H. Catlin, Alfred Coit, Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Rev. William H. Holman, Daniel R. Howe, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Rev. James W. Bixler; Litchfield South Consociation, George M. Woodruff; Fairfield West Consociation, Rev. Henry C. Woodruff; Hartford Conference, Rev. Joseph H. Twichell; Litchfield Northeast Conference, Rev. A. W. Ackerman; Naugatuck Valley Conference, Rev. C. A. Dinsmore; New Haven East Consociation, Frank E. Smith; New London Conference, George S. Palmer; Windham Conference, Rev. Frank D. Sargent. *New York*—State Association: Rev. William A. Trow, Edward G. Warner, Prof. John B. Clark; Western Association, Rev. Franklin S. Fitch; Central Association, Harry A. Flint; Man-

hattan-Brooklyn Conference, Rev. C. E. Jefferson. *New Jersey*—Northern New Jersey Association, Charles H. Baker. *Ohio*—State Association: Rev. Washington Gladden, Rev. John W. Bradshaw, William W. Mills; Medina Association, E. P. Johnson; Puritan Association, Rev. Howard S. MacAyeal. *Illinois*—Quincy Association, Rev. James R. Smith; Chicago Association, Rev. William A. Bartlett; Central West Association, Rev. J. Percival Huget. *Michigan*—State Association: Cornelius A. Gower, E. F. Grabill, C. A. Hammond. *Minnesota*—State Association, Ward Ames; St. Paul Conference, Rev. Edwin B. Dean. *South Dakota*—Yankton Association, Pres. Henry K. Warren. *Iowa*—State Association: Elliot S. Miller, Rev. Naboth Osborne, Rev. Wilson Denney, F. A. McCornack; Dubuque Association, Rev. James E. Snowden; Webster City Association, William D. Evans. *Missouri*, State Association, Augustus W. Benedict; St. Louis Association, Rev. Charles S. Mills. *Nebraska*—Republican Valley Association, B. J. Hulsabeek. *Kansas*—State Association: Rev. Oakley B. Thurston, Howard W. Darling. *Colorado*—State Association, Rev. Frank T. Bayley. *Southern California*—State Association, Rev. William Horace Day. *California*—Bay Association, Rev. Charles R. Brown. *Washington*—State Association, William H. Lewis. *Hawaii*—State Association, Rev. Doremus Scudder. At large: Rev. Frederick A. Noble, of Maine; Gen. O. O. Howard and Charles W. Osgood, of Vermont; Rev. Asher Anderson, Rev. James L. Barton, Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Enos H. Bigelow, M.D., Samuel B. Capen, Rev. Francis E. Clark, Rev. A. Z. Conrad, Rev. John H. Denison, Rev. A. E. Dunning, Pres. Harry A. Garfield, Rev. Edward C. Moore, Charles A. Hopkins, Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, William B. Plunkett, Henry H. Proctor, Rev. E. E. Strong, Arthur H. Wellman, Edward Whitin, Herbert A. Wilder, Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Rev. George A. Tewksbury, George E. Tucker, Edward W. Chapin, Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Thomas Weston, G. Henry Whitcomb, and Rev. Frank A. Warfield, of Massachusetts; Frederic H. Fuller, Herbert J. Wells, and Rowland G. Hazard, of Rhode Island; Prof. Harlan P. Beach, Edwin H. Baker, Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Rev. Edward N. Packard, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Rev. William W. McLane, John H. Perry, Rev. William F. Stearns, and Martin Welles, of Connecticut; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Joseph E. Brown, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rev. Elliot C. Hall, Dyer B. Holmes, Charles A. Hull, Rev. Robert J. Kent, Albro J. Newton, William H. Nichols, Guilford Dudley, Lucien C. Warner, Rev. James W. Cooper, Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, and Rev. N. McGee Waters, of New York; Rev. Charles H. Richards and Rev. William Hayes Ward, of New Jersey; William H. Lambert and Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Oliver Huckel, of Maryland; Frank D. Taylor, of Michigan; E. W. Blatchford, Hiram T. Lay, Charles H. Hulburd, Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Rev. E. F. Williams, Rev. E. M. Williams, Prof. C. A. Beckwith, Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, and Pres. Thomas McClelland, of Illinois; Pres. Henry C. King, Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Rev. Dan F. Bradley, and Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Ohio; Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Miss Margaret J. Evans, Rev. Fred B. Hill, Rev. James W. Strong, and Rev. George R. Merrill, of Minnesota; Pres. Edward D. Eaton and Rev. Eugene G. Updike, of Wisconsin; Pres. Frank K. Sanders, of Kansas; William E. Sweet, of Colorado; Pres. J. H. George, of Missouri; Louis F. Anderson, Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, Rev. Sydney Strong, and Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Washington; Rev. H. Melville Tenney, Rev. Jean F. Loba, and Rev. George C. Adams, of California; David J. Brewer, of District of Columbia; Peter C. Jones, of Hawaii; Pres. Howard S. Bliss, of Syria.

Rev. I. W. Metcalf reported for the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, and the report was adopted.

The Business Committee reported a resolution bearing on the proposal from the Brotherhood presented by J. B. Sleman, Jr., concerning an Endowment Fund for Educational Work of the Board of Two Million Dollars, the resolution recommending that "we heartily indorse the movement and pledge our coöperation, author-

izing the President to appoint a committee of five to coöperate with the Brotherhood and the other societies in the appointment of the committee of one hundred laymen and one hundred pastors called for by the plan."

The recommendation was adopted.

The President appointed the following as the committee of five: W. W. Mills, of Ohio; E. H. Pitkin, of Illinois; H. W. Hicks, of New York; Rev. E. L. Smith, of Washington; Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, of Massachusetts.

C. A. Hull offered a resolution which was referred to the Business Committee.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers of the Board reported through J. H. Perry, nominating the following officers, who were elected:—

*President*

SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

*Editorial Secretaries*

ELNATHAN E. STRONG, D.D., *Emeritus*  
REV. WILLIAM E. STRONG

*Vice-President*

HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.

*Treasurer*

FRANK H. WIGGIN

*Corresponding Secretaries*

JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.  
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D.

*Auditors*

EDWIN H. BAKER  
WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT  
HERBERT J. WELLS

*Recording Secretary*

HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

*Prudential Committee*

*Term expires 1912*

FRANCIS O. WINSLOW  
ARTHUR L. GILLETT, D.D.  
CHARLES A. HOPKINS  
ARTHUR PERRY

*Assistant Recording Secretary*

EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

H. H. Proctor opened a discussion upon increasing the activity of the Corporate Members of the Board. The following members took part in the discussion: Pres. S. B. Capen, Rev. L. O. Baird, Pres. T. McClelland, Secretary Patton, District Secretary Hitchcock, Rev. C. H. Daniels, Rev. J. R. Thurston, C. A. Hull, Rev. Otis Cary, G. W. Baily, C. A. Hopkins, Rev. E. M. Williams, Rev. E. F. Williams, Arthur Perry, Rev. E. L. Smith, Frank Kimball, Dr. Sheffield, Alfred S. Hall.

The Business Committee reported back the resolution of C. A. Hull, and recommended its adoption as follows:—

*Resolved*, That the Prudential Committee be requested to allot to the individual Corporate Members the visitation of non-contributing churches as may be reached conveniently by them, impressing upon them the importance of securing from each church an annual gift to this Board and to the other missionary societies.

The resolution was adopted.

Prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by President McClelland, and the Board took a recess until eight this evening.

FRIDAY EVENING

The President took the chair at eight o'clock.

Devotional service was led by Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, of Salem.

Brief addresses were made by newly appointed and departing missionaries, introduced by Secretary Patton, as follows: Rev. William C. Cooper, Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, Miss Lucy I. Mead, Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Kellogg, Rev. Obed S. Johnson.

President Capen presented to Rev. O. S. Johnson the commission of the American Board in a brief service, wherein the prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. F. N. White, of Chicago.

The address of the evening was made by G. Sherwood Eddy, of India.

Farewell words were spoken by Dr. and Mrs. Otis Cary, of Japan, and Mrs. George M. Newell, of Foochow, about to return to their fields.

An offering was then taken for the medical relief of missionaries.

Chairman of Business Committee, President Sanders, read the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

The members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, assembled for the Board's one hundredth annual meeting in Minneapolis, desire to express their deep appreciation of the unsparing pains taken by the Congregationalists of Minneapolis to make this gathering a notable one in the history of the Board. We are grateful for the hearty and generous hospitality that has been extended to the members of the Board, to our missionaries, and to the delegates and visiting friends. We thank the General Committee of Arrangements and the Corporate Members of Minneapolis for the delightful dinner tendered to the Corporate Members at the Minneapolis Club.

We make grateful recognition to the pastor and people of Plymouth Church for the free use of their commodious, beautiful, and worshipful edifice; for the unwearied courtesies rendered by the ushers, organist, precentor, choir, committee members, by those who have served at tables, and by every one who has been charged with any form of responsibility. Every detail has been carried through with thoughtful care. We likewise tender our thanks for the courtesies shown by the press of Minneapolis to this gathering.

We would indicate our approval of the bill already passed by the Senate of the United States, on March 2, 1909, appropriating \$66,000 with which to reimburse those who gave to the ransom fund for Miss Ellen M. Stone in 1901, and express the hope that it may speedily become a law.

The Business Committee desires to place on record its conviction that the great objects to which this Board is pledged cannot be accomplished without the coöperation of the entire Corporate Membership. It is disappointing that so few of our Corporate Members are in attendance at this important meeting. We believe that it is essential to the execution of the great plan proposed at this meeting that unusual efforts should be made to secure the attendance of every Corporate Member at the great centennial meeting of the Board in Boston next fall.

For the third time in our history the American Board has met in this progressive city of the Northwest. We are confident that no previous welcome can have exceeded in warmth and efficiency that which we and our missionaries have been permitted to enjoy, and that no former meeting has surpassed this one in its inspiration for missionary service and its spiritual impulse. A new ideal has been set for the churches, a wider vision attained, and a mighty impulse begun. For all these things we give thanks to God and look forward to a great increase in the zeal of our churches for the widespread work of evangelism, education, and uplift, committed to our beloved Board.

The closing address on behalf of the Minneapolis churches was delivered by Pres. Cyrus Northrop. President Capen responded.

Prayer was offered by Pres. James W. Strong, D.D., of Northfield, Minn.

The Board stood adjourned.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1909****COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT**

**Rev. E. R. Smith, Chairman**

**YOUR** Committee on the Home Department will call attention first of all, and with a deep sense of gratitude to God, to the success of the past year. There has been a large response from the Congregational people of this country to the appeal of this department, so that we breathe again the free air of "no debt" and witness the completion of the year with a small balance in the treasury.

We take lively satisfaction in the honorable part which this Board was privileged to take in the Together Campaign, and in the fact that this effort has resulted in bringing relief to the debt-burdened treasuries of our two sister societies, the Congregational Home Missionary Society and American Missionary Association. This experience of coöperation has marked an epoch in the history of our denominational development in this country.

We rejoice in the uniform excellence of the publications of the Board, and record our conviction that they have been a helpful agency in the campaign of education and solicitation.

We commend the action which has been taken by this department looking toward the consolidation of all the work of training the young people of the denomination into loyalty to the work of all our allied societies.

We note the transfer of Dr. C. C. Creegan to another field of effort, and would record our appreciation of his whole-hearted coöperation in the work of this Board for twenty-one years. We note, also, that we have lost the services of Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, which services have been of great value in developing interest in systematic study of missions. In the coming into this department of Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, we hope that we see the beginning of a new movement of the brightest and strongest of college graduates toward active service under this Board, for we confess to disappointment in the fact noted by the Home Secretary, that there have been fewer candidates for missionary service during the past year than the Board has been prepared to send out.

We would praise God for the constant succession of those who have shown their love for the cause of foreign missions by the provision which they have made in their wills for aid to the work of this Board.

Your committee desires, in the second place, to indorse and to recommend most heartily the policy outlined for the coming year by the Home Secretary. That policy seems to them to be wise and adequate. If these twelve lines of special effort can be taken up and pushed with tact and sympathy by officers and members of the Board, there seems to be good reason to expect the most successful year of the Board's history to be this one which shall head up into the celebration at Boston, in October, 1910, of the Board's centennial. And we feel sure that the vigorous prosecution of these twelve lines of activity make no heavier demands upon any persons connected with the Board than they are willing to render. What is needed is the suggestion from the Home Secretary of just what churches each Corporate Member may wisely approach, and the end of the year will no doubt see the name of every live Congregational church upon the list of the givers to the work of the Board.

The women will no doubt raise the whole amount which has been asked of them, the ministers will welcome the suggestion of the memorial sermons, and the laymen will give new evidence of their genuine devotion to the work of the world's evangelization by pushing through to glorious success the Apportionment Plan and then



following through this task to that which may indicate some true desire on their part to make a sacrifice for the work this year by their special gifts to these special causes.

God seems to be pointing the way to a great year in the work of the American Board. We would follow reverently and gratefully. All that we can do to bring this world to the saving knowledge of God in Christ and to the enjoyment of the privileges of a Christian civilization must be small in comparison with the blessings we have received from his hand. Let us arise and do with willing hands and loving hearts these things for him and for his world.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT

*Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Chairman*

WE are devoutly thankful that this centennial year of the Board opens free of debt. The Together Campaign, which was suggested by our Prudential Committee, has paid the debts of two home societies as well as our own, and has greatly unified and blessed our churches. The Apportionment Plan is strongly justified in this first year of its operation, and we have a right to expect large and permanent advance the coming year through the Brotherhood and the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

But we must lay urgent emphasis on the fact that this centennial year cannot close without debt unless gifts from living donors shall be generously larger than last year. Matured conditional gifts last year were much larger than we can rely upon for this year, and we must concentrate our chief energy upon an increase of regular gifts. The past year's shrinkage of over \$14,000 in gifts from the living would be alarming except for the Together Campaign, which brought enough additional special gifts from the living to cancel the Board's debt of \$79,000.

As soon as the Treasurer's report was completed, as later printed and read at the annual meeting, an advance copy was mailed to each member of this committee. The complete balance sheet and the reports of the Auditors and the Public Accountant were placed in the hands of the members of the committee present at Minneapolis. The Treasurer of the Board and the chairman of the Finance Committee, at our request, went over with us in detail the balance sheet, submitted to us detailed lists of all investments, and answered all inquiries. It is a cause for congratulation that the constantly enlarging and complicated business of the Treasurer's department is handled with so careful attention to every detail. The Treasurer has as an advisory board the Finance Committee, composed of several experienced Boston business men, who give generously of their valuable time. The Treasurer acts as secretary of this Finance Committee, which holds regular meetings throughout the year, and all investments, appropriations, real estate titles in all parts of the world, and the legal settlement of legacies are passed upon by this committee, and their action recorded in its Minutes. The banks in which the Board's funds are deposited are designated by the Prudential Committee.

The Treasurer does business with all parts of the world, and so strongly has the credit of the American Board been maintained during all the years of its history that the Treasurer's drafts sell as high in the markets of the world as the exchange of the most substantial commercial houses.

We commend the change in this year's report by which the gifts from the living are stated in a separate item, which does not include matured conditional gifts nor the income from any invested funds.

We recommend that hereafter at least one member of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report each year be reappointed to serve on the committee for the following year.

# ANNUAL REPORT

1908–1909





*AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR  
FOREIGN MISSIONS*

*THE YEAR PAST  
AND  
THE YEAR TO COME*

*REPORT OF THE  
PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE  
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT  
1908-1909*



*BOSTON, CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 1909*

**THOMAS TODD CO.**

***PRINTERS***

**14 BRACON STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.**

# REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT :: 1908-1909

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## *The Year Past and the Year to Come*

FOR the sake of convenience in reporting, we gather under the head of the Home Department all the activities of the Board which relate to the support, promotion, and administration of the work, aside from the special functions of the Treasury Department. What has aptly been called "the home base of missions" is here passed in review. Having in mind certain new and peculiar features connected with the operations in the Home Department during 1908-09 and the special opportunities of the year upon which we are about to enter, it seems best to divide the report into two sections, under the title, "The Year Past and the Year to Come."

### *I. The Year Past*

When the Prudential Committee met early in the fall of 1908 to consider the annual appropriations to the missions they were confronted by a very serious situation. Each year presents its own difficulties, but last fall it seemed as if the problems of several years were rolled upon one. The situation was cumulative, running back some four or five years. Specific dates may not be cited, but along in 1904 and 1905 it became increasingly evident that the work of the Board was costing considerably more than in previous years, even when conducted upon the same basis. The rapid rise in the cost of living in foreign lands, more marked even than in this country, and the enlarged demand upon our educational institutions in the matter of equipment and salaries, together with the increasing difficulty and cost of promoting the cause among the churches, were prominent factors in bringing about the change. The very large debt of the Board in 1904-05 served to warn us of the new situation. The annual budget, which called for \$740,777.17 in 1903, rose to \$853,680.88 in 1906, then to \$880,011.67 in 1908. During the year just closed the total disbursements were \$910,396.51. All this, be it remembered, has come about without enlargement of the work, aside from a small degree of expansion resulting from special gifts.

For thirteen years there had been no increase in the appropriations for our "general work," by which term we designate all disbursements save those for salaries and administration. On the contrary, during these same years, notwithstanding an extraordinary enlargement of missionary opportunity in Oriental lands, there had been the severest kind of retrenchment. The cutting off of appropriations had proceeded to the point where in several fields the very life of the work was threatened and the *morale* of the workers imperiled. At the same time drastic efforts had been put forth by the

Committee to transfer sections of our work to other boards, in the case of the Caroline Islands such transfer being actually consummated.

Notwithstanding these measures of retrenchment and the earnest efforts of the Board to bring up the gifts of the churches, at the opening of last year we found ourselves with an accumulated indebtedness of about \$80,000. Under such conditions the annual appropriations had to be made and a program for the year mapped out. The meetings of the Committee at that season were of a deeply serious nature, and God's guidance was earnestly sought by special intercession.

The question was, should we make appropriations on the old basis, or, acknowledging the futility of all efforts to materially increase the gifts, proceed then and there to close up several of our missions. The former course might appear to some as not requiring a very large measure of faith and courage, but it involved the payment of the debt during the year and the enlargement of current receipts by not less than \$40,000, in all a gain of about \$120,000. Were we warranted in expecting any such increase?

All possible avenues of relief were tabulated and carefully examined. A special debt effort was particularly discussed, also a debt effort accompanied by a campaign for enlargement of regular gifts, after the manner of the Haystack Centennial Campaign in behalf of a million dollars. At this point we were met by the difficulty that two other benevolent societies had debts older than our own, notably the Congregational Home Missionary Society, whose situation imperiled the self-respect of the denomination. Considering the brotherhood of interests among our Congregational societies, would we be warranted in again taking the field and demanding the chief attention of the churches in a great financial campaign? It was decided that we would not.

Out of these difficulties arose the suggestion that we make common cause with the other societies burdened with debt, and project a joint campaign for home and foreign missions in the hope of clearing up the whole denominational situation at one stroke. Overtures were accordingly made to the Congregational Home Missionary Society and the American Missionary Association looking to such united effort. These advances were received in a cordial spirit, advice was sought far and wide, and by January 1, 1909, what came to be known popularly as the Together Campaign was launched. From that time until July 1 it occupied the center of the stage in our Congregational life.

The conduct and results of this united effort are too fresh in our minds to require recital here. It has become a matter of denominational history how the objective of the campaign was enlarged beyond the debt limit so as to allow participation by the four other societies in such surplus as might be raised; how meetings were conducted by five bands of speakers working simultaneously, until some 250 centers had been reached; how the promotion of the Apportionment Plan was made an integral part of the movement, by way of securing the future; how better business methods in benevolence *were emphasized* as never before, and the church budget idea brought to

the front; how the campaign developed educational values which perhaps outweighed the financial results; how our foreign missionaries who participated in the campaign with rare faithfulness and efficiency gained a better appreciation of the home problems of our pastors and churches, and how the home churches gained a larger vision of their work; how having solicited subscriptions conditional upon not less than \$300,000 being secured by July 1, so as to insure the wiping out of all debts, this goal was successfully passed a day ahead of time; how, although the fund fell short of what was desired, enough additional was secured to help carry the Boards through the current year without a deficit; how church after church discovered a capacity for giving on a much larger scale than they had supposed possible; how, as the campaign proceeded, new light was thrown upon problems of administration and coördination on the part of our societies; and, finally, how a new era of good will, fellowship, and coöperation among our benevolent agencies was introduced and our churches led to feel as never before the splendid unity of Christ's work everywhere, and the privilege of participation in the great affairs of the kingdom.

The way was hard and long, all sorts of complications and difficulties arose, weak spots in our denominational structure were disclosed; but through it all the divine guidance was manifest, and by common consent the campaign has been called a success. Certainly, as a Board, we have reason to rejoice in the outcome. With us an almost compelling factor leading up to such a campaign was the importance of being in good financial condition at the beginning of our centennial year, so that the special activities of the year might be directed to increasing our receipts for the future rather than to paying past obligations. The influence of the Joint Campaign in this direction will become more apparent when we set forth the plans for the new year. Whether or not the financial outlook of the Board has been materially changed, so that we have passed out of the old era of retrenchment and annual deficits and into a new era of prosperity, is a grave question, and one having a vital bearing upon the work of the Prudential Committee during the coming year. Light upon this question will be welcomed from any quarter, and especially from the deliberations of the Board at its annual meeting.

### *Receipts for the Year*

For the first time in six years the Board closes with a credit balance. While technically there remains a debt of \$35,585.38, this amount is amply covered by reliable subscriptions in the hands of the treasurer of the Joint Campaign Fund, Dr. Lucien C. Warner. We may say, then, that the Board is free from debts, old and new, and able to look the future square in the face. During the past thirty years the Board has reported a deficit at the end of fifteen different years, so that the record stands even for that period. But for the past six years the record of indebtedness stands unbroken. In 1906, it is true, the account was squared before the annual meeting, so

that we were able to celebrate the Haystack Centennial with a doxology. Under the circumstances there is much to encourage us in the present situation, and we must not fail to make the most of it in our future plans.

The receipts, \$947,163.25, or \$953,573.69, if we include the gifts to the new missionary vessel, *Hiram Bingham*, are the largest in the history of the Board, and make an impressive showing. They suggest that the long sought goal of \$1,000,000 is not as far off as some have supposed.

The gain in our receipts over 1908 is \$115,574.54, if we include the *Hiram Bingham* contributions; and it is worthy of note that this gain is fairly well distributed among the different sources of revenue. The full statement of the Treasurer makes it unnecessary to enter into an analysis of our receipts in this report.

In order that the Board may better understand the situation as to the giving of the churches, we print below a table showing the per capita gifts for a period of seven years. Two sets of figures are presented, one showing the per capita giving based upon the donations of the living, and the other the per capita giving based upon the total receipts of the Board. The donations of the Woman's Boards are included in these tables.

Year.	Church members.	Gifts from living donors.	Per capita.	Income from all sources.	Per capita.
1903	652,849	\$561,323.22	.8598	\$719,153.82	1.1015
1904	660,400	563,000.59	.8523	703,601.61	1.0654
1905	673,721	561,469.17	.8333	730,220.58	1.0838
1906	684,322	714,825.69	1.0445	891,978.88	1.3034
1907	696,723	623,087.36	.8943	813,555.53	1.1676
1908	708,553	607,667.90	.8576	817,351.05	1.1535
1909	719,965	712,964.95	.9917	953,573.69	1.3244

In the following table we give the record of the total gifts to the Board for a series of years, omitting legacies and interest, and also omitting all gifts to the Woman's Boards, the purpose being to record the benevolence of the living to the treasury of the American Board in distinction from the treasuries of coöperating societies.

1900	.	.	.	\$301,761.72	1905	.	.	.	\$322,192.44
1901	.	.	.	310,542.26	1906	.	.	.	470,073.95
1902	.	.	.	290,224.70	1907	.	.	.	356,328.87
1903	.	.	.	330,754.11	1908	.	.	.	353,318.46
1904	.	.	.	327,669.36	1909	.	.	.	444,219.81

Missionary Re-enforcements

The year has not brought to us as many candidates qualified for missionary service as we could wish. As the years go on the problem of securing an adequate force of new workers is becoming exceedingly serious. At the



present time there are about fifty positions on the foreign field for which we are seeking workers. The list calls for thirteen ordained men, three physicians, and two educational missionaries. Among the needs of the Woman's Boards are five physicians, four normal teachers, five evangelistic workers, and a large number of general teachers. The full time of the Home Secretary for a year, at least, might wisely be devoted to the securing of the needed reinforcements, and were it not for the heavy demands upon the department in looking after the financial interests of the Board much more time would be spent among the colleges and seminaries to which we look for our recruits. We are anxious to emphasize this pressing need of the Board the more because an erroneous idea seems to prevail among the churches and our educational institutions. It is generally supposed that we are holding back candidates because of lack of funds. While our financial situation has not warranted any large increase of our missionary force, there are certain crying vacancies on the field which the Prudential Committee have felt compelled to recognize and for which the Home Secretary has been authorized to secure applicants. The record of missionary appointments for the year is not at all reassuring so far as numbers are concerned, although we are thankful for the splendid young men and young women whose names are given below and who have offered themselves for the work. We regret also to call attention to the fact that of the twenty-three who have received appointment (against twenty-nine last year) six are detained in this country for at least a year, while one has been obliged to withdraw entirely. The missionaries appointed during the year have been as follows:—

### *Missionary Appointments*

*South African Mission:* Arthur Jerome Orner, sailed April 14.

*European Turkey:* Rev. William Compton Cooper.

*Western Turkey:* Miss Clara Childs Richmond, sailed August 4.

*Central Turkey:* Rev. Harold Irving Gardner, sailed September 21; Miss Susan Grant Davidson (detained one year).

*Foochow:* Rev. and Mrs. Edwin Dwight Kellogg, Miss Agnes Julia Meebold (the latter sailed August 24).

*South China:* Rev. Obed Simon Johnson.

*North China:* Rev. and Mrs. Harry Stratton Martin and Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt (detained one year), Rev. and Mrs. Arie Benjamin DeHaan, Misses Delia Dickson Leavens, Lucy Irene Mead, Miss Mary Estelle Vanderslice (since resigned).

*Shansi:* Wynn Cowan Fairfield (detained one year), Miss Gertrude Chaney.

*Japan:* Miss Florence Stratton Allchin, sailed May 21; Miss Rosamond Cozad Bates.

*Micronesia:* Marion Parker Wells, sailed October 5.

In addition to the above regularly appointed missionaries we are sending out for a limited term of service the following: William Earl Dodge Ward,

as business agent at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey; Miss Louise Olive Unger, as worker at Hadjin, Central Turkey; and Miss Fanny Gertrude Noyes, to assist Dr. Marden in his hospital at Marsovan, Western Turkey.

The missionaries returning to their respective fields have been as follows:—

*South Africa:* Rev. and Mrs. James D. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Lawrence.

*West Central Africa:* Miss Emma C. Redick.

*European Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. John W. Baird, Miss Mary M. Haskell.

*Western Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Crawford, Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs, Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Misses Fanny E. Burrage, Stella N. Loughridge, Charlotte R. Willard.

*Central Turkey:* Misses Annie E. Gordon, Olive M. Vaughan, Lucile Foreman.

*Eastern Turkey:* Mrs. John K. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence D. Ussher, Dr. and Mrs. Henry H. Atkinson, Miss Grisell M. McLaren.

*Marathi:* Rev. Henry Fairbank, Rev. and Mrs. L. S. Gates, Miss Belle Nugent.

*Madura:* Rev. and Mrs. William W. Wallace (reappointed).

*Foochow:* Rev. Joseph E. Walker, D.D., Misses Josephine C. Walker, Martha S. Wiley, Caroline E. Chittenden.

*North China:* Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt, Rev. and Mrs. William B. Stelle.

*Japan:* Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Greene, Mrs. H. B. Newell, Misses Adelaide Daughaday, Olive S. Hoyt.

*Micronesia:* Miss Jessie R. Hoppin.

### *Publications*

We aim through our several publications to reach the widespread and varied constituency of the Board in an effective way, and to build up that constituency by interesting new readers. Each of our stated publications has its special aim, and to a considerable extent possesses a field of its own. The *Missionary Herald*, as the general organ of the Board, naturally occupies the first place, and calls for a larger outlay of money and labor than all our other literary products combined. It is our endeavor to keep this periodical in the very front rank of missionary publications, and we think we have measurably succeeded, although we realize that a larger expenditure of money in the way of illustrations and typographical embellishments would add materially to the attractiveness of the magazine. We are glad to report that the subscription list of the *Missionary Herald* has increased considerably during the year, largely through the taking over of subscribers to *Congregational Work*. In view of the fact that the Editorial Secretary, Rev. W. E. Strong, is occupied in writing the history of the Board, Dr. James F. Brodie has been asked to continue his services as Acting Editor.

*When the six Congregational Societies working in the homeland decided*

to merge their missionary magazines under the title, *The American Missionary*, it seemed best to them to discontinue the issuing of *Congregational Work*. This paper, issued ten times a year, and representing all the Congregational missionary interests, was established in January, 1897, and during these years has filled an important place in our denominational life, reaching many persons in our churches who have not subscribed to the regular missionary magazines. The Board regretted the necessity for discontinuing so excellent an organ of missionary information, but the reasons adduced by the Home Societies seemed conclusive, and so *Congregational Work* ceased with the issue of March, 1909. An arrangement with the Home Societies has recently been entered in, whereby the *American Missionary* and the *Missionary Herald* are offered at the low rate of one dollar for both magazines. If, in addition, there can be a canvass in the churches for both magazines at the same time, it should result in materially increasing the number of subscribers to these excellent publications.

We have continued to issue from time to time, through the Home Department, the *American Board News Bulletin*, a four-page *résumé* of the leading events of the missionary world, especially those connected with our own work. This bulletin is sent to a large number of persons, especially laymen, who do not see the *Missionary Herald*. It is of special value for the conveying of missionary news to busy people, and also as a means by which the Home Department can keep in touch with individual donors and those who give promise of becoming donors through the appeals which are sent out from time to time.

*The Envelope Series* is issued quarterly, and furnishes a convenient method for offering to our constituency such articles, biographical sketches, and special plans as cannot be adequately presented in the *Missionary Herald*. As an illustration, the October number of this year is utilized for setting forth the new plans for mission study in connection with our Young People's Work. The four numbers of 1910 will be utilized for furnishing our pastors and others with interesting material appropriate to the centennial year of the Board.

*Miscellaneous Literature.* Through our connection with the Young People's Missionary Movement we are enabled to avail ourselves of many of their publications for promoting mission study and interest among the young. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious, and it is becoming more and more apparent that literature in the realm of young people's work should be of such a nature as to allow interdenominational use. In this way greater economy in publications can be practiced, and at the same time the scope of our young people's interest in missions materially enlarged.

As for other leaflets, there has been the usual output to meet the needs of pastors and others who wish brief and attractively printed statements and appeals for inclosure in letters or for distribution in pews. It has been encouraging to find that the Board's publications of this kind have met with approval in other boards, and have been especially commended by missionary experts.

*The Religious and Secular Press.* We find an increasing opportunity in the press, both religious and secular, for presenting the larger aspects of the missionary enterprise, especially news relating to the bearing of missions upon national movements. There has been a marked change of late in the attitude of the secular press toward foreign missions. Our leading newspapers today are not only ready, but eager, to print missionary matter selected and prepared from the journalistic point of view. The Board has not been slow to utilize this new opportunity. In fact, we are able to claim the distinction of being pioneers in this important field. In the course of the year we have been able to place in representative journals a very large amount of interesting material, nearly all of it referring to the American Board by name. While it is impossible to trace the results of this newspaper activity, or to measure its value in dollars and cents, the advantage of bringing our news before the general reading public is so evident that no argument need be adduced in defense of a reasonable expenditure of money in that direction.

### *Administration Matters*

*The Home Office.* In administrative affairs the only material change from the methods prevailing in recent years has been the consolidation of the Young People's Department with the Home Department. With the coming to the Board of Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, in 1902, there began a development of special agencies for the cultivation of children and young people which finally became crystallized into what amounted to a new department of the Board. Although closely affiliated with the Home Department it was not essentially a part of the same. When, however, the Foreign Department was unified, with one Corresponding Secretary in charge, it seemed best to follow a similar method with the Home Department.

*A New Secretary.* In the fall of 1908 Mr. Hicks accepted the general secretaryship of the Young People's Missionary Movement, with headquarters in New York, and the Board suffered the loss of his able leadership in our educational work among the young people of the churches. In the winter of 1909, Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, of East Orange, N. J., was called to the position of Assistant Secretary in the Home Department, and Mr. Eddy began his labors on the first day of May. He has under his special care educational work among the young people, while at the same time he supplements the Home Secretary in all that the department is undertaking.

*A Merger in Young People's Work.* For over a year there has been under discussion in Congregational missionary circles a proposition looking to union effort on the part of all our societies, home and foreign, in the cultivation of Sunday schools and young people. In such matters as mission study, the circulation of literature among the young, the holding of institutes and summer assemblies, the training of the children in methods of systematic benevolence and in bringing them to an intelligent participation in all the *missionary enterprises* of the denomination, it has been thought that a con-

siderable degree of coöperation might advantageously be followed by the various boards. The plan contemplates the securing of a Young People's Secretary who shall take the leadership in a general campaign of missionary education under some form of committee or council representing the various missionary interests entering into the arrangement. It is hoped that into such a merger for benevolent ends the work of the three Woman's Boards in behalf of the young may also be brought, so that the unification shall be complete. It is understood that each coöperating society is to be free to follow such special methods for promoting its interests among the young as may seem best, so long as these methods are not in conflict with the general policy adopted for all the societies.

If this plan of union is carried out, as now seems likely, a number of functions now performed by our Board in behalf of young people can be transferred to the new General Secretary. The Prudential Committee had this possibility in mind in reorganizing the Home Department as described above.

*Prudential Committee.* By a more careful organization of the work of the Prudential Committee it has been possible during the past year to reduce somewhat the number of meetings. Whereas formerly it was quite usual for the Committee to meet weekly, during the past year, as a rule, the Committee has been able to perform all its work meeting once a fortnight. There have been twenty-nine meetings during the year, at only one of which was there lack of a quorum.

*District Offices.* The work of our District Secretaries at New York, Chicago, and Berkeley, Cal., has proceeded along the usual lines except for the special efforts connected with the Joint Campaign with the Home Societies. Throughout this campaign our District Secretaries were able to render almost continuous service, and thereby to contribute materially to the successful outcome. Detailed reports by each District Secretary are appended to this report, so that further comment upon the operations of these offices is not necessary here.

At the last meeting of the Board consideration was given to the creation of a new district between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and the Prudential Committee were authorized to organize such a district should it seem best upon further investigation. Such study as we have been able to give to the subject has inclined us to take no further steps at present. It is likely that in the near future it may seem best to open a district office in some city central to the region described, but various considerations incline us not to enter into such a movement at the present time.

It will not be news to most of the members of the Board that Dr. C. C. Creegan, who for five years acted as Field Secretary and for sixteen years has represented the Board as Secretary in charge of the Middle District, has accepted the call to the presidency of Fargo College, North Dakota, and retired from our service October 1. The heartiest well wishes of the Prudential Committee and officers of the Board go with Dr. Creegan as he takes up his new work, and we are confident that all friends of the Board,

especially those in the Middle District, will join with us in expressing hearty appreciation for the earnest and devoted services of Dr. Creegan during these many years.

*Necrology.* During the year eight of the Corporate Members of the Board have passed away. The number is smaller than usual, but the reading of the list of names will impress upon all what a severe loss the Board has sustained. They are as follows: Richard H. Stearns, of Massachusetts, elected in 1874; Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, of the District of Columbia, elected in 1877; Rev. George B. Barnes, of Minnesota, elected in 1890; Rev. John D. Kingsbury, of Utah, elected in 1890; Mortimer Blake Mason, of Massachusetts, elected in 1897; Rev. Robert M. Woods, of Massachusetts, elected in 1900; D. W. Williams, of Connecticut, elected in 1906; and H. J. Hollister, of Michigan, elected in 1904.

## *II. The Year to Come*

An important consideration in determining the financial program which we have followed during the past year was the great value of entering upon our centennial year free from debt and with our faces turned squarely toward the future. To have been handicapped by indebtedness at this time would have been to lose in large measure the special advantage afforded by the rounding out of our first hundred years as a Board. As it is we are now clear of the past and ready for an advance movement on an extensive scale. The year upon which we now enter should be in every sense

### *A Great Missionary Year*

How shall we make it so? Fortunately we have abundance of good material ready to our hands. In the Apportionment Plan, the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the Endowment Scheme for our Higher Educational Institutions, we find three lines of activity already marked out for us, and only waiting a favorable opportunity in order that they may become effective in a large way. If we report a considerable gain in our current receipts and permanent funds a year hence, it is likely to occur through the effectiveness of these special plans. Giving, then, to these agencies the prominence they deserve, we will outline a program for the year under twelve heads.

1. *Financial Objective.* Through the Apportionment Plan we are committed to a benevolent budget for the denomination which contemplates \$1,000,000 a year for the American Board. Of this sum \$560,000 is expected of the churches for the work of the Board proper, \$300,000 for the work of the three Woman's Boards, and the balance it is calculated should be covered by the average receipts from legacies and interest. The one plain duty before the denomination at the present time is to raise the budget, and so far as the Board is concerned the present year affords the best possible opportunity. Plainly our objective for the general giving of the churches should be \$560,000. That would mean a gain of \$142,743 over the past year



(aside from what was contributed for the debt) and of \$167,710 over the year before. Such an additional sum applied judiciously would materially strengthen and advance our work in nearly every field. Coming after fourteen years of grinding economy and retrenchment, it would hearten our missionaries immeasurably. A larger objective might be urged and certainly should be kept in mind as an ultimate goal, but for the present it is all important that we accomplish this particular thing we have set about to do.

The method known as the Apportionment Plan now has almost universal indorsement among us, having been approved by the National Council and some twenty-six state conferences. After the past two years of discussion and experimentation, the year has come when the thing should be carried through, and unless we mistake the spirit of our churches earnest efforts will be made in that direction by the missionary committees in state conferences and local associations. Each benefiting society, however, must urge its own claims and uphold the scheme as a whole if we are to see success this coming year. If the Corporate Members of this Board will apply themselves to advancing the apportionment idea in their local churches and the ecclesiastical bodies with which they are connected, they will render a large service not only to this Board, but to all our Congregational societies.

Undoubtedly there are and will be infelicities in the working of so extensive a plan as this; but the spirit of coöperation is in the air, and it is evident most of our churches are ready for such a union movement. If Congregationalists are to do their missionary work properly they must do it together. To do it together requires some plan. The Apportionment Plan has been decided upon as, all things being considered, the best possible. The first duty of the hour, then, is to raise the budget.

2. *Non-contributing Churches.* A feature in the Board's work which never fails to cause astonishment when mentioned in public is the large number of churches which make no contribution whatever to foreign missions. During the past year, out of 6,006 Congregational churches, 2,450 sent no gift to the Board, either to our own treasury or the treasury of a Woman's Board. The year before the figure stood at 2,217. Has not the time come for the wiping out of this sad record? The Prudential Committee propose as one feature of our year's work an earnest effort to secure a gift from every Congregational church on our lists. We would aim at an absolutely clean record in this respect. We believe if we set about to accomplish this thing it can be done. The following plan is suggested. Let the non-contributing churches be divided among the Corporate Members for cultivation. Counting upon 300 Corporate Members as available for this purpose, there would be an average of about eight for each. The means used should be correspondence and visitation, and a following up of the effort until in each instance a gift has been secured and forwarded to the Board. There is no church so poor that it cannot make some offering to this work. There is no member of any church so poor that he cannot contribute his mite. We believe every true church of Christ among us can be brought into this movement when properly approached. But it will require tactful



and persistent work on the part of our Corporate Members. Gentleness and not force should be our weapon. The approach should be a sympathetic one. In many cases visits will have to be made and offerings received on the spot. For the sure promotion of this plan we urge that the bulk of the work be performed between now and January 1. If the Board approves of this plan the District Secretaries will apportion the non-contributing churches to the Corporate Members within the next four weeks.

3. *Laymen's Missionary Movement.* It is most timely that the national campaign of this splendid new agency falls entirely within our centennial year. Conventions are to be held in some sixty of our leading cities, ending with a national congress in Chicago in April. Eighteen of the cities in their schedule may be regarded as Congregational centers. One of our leading activities should be to concentrate upon these cities. These great inter-denominational conventions have a power peculiarly their own. There is a massing of religious forces, a concentration of attention, and a sense of unity and power in such gatherings of immense value to all the foreign boards. In the atmosphere of these conventions things are possible surpassing our largest expectations.

Such meetings, however, only prepare the way for aggressive work, and this work must be carried on by denominational agencies. Unless we as a Board stand ready to follow up the Laymen's Campaign by practical measures the golden harvest will not be reaped. It is proposed to have representatives of the Board visit each Congregational center in advance of the campaign, in order for conference with the local leaders in regard to the participation of Congregationalists in the meetings and to help organize a follow-up campaign, looking to definite financial results. Such preliminary conferences have already been held in a number of cities.

In utilizing this Laymen's Campaign for denominational ends we are convinced that the best results will be secured by broadening the scope of the movement so as to include our home missionary responsibilities. The Laymen's Missionary Movement, as an interdenominational organization, stands exclusively for foreign missions, and in view of its origin and special purpose its leaders have felt that it should continue to stand for the great appeal of non-Christian lands. The emphasis which they place upon the world-purpose of Christ is sorely needed in every denomination. On every hand the rallying of the laymen to this long-neglected cause is regarded as promising as it is opportune.

When, however, the appeal has been made and it is left to denominational agencies to secure financial results, a plan must be devised which fits into denominational policy and which recognizes denominational responsibilities already assumed. With us, for instance, it would be manifestly unwise and unfair to urge our laymen interested in foreign missions to break with the Apportionment Plan and set up a standard of their own. Loyalty to the cause of Christ in our home country, now beset with most serious religious problems, as well as loyalty to our Congregational fellowship, requires us to take a broad view of our own appeal, and to advocate such a compre-

hensive policy for denominational missionary work as will bring an advance all around the circle.

In the light of the Together Campaign we certainly can afford to join with our brethren who by choice of the churches stand primarily for the home work in such special efforts as may grow out of the Laymen's Campaign meetings. We are of the opinion that the Board will gain more by gearing its centennial plans to the general movement of the denomination than by marking out an entirely independent course. We believe the value of the special appeal for the foreign work can be conserved in all our churches in the midst of plans which look to group action on the part of our seven societies when it comes to such an extensive campaign as this.

In advocating a comprehensive policy for distinctively lay movements among us, we find our opinion confirmed by the attitude of other foreign boards. In all the leading denominations there is a strong movement setting in looking to the unification of their benevolent appeals and the reconstruction of their methods for missionary support. This is notably true among the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and Episcopalians. We find ourselves borne along on a tide which is sweeping through the ecclesiastical world, and which is nowhere more evident than in our own denominational life. It is being discovered that the problem of benevolence in the church is one and not many. Underlying conditions must be settled before any single line of work can profit greatly. Pastors who are filled by the missionary spirit find themselves unable to push one cause unless an all-around policy can prevail. Fair-minded laymen are more and more taking the same position. Unification in benevolence is a watchword of the hour. Under these conditions prevailing so generally in the religious world we need not hesitate to align our Board with a Congregational Laymen's Campaign, should such be projected in the interest of both foreign and home missions.

4. *Woman's Boards.* The three Woman's Boards have always been in the van of forward movements, often setting an example to the parent organization in the matter of enterprise and courageous planning. We are confident they will be quick to seize the special opportunity afforded by the Board's centennial, and undertake to secure a material increase in their gifts. During the past year the Woman's Board of Missions of Boston raised \$150,056.56, the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior \$94,453.25, and the Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific \$11,321.50, a total of \$255,831.31. If they could lift this total to \$300,000 during 1909-10 they would reach the figure suggested by the National Advisory Committee, and materially forward the movement looking to the Board securing \$1,000,000 before our next annual meeting.

5. *The Endowment of Our Higher Educational Institutions.* At the meeting in Brooklyn one year ago there was placed before the Board a plan looking to the raising of \$2,000,000 as a general endowment fund for our fourteen colleges and twelve theological seminaries. It is not proposed to secure such an amount through church offerings, but by large gifts from individuals. The coming year should afford special opportunity in this

direction. This plan is the farthest reaching of any we shall present, but as it is to be set forth in a separate address by a member of the Prudential Committee, further comment here is not necessary.

6. *Memorial Gifts.* In a separate address by one of the officers of the Board there will also be placed before the Board certain pressing needs of our missions which the Prudential Committee have been obliged to pass by on account of the lack of funds. May it not be that many and possibly all of these needs shall be met this year by individual gifts, or gifts by groups of individuals, as centennial memorial offerings, so that our missions may have visible evidence of the gratitude and large-heartedness of the Congregational people as the Board completes its first century of work? In connection with the Laymen's Campaign meetings it is hoped persons can be found who will consider it a privilege to cover these special needs, understanding that they are to be over and above their regular giving. Such gifts might well be made as memorials of deceased friends or of distinguished missionaries in the lands where the money is applied.

The above six points relate to the financial gain which we hope may be secured, or at least approximated, by the special efforts of the year. It remains to mention six other plans looking to instructing and rousing the churches as to the significance and importance of the year upon which we are about to enter.

7. *Centennial Leaflet.* We have prepared a brief and attractive leaflet setting forth the achievements of the Board as God has led us through these one hundred years, also outlining the program for the year and ending with a personal appeal. It is our aim to place this leaflet in the hands of every member of every Congregational church in the land and in the hands of many others. We aim at a circulation of not less than 1,000,000 copies. We shall plan this effort with care, and count upon the hearty coöperation of our Corporate Members, pastors, and chairmen of missionary committees.

8. *Centennial Sermons.* Should it be too much to expect that there will be at least one sermon from every Congregational pulpit this year upon the work of the Board during the first century? If missionary sermons are in order any year, how much more so now, in view of the prominent place God has given our Congregational churches as pioneers in missionary work? We expect to urge this upon our pastors, and stand ready to furnish them with suitable literature of a historical nature arranged for their special use.

9. *Associations and Conferences.* We suggest the appropriateness of devoting an entire session at the spring meeting of every local Congregational association in the country to the work of the Board, directing the program more to the future than to the past. At such meetings we would have such topics as these treated:—

(a) The place of foreign missions in the plan of Christ.

(b) The special responsibility of Congregationalists in the evangelization of the world.

(c) *The unfinished task.*

10. *Centennial Almanac.* Plans are already under way for the publication of a special and beautiful number of the American Board Almanac, in which many facts of interest and appropriate to our centennial will be presented. The 1910 number should be circulated widely among the churches.

11. *History of the Board.* In anticipation of the demand for an accurate, concise, and popular centennial volume telling the story of the American Board from its foundation, the Prudential Committee released our Editorial Secretary from the more onerous of his duties in order that he might devote himself to the writing of such a book. It is planned to have the history ready in the early autumn of 1910. This volume will be of interest not only to the special constituency of the Board, but to students of missions in other denominations. We plan for a wide, general circulation of the volume and for its special use as a text-book for mission study classes.

12. *The Centennial Meeting in Boston.* By the action of the Board at Brooklyn the meeting in 1910 will be held in Boston. It is now assured that the other benevolent societies and the National Council will meet at the same time and place. The gathering, therefore, should be large and representative. Since the occasion will mark the centennial of the foreign missionary movement in America as well as the centennial of the Board, other foreign boards in this country and Great Britain should be asked to participate. Our twenty missions, also, will naturally plan to be represented in some appropriate way. The occasion should be treated broadly, and on this account the committee representing the other denominational interests centering at Boston next October generously offer the Board its usual time of nine distinct sessions. Details need not be entered into at this time, but it is none too early to begin planning for this great event. The one hundred and first meeting of the Board should be an occasion of such power as to place its impress upon our churches for many years to come. It should suitably usher in the new century of missions in the expectation that it will be the greatest conquering era in the history of the church.

It is a matter for satisfaction that during our centennial year the great ecumenical conference for missions will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in June. To this mightiest of all missionary conventions, an assembly to be composed of missionary workers and experts of all lands, thirty-nine delegates will go up representing this the oldest Board in America.

To summarize, the plans for the year comprise:—

The raising of \$560,000 from living donors.

The raising of \$300,000 from the Woman's Boards.

The wiping out of the non-contributing list of churches.

The furtherance of the Higher Educational Endowment Fund.

The securing of special memorial gifts.

The pushing of the Apportionment Plan.

Coöperation with the Home Societies in the national campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Placing the Centennial Leaflet in the hands of every Congregationalist.

A missionary sermon from every Congregational pulpit.

A missionary session at every Congregational association.

A Centennial Almanac.

The History of the Board.

The Centennial Meeting at Boston.

### *In Conclusion*

There have been annual meetings when we reached the heights of enthusiasm, when it seemed as if new vistas of progress were opening before us on every side, and yet the following months have seen no increased activity, the receipts of the Board have stood still or have sadly dwindled, and we have come up to the meeting following with a story of defeated effort and financial loss. It is almost with fear and trembling that we outline such a program as the one contained in this report. Are we too ambitious, too optimistic, too aggressive, in this work? Are we inviting failure? Standing here in the presence of God who planned this world's salvation and sent his Christ as our leader, and with his Spirit searching our heart, we answer No! If there be lack, if there be danger, it is not in him. The means are at our hands, God-given, the effort is of his devising, the power is his own, the result assured. It needs only that we place ourselves in line with the divine will in order that this shall be indeed *a great missionary year*.

We would make two suggestions. Your Prudential Committee feel that this should be a year of much prayer. Can we speak of this supreme need without appearing to set forth the obvious, or to exhort concerning that which should prevail among us without human devising? We would not suggest any plan of prayer, although such would be entirely consistent with Scriptural injunction and example; but simply lay it upon the hearts of all members of this Board and all its friends that without the earnest, continued prayer of faith through this year our plans will accomplish little. With such prayer the plans which we have outlined above, or others that may be devised, will certainly result in a great advance in this work. God has placed an unfailing instrument of success in our hands. God himself stands ready to act in this campaign if we will wait upon him.

The other suggestion is equally evident and not less imperative. We appeal for a sense of individual responsibility on the part of the members of this Board such as we have never seen in the past. The responsibility of coming upon this Board is grave. It means much more than attending annual meetings and electing officers and committees to take the leadership in the work. It implies a high quality of personal devotion in respect to time and money such as few associations demand. The times are big with promise. God's Spirit is moving mightily upon the nations. Days of unparalleled conquest for Christ are before us if the soldiers of Christ will obey his command. Let the members of this grand old Board, now rounding out its first century of labor, gird themselves for the sublime task of winning the world for Christ.

"God's trumpet wakes the slumbering world;  
Now, each man to his post!"

## NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1908-1909

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through general offering through American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M.	A. B. C. F. M.				W. B. M.				Totals.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials.	Legacies.	Societies, individuals, and bequests.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	
Maine . . . . .	200	142	64	14	2	29	\$7,213.96	\$306.86	\$64.53	\$906.38	\$30,300.00	\$5,900.03	\$174	\$153	\$42,720.50
New Hampshire . . . . .	187	145	115	5	5	12	9,090.45	401.53	175.57	574.25	1,802.80	4,085.53	36	85	16,860.24
Vermont . . . . .	215	161	123	5	3	56	7,017.97	956.36	138.30	488.14	3,775.80	8,736.35	155	174	20,784.44
Massachusetts . . . . .	603	622	457	8	3	37	92,719.57	3,365.09	1,616.54	9,222.07	30,395.04	94,950.96	712	764	222,811.77
Rhode Island . . . . .	43	34	23	.	1	5	2,731.64	137.05	28.77	789.50	300.00	5,807.35	415	127	10,407.85
Totals . . . . .	1,309	1,002	779	32	14	106	\$119,573.61	\$4,401.73	\$1,808.41	\$10,990.24	\$65,363.70	\$108,039.03	\$1,462	\$1,438	\$313,830.51



## REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT

Rev. Charles C. Creegan, D.D., District Secretary, makes the following report from the Middle District (including Connecticut and Ohio and the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, with office at the Congregational Rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, New York):—

The report from the Middle District for the year just closed may indicate in a measure the duties of a District Secretary, and also give in retrospect some impressions of the financial results of the last sixteen years, the period covered by the retiring Secretary in connection with the New York office.

*Miscellaneous Duties.* One not familiar with the duties of the New York representative of the Board, and learning that he delivers on an average from three to four sermons and addresses a week, might conclude that his work is entirely in the field. The following facts will suffice to make it clear that there are many other duties belonging to his office scarcely less important.

(a) Arrival and Departure of Missionaries. Not counting the children, twenty-six missionaries arrived at this port last year, while twenty departed. The previous year twenty-seven arrived, while twenty-nine sailed for their various fields from New York. The arrivals at this city of missionaries returning for vacation in the homeland is twice that of all the other ports put together. The greeting of these devoted workers at the pier, aiding them to pass through the custom house, the transfer of baggage, the care of them and their children while in the city is always a loving service, but it takes no small amount of time.

(b) The Care of the Stranger and the Persecuted. Since this is the greatest port in America, among the million who land here in a year hundreds if not thousands come from lands where our mission stations are located, not a few of whom find their way to these rooms. Especially is this true of our Armenian brethren, many of whom have been students in our schools in Turkey. One day last summer seventeen Armenians who had just arrived came to ask for aid, financial or otherwise. For weeks it was an exceptional day when at least a half dozen of these brethren from Turkey did not ask for help from this office. Strictly speaking, this work of charity is no part of the official duty of the Secretary, but these cases of distress draw powerfully upon one's sympathy and consume much valuable time.

(c) Work Incident to the Greatness of the City. In this great commercial center a multitude of people find their way to these rooms in the course of a year. One calls for news which will make a paragraph for a daily paper; another wants material for a sermon or missionary meeting; another requests matter for a magazine article, while occasionally one brings an offering. It would be interesting to know how many calls are made at these rooms by all sorts and conditions of men and women on every possible errand.

*Field Work.* On account of the Together Campaign, with its series of meetings reaching every section of the field—except the South—there was *no need of further field work* other than visiting state conferences and local



MIDDLE DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1908-1909

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M.	A. B. C. F. M.				W. B. M.		Totals.	
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials.	Legacies.	Societies, individuals, legacies.		Sunday schools.
Connecticut . . . . .	332	290	254	4	1	13	\$53,643.86	\$1,696.76	\$794.41	\$9,007.89	\$6,670.70	\$36,906.27	\$713.00	\$898.00
New York . . . . .	306	290	150	11	4	29	86,366.20	1,152.09	194.76	9,229.56	53,241.58	12,294.90	610.00	463.00
New Jersey . . . . .	47	25	18	2	1	4	6,303.49	239.68	98.40	954.00	1,787.99	1,787.99	98.00	29.00
Pennsylvania . . . . .	113	40	29	4	1	12	2,166.69	71.09	1,053.26	4,665.19	2,053.26	2,053.26	29.00	29.00
Ohio . . . . .	254	173	116	1	3	18	14,165.82	485.68	126.02	7,613.68	2,270.28	7,213.09	497.00	383.00
Delaware . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland . . . . .	6	4	3	1	1	1	136.75	14.28	1	726.00	1	93.00	17.00	18.00
District of Columbia . . . . .	6	3	3	1	1	1	2,170.34	14.47	90.00	260.00	442.39	442.39	5.00	1
Virginia . . . . .	4	2	1	1	1	1	5.85	7.20	6.42	15.00	1	554.00	1	1
West Virginia . . . . .	2	2	2	1	1	1	22.10	1	1	1	1	15.00	10.00	1
North Carolina . . . . .	66	4	4	1	1	1	130.34	2.00	5.89	72.50	1	10.00	1	1
South Carolina . . . . .	11	1	1	1	1	1	1.00	1	1	5.14	1	1	1	1
Georgia . . . . .	86	5	2	1	1	2	425.30	1	1	46.00	1	71.19	1	9.00
Florida . . . . .	54	13	8	3	1	1	245.06	29.88	3.00	82.40	1	117.58	1	7.00
Totals . . . . .	1,276	797	569	26	8	99	\$115,803.67	\$3,673.74	\$1,206.01	\$69,500.53	\$65,546.08	\$61,463.70	\$2,100.00	\$1,774.00
														\$280,909.01

Associations and the regular Sunday engagements. Among the missionaries who have rendered effective service, special mention should be made of Rev. John P. Jones, D.D., of India, who has delivered 164 sermons and addresses within the bounds of the district, and always with great acceptance. At least twelve missionaries have rendered more or less service this last year. These men and women with years of experience upon the field have a story to tell which is worth hearing, and they have won the good will of the churches.

*Illustrated Lectures.* The demand for the lantern slides by pastors and laymen all the way from Connecticut to Florida has been much larger than in former years, and the enthusiastic reports we receive of crowded churches and deeply interested audiences are most gratifying. Some pastors, in addition to giving their own people the benefit of these fine views, have also delivered illustrated lectures in several of the neighboring churches, and thus have rendered a helpful love service to the cause.

*The Coöperating Committee.* The Coöperating Committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., chairman; Lucien C. Warner, LL.D., Charles A. Hull, Esq., Rev. M. LeRoy Burton, PH.D., Rev. William Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., Charles A. Baker, Esq., Hon. John H. Perry, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., James G. Cannon, Esq., W. W. Mills, Esq., Frank P. Fairchild, Esq., H. Clark Ford, Esq., John G. Jennings, Esq., and John B. Sleman, Jr., Esq., during the last year, as in all the previous years, have been most faithful in service and wise in counsel, and your Secretary wishes to place on record his grateful appreciation of their unfailing courtesy to him personally and their hearty coöperation in the work of the Board.

### *Analysis of Donations*

1. It will be noted that the decrease of four per cent in the total receipts for the year is caused by a shrinkage in legacies of \$69,486.04, or fifty per cent, as compared with the previous year.

2. The contributions from the living were \$214,722.95, while those of the previous year from the same source were \$158,148.22, a gain of \$56,574.73. This gain of thirty-five per cent is occasion for profound gratitude. This does not include any sums raised for the debt through the Together Campaign.

3. The Woman's Board and the Woman's Board of the Interior have done nobly, as usual, and show an increase from all sources of \$7,885.03.

In view of the fact that this is the last report that the writer will make from this office, it seems fitting that a brief review of the financial record of the last fifteen years should be made.

During the first three years (1896-97-98) the total receipts from the Middle District were \$598,039.39. During the last three years (1907-08-09) they were \$798,232.50, an increase of \$200,193.11, or thirty-three per cent. If we compare the first five years (1896-97-98-1900), during which period \$1,052,709.18 were raised, with the last five years (1905-06-07-09), when \$1,390,610.76 were raised, we note an increase of \$337,901.58, or thirty-two

per cent. Comparing the first year of service (1896), when \$182,297.31 were reported, with the last year (1909), when the receipts were \$280,969.01, we note an increase of \$98,671.70, or fifty-four per cent.

This record, while not all that we had hoped for, in view of the decrease in per capita contributions to our missionary societies from Congregationalists during the same period, as noted in the Year-Book, is one for which we need make no apology. Our hearty thanks are due to the generous givers in our churches whose devotion to the cause has made this record possible.

*Valedictory.* And now, after these twenty-one years of service (five as Field Secretary, with headquarters in Boston, and sixteen in charge of the New York office)—the best service that it has been in my power to give—the time has come for me to speak my parting word before entering upon another line of service in connection with one of our colleges in the growing West. For the beloved missionaries of the Board and the native pastors and teachers whom they have trained and put into the field, and who together make a noble army of devoted and effective workers, I plead that you will give a larger measure of sympathy and financial support. What a list of the noble dead comes before the mind at this moment! Such honored names as Schaufler, Goodell, Dwight, and Hamlin, in Turkey; of Bridgman, Parker, Williams, Blodget, and Ament, in China; Logan, Bingham, and Walkup, in Micronesia, not to mention many more equally worthy in other lands. We need not speak of the living—some of whom are present with us—all of whom are worthy successors of the heroic dead. Does it not remain for those of us who are pastors and teachers and laymen in the churches to see that young men and women, the best we have in our homes, are dedicated to and trained for this noble service? Is there not a loud call from the Master which comes to us all for funds adequate for a work so vast and world-wide in its scope? May we not hope that the Holy Spirit will lay the loving duty of presenting faithfully the cause of evangelizing the world upon the hearts of all our pastors and of all who have the management of Sunday schools and societies of young people? Then shall we see men and women turning their faces toward the foreign field to become sowers and reapers, and we shall also see the long looked for and much needed million dollars flowing into the treasury of the Board.

## REPORT FROM INTERIOR DISTRICT

### *Outline of Field Work*

Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D.D., Secretary for the Interior District, reports as follows:—

A leading feature of the past year has been the Coöperative Campaign. The District Secretary found it needful, as chairman of the District Committee, to give much time to preliminary arrangements before the campaign actually began. Then from the 1st of February to the middle of May the rallies and conferences in some sixty leading centers made it necessary to be in the field most of the time. Dr. Patton and other Secretaries from the East made occasional visits to some part of this district, giving valuable aid. Our returned missionaries were most helpful allies. Among these were Rev. Otis Cary, D.D., Rev. L. S. Gates, Rev. Howard S. Galt, Pres. J. E. Merrill, PH.D., Rev. Charles T. Riggs, and Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D. It was not infrequently remarked that the foreign missionary element in the Joint Campaign was especially fruitful in inspiration and conviction. But there was no confusion, and the object lesson of practical coöperation was everywhere well received. Following the speaking campaign it seemed important to give considerable time, up to July 1, to the solicitation of pledges by letter and private interview.

Notwithstanding these labors, it was essential to follow up as closely as possible among the churches the work of the American Board. Probably ten thousand personal and printed letters have been sent out from the Chicago office, and other literature has been widely distributed. The work of the office, pursued mainly along accustomed lines, need not be referred to in detail. A few will cases have been settled, conditional gifts obtained through personal correspondence aggregating \$7,500, a few sales of real estate effected, and a general watch-care exercised over other interests of the American Board in Chicago. A feature of our work believed to be of some value has been the loaning of stereopticon slides. The records of the Chicago office show that during the past year these slides have been used on 318 different occasions. It should perhaps be reported in this connection that since the addition of this department and the increase and improvement of our literature we have been much crowded for office space.

The Apportionment Plan has been widely approved, and many churches are making a definite effort to reach the amounts proposed. We believe this plan should be persevered in until the largest possible success is realized.

The Coöperative Committee during the past year was practically merged into the Chicago committee on the Joint Missionary Campaign. In this work they were energetic and successful.

It is always pleasant to speak of the earnest work of the Woman's Board. A natural anxiety was felt on their part lest the campaign should reduce

their much needed income; but so far as we can see there has been little interference, though the Woman's Board may have discovered some which escaped our notice. We were glad to welcome home from a prolonged Deputation journey in mission lands Mrs. Lyman Baird, president of the Woman's Board of the Interior, Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, treasurer, and Miss M. D. Wingate, secretary.

## GENERAL STATEMENT

	1907-1908	1908-1909
Donations of churches and individuals through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	\$71,540.58	\$94,526.27
Donations of Sunday schools through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	2,807.57	4,373.19
Donations of Christian Endeavor Societies through A. B. C. F. M. . . . .	2,014.06	1,644.68
	<hr/> \$76,362.21	<hr/> \$100,544.14
Donations of missionary societies through W. B. M. I. . . . .	\$83,271.77	\$80,655.14
Donations of Sunday schools through W. B. M. I. . . . .	2,833.86	3,318.79
Donations of Christian Endeavor Societies through W. B. M. I. . . . .	4,634.22	4,549.16
	<hr/> \$90,739.85	<hr/> \$88,523.09
Legacies . . . . .	6,318.41	15,738.72
Total . . . . .	<hr/> \$173,420.47	<hr/> \$204,805.95

*Income and Its Sources*

1. The total receipts from this district, including legacies but not including campaign gifts for the debt, have been \$204,805.95, as compared with \$173,420.47 for the year preceding.

The total for the American Board directly, not including the receipts of the Woman's Board, has been the largest ever recorded in this district, \$116,282.86, as compared with \$82,680.62 for the previous year. This showing is made possible, however, by the lapsing of a large conditional gift. On the other hand, there have been other years when special gifts almost as large failed to bring the total up to the present high-water mark.

Legacies from this district show a gain of \$9,420.31.

2. The number of churches taking public offerings shows a gain of thirty-two, and the number contributing from any source a gain of twenty.

3. Contributions from Sunday schools have increased about thirty-five per cent, but gifts from Christian Endeavor Societies have fallen off \$1,247.95.

4. In a region of growing development like that of the Interior, it is important to make occasional comparisons covering longer periods, in order that we may know whether our benevolent work is keeping pace with the increasing resources of the churches. Two comparisons are submitted here, first, of single years fifteen years apart, and second, of five-year averages

## Home Department

## INTERIOR DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1908-1909

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. I.	A. B. C. F. M.					W. B. M. I.			Total.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials.	Legacies.	Societies, individuals, and legacies.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	
1 Indiana . . . . .	44	225	9		1	11	\$633.95	\$93.52	\$10.00	\$70.55	-	\$746.53	\$94.00	\$140.00	\$1,211.70
2 Illinois . . . . .	350	263	148	8	5	67	18,435.00	805.11	354.40	3,906.55	\$1,004.01	31,854.72	1,223.00	1,445.00	54,125.88
3 Michigan . . . . .	332	176	92	16	3	30	37,532.02	147.16	66.90	478.29	576.83	9,865.34	128.00	325.60	49,087.04
4 Wisconsin . . . . .	258	179	105	6	-	35	4,005.41	146.13	74.44	82.50	5,211.56	6,291.98	168.00	577.00	17,747.97
5 Minnesota . . . . .	223	130	74	9	1	36	7,408.39	46.08	187.08	1,429.44	1,500.00	8,316.83	408.00	345.00	17,890.92
6 Iowa . . . . .	307	201	107	3	1	80	5,919.10	223.12	121.08	733.05	100.00	9,578.35	338.00	734.00	17,743.61
7 Missouri . . . . .	74	61	27	2	1	23	2,095.48	105.06	53.25	374.00	1,062.17	7,368.37	294.00	192.00	11,065.17
8 North Dakota . . . . .	202	64	38	3	1	15	688.89	42.00	17.27	105.25	-	397.71	66.00	56.00	1,411.12
9 South Dakota . . . . .	189	96	59	5	1	39	893.07	7.58	31.52	115.00	-	1,097.10	57.00	177.00	3,895.97
10 Nebraska . . . . .	203	108	70	8	1	12	3,441.24	108.29	231.63	894.29	99.90	2,004.58	142.00	76.00	5,581.92
11 Kansas . . . . .	172	97	47	-	-	22	3,089.69	68.37	19.00	584.70	-	2,900.52	197.00	451.00	5,790.78
12 Kansas . . . . .	27	11	8	1	-	1	64.80	9.06	1.00	5.00	-	35.61	-	-	124.38
13 Montana . . . . .	21	8	5	1	-	1	68.51	-	-	-	-	161.54	-	-	218.05
14 Wyoming . . . . .	91	58	23	2	-	20	1,754.72	57.41	11.19	628.10	-	2,265.83	81.00	180.00	4,939.35

**INTERIOR DISTRICT—ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, Continued**  
**SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI STATES**

States.	Number of churches.	Number of churches contributing from any source.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. F.	A. B. C. F. M.					W. B. M. F.			Totals.
							Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Spectists.	Legions.	Societies, both legions, and	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	
15 Kentucky . . . .	8	5	3	1	1	1	\$50.26	\$13.80	..	..	..	\$20.00	..	..	\$89.06
16 Tennessee . . . .	41	7	6	1	4	..	\$5.35	18.00	\$18.00	\$51.00	..	7.83	..	..	103.15
17 Alabama . . . .	101	14	9	3	2	..	\$0.85	19.50	8.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	88.05
18 Mississippi . . . .	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	4.80	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	34.80
19 Louisiana . . . .	28	10	6	2	2	1	263.15	51.22	..	8.05	..	15.00	..	..	387.52
20 Texas . . . .	31	5	3	1	..	1	291.00	49.45	..	87.00	..	51.00	..	..	478.45
21 Arkansas . . . .	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	26.00	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
22 Oklahoma . . . .	69	44	8	2	..	95	132.21	12.56	..	..	..	244.22	\$104.00	\$50.08	655.11
Total . . . .	2,791	1,573	856	73	17	405	\$31,612.37	\$1,969.45	\$1,243.75	\$2,863.27	\$12,753.37	\$61,713.63	\$3,294.61	\$4,702.00	\$194,368.53



having the same interval. This table has been carefully made out from the past annual reports. It covers donations from churches and individuals, but not legacies. The states included are the same at both ends of the comparison, namely, those now comprising the Interior District.

	Church membership.	DONATIONS.		
		A. B. C. F. M.	W. B. M. I.	Total.
1894	196,472	\$36,765.83	\$57,008.19	\$93,774.02
1909	264,197	100,544.14	88,523.09	189,067.23
	(Gain in membership, 34 per cent)			

	AVERAGES FOR FIVE YEARS.		
	A. B. C. F. M.	W. B. M. I.	Total.
1890-94 . . . . .	\$46,724.05	\$54,763.69	\$101,487.73
1905-09 . . . . .	94,588.28	82,958.26	177,546.54
	(102 per cent gain)	(50 per cent gain)	(75 per cent gain)

From these records we discover that, while the church membership in this district has increased in fifteen years thirty-four per cent, the average donations for the five years preceding each of the dates given have increased about seventy-five per cent, while the total donations to the American Board directly, not including the Woman's Board, have increased about 102 per cent. Donations through the Woman's Board in the same territory have increased almost exactly fifty per cent. By an easy calculation the average per capita donations for foreign missions will be seen to show an increase from fifty-one and two-thirds cents per member in 1894 to sixty-seven and one-fifth cents per member in 1909. These figures have reference to the Interior States only. Doubtless we are not growing in the grace of giving as rapidly as we ought; yet the fact that our rate of increase in gifts for foreign missions during fifteen years (seventy-five per cent) is more than double the rate of increase of our church membership (thirty-four per cent) reassures us for the future of this broad Interior. May we have wisdom and courage for our part in the great tasks which are yet before us.

## REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, D.D., District Secretary, presents the following report from the Pacific Coast District (including Northern and Southern California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, and Hawaii):—

### *The Together Campaign*

As elsewhere among our Congregational churches, the Together Campaign was a distinct feature of the year's work on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary, with Dr. J. K. McLean and Rev. H. H. Wikoff, was charged with the organization of the campaign and arranged meetings, beginning with February 15 and continuing until April 2, in sixteen centers in Oregon, Washington, and Northern and Southern California. The Congregational Home Missionary Society was represented by the superintendents in each state visited, and, in addition, Superintendent Folsom, of Oregon, did effective service in Washington and California. The American Missionary Association was represented by Secretary Cooper, Rev. H. L. Hoyt, formerly a worker among the Southern Highlanders, and Rev. J. G. Burgess, of the Crow Agency, Montana. Rev. George W. Hinman, Dr. H. H. Atkinson, and part of the time Sec. C. H. Patton, represented the American Board.

The plan of apportioning the conditional \$300,000 among the churches on a per capita basis was followed, and in the case of the smaller churches it probably secured larger results than a general appeal would have done. The response of some of our large centers was not so hearty as we hoped, while others met our expectations. The full benefits of the campaign cannot be measured by financial returns. A new sense of the essential oneness of all our work for the kingdom was developed, and the practicability of increasing the denominational support of all of our missionary enterprises by the adoption of the Apportionment Plan was clearly demonstrated. We may confidently expect a harvest from the good seed sowed.

### *The New "Hiram Bingham" and Captain Walkup*

The construction and dedication of the ill-fated schooner, the new *Hiram Bingham*, in San Francisco, brought the Secretary into close touch with our lamented missionary, Rev. and Captain Walkup, of the Gilbert Islands. His devotion to his work was a passion. His willingness to sacrifice for his scattered island people matched that of Dr. Grenfell. He found great delight in the construction of the new boat and gave it his personal attention for months. It may not be generally known that the engine used in the first *Hiram Bingham* and repaired for use in the second was his personal gift to the Board. His voyage from San Francisco to Micronesia proved the seaworthiness of the new boat, and probably no precaution could have prevented the final catastrophe. His last days in the open boat, caring for his charges and bringing them all safe to land, marked the climax of his devotion. "He saved others; himself he could not save."

## Home Department

## PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1908-1909

States.	Number of churches contributing from all sources.	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board.	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday schools.	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. P.	A. B. C. F. M.				W. B. M. P.		Y. P. S. C. E.	Totals.
						Churches and individuals.	Sunday schools.	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials.	Legacies.	Societies and individuals.	Sunday schools.	
New Mexico . . . . .	6	1	1	..	..	\$33.30	..	..	\$35.00	..	\$75.07	..	\$133.37
Arizona . . . . .	7	..	..	..	..	\$55.30	\$51.86	..	..	..	..	..	\$57.86
Utah . . . . .	10	4	1	..	..	\$31.14	\$3.15	..	\$15.00	..	..	..	\$51.29
Nevada . . . . .	1	1	..	..	..	\$2.80	\$5.95	..	8.00	..	..	..	\$17.77
Idaho . . . . .	35	..	..	..	..	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$15.52	\$0.85	\$30.00	..	..	\$55.37
Washington . . . . .	174	63	44	14	2	\$5,523.35	\$117.77	\$22.10	\$32.30	..	..	..	\$5,773.40
Oregon . . . . .	59	..	..	..	..	\$1,950.12	\$6.35	..	\$5.00	..	..	..	\$1,961.37
California . . . . .	230	84	14	4	..	\$1,923.42	\$497.10	\$268.10	\$1,004.31	..	\$11,974.15	..	\$3,973.40
Alaska . . . . .	4	2	1	1	..	\$0.00	\$0.00	..	..	..	..	..	\$0.00
Hawaii . . . . .	100	5	4	..	..	\$4,335.91	\$1.30	\$2.25	\$53.00	..	..	..	\$4,392.81
Totals . . . . .	615	150	90	6	..	\$34,415.27	\$767.45	\$538.97	\$5,401.76	\$50.00	\$13,046.35	..	\$51,604.76

### *Office Work*

The office work for the year has called for the usual attention, and the assistance rendered to missionaries *en route* for home or their fields has occupied a good many hours.

### *Lantern Slides*

A sign of encouraging interest among the pastors has been the doubling of the use of lantern slides during the year. These have been sent north to Washington, to Southern California, and as far east as New Mexico.

### *Missions in the Sunday School*

The Secretary has continued as chairman of the committee on missions in the Sunday school of the Northern California Sunday School Association, and has collected and presented to the Association suggestive statistics showing the status of this work in fully three hundred schools of different denominations.

### *The Financial Returns*

The district as a whole shows a falling off as compared with last year. The largest shrinkage is in Southern California, where a loss of \$2,300 is about equally divided between the churches and individual donors. The adoption of a new system in the Southern California Conference for all denominational benevolences, local and national, which had not gotten into full working order before the close of the fiscal year, may account in part for this lessening of our receipts. It is confidently expected by its advocates that the new system will ultimately increase the gifts for all the societies. Washington, for the first time in years, fell below her record fully \$1,000. This was owing to a decrease in gifts in three of our largest churches and the failure of others to contribute at all. The gifts to the Together Campaign undoubtedly explain part of this loss, and an especially strenuous home missionary situation the rest. Northern California nearly reached her standard of last year, and the small shrinkage was in individual gifts. The losses in the district record in some instances the stress of the financial stringency, which reached the coast this year instead of last, and in others the pastorless condition of some of the usually liberal churches.

### *Signs of Progress*

Oregon nearly doubled her offerings, owing largely to the forward movement in the First Church, Portland, and all the rest of the district, excepting Hawaii, made considerable gains. There are many other indications of increasing interest, and we have reason to hope that this year's failures will not be repeated, while its successes will be the common record of all parts of the district. The accompanying table, prepared in the Boston office, shows in detail the financial returns of the district.



# THE MISSIONS

## WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION

**BAILUNDU.**—William C. Bell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lena H. Bell, Mrs. Bertha D. Stover, Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Miss Helen H. Stover.

**KAMUNDONGO.**—William H. Sanders, *Ordained*; Henry S. Hollenbeck, *Physician*; Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders, Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Miss Sarah Stimpson.

**CHISAMBA.**—Walter T. Currie, D.D., *Ordained*; William Cammack, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Amy J. Currie, Mrs. Sarah L. Cammack, M.D., Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville.

**OCHILESO.**—Thomas W. Woodside, Henry A. Neipp, *Ordained*; Mrs. Emma D. Woodside, Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp, Miss Emma C. Redick.

**CHIYAKA (Sachikela).**—Merlin Ennis, *Ordained*; Mrs. Elisabeth R. Ennis.

*On furlough.*—Rev. Wesley M. Stover, D.D., *Ordained*; Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Miss Diadem Bell.

Five stations; 7 ordained missionaries; 2 physicians; 8 wives; 9 single women; 8 ordained preachers; 26 unordained preachers; 12 Bible-women; 4 organized churches; 597 communicants, 97 added on confession the past year; 1,900 Sabbath school membership; 28 schools, with over 3,000 pupils; native contributions, \$382.

During the year Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell has come to the United States on furlough, while Miss Redick has returned to the mission. Dr. Hollenbeck has joined the mission at Kamundongo. After the return to this country last year of Dr. and Mrs. Wellman, on account of the doctor's ill health and under full medical advice, he decided it was inexpedient for him to return to the mission, and the resignations of himself and wife were regretfully accepted. As stated in last year's report, the Portuguese government refused to permit Dr. Stover to return to the mission, but nevertheless Dr. and Mrs. Stover and their daughter, who is under appointment as a missionary of the Board, proceeded to Lisbon, hoping for a speedy opening for return to the mission. At this time of writing Dr. Stover is still in Lisbon. After some months Miss Helen Stover went on to Bailundu, and subsequently Mrs. Stover, under permission from the Colonial Office, also was allowed to carry out her plan for rejoining the mission. It is still hoped that the way may open for the return of Dr. Stover.

### THE STATIONS

**Bailundu.**—The Bailundu station has suffered and still suffers from the absence of Dr. Stover. The work that falls upon Mr. Bell is altogether too much for a single man. The demands of the local officials for carriers have also interfered not a little with the schools and with the general work of the station. Nevertheless there has been a constant though gradual advance

in the life of the station. Regular Bible instruction has been continued, and the attendance at this single station, where there are 143 church members, has averaged about 400. There has been almost phenomenal interest in Bible study in two of the outstations, ten and twenty miles, respectively, from Bailundu. The young men go out for evangelistic service with great diligence, many of them spending from one to two weeks at a time in this form of service, and wholly without pay. The pastor at Bailundu and the outstation teachers have no salaries, and no statements are made as to how they are supported.

In educational lines there has been a total of 310 pupils. There are schools for men and women and for women alone, also for boys and girls and kindergarten schools, both senior and junior. The helpers in these schools are gaining experience and a training which will fit them for larger service in days to come. Mention is made of several of the outstations, especially Epanda and Cimbile, as having together an enrollment of over 400. From these and other outstations the young Christians go out to near-by villages telling the gospel story to willing listeners. The schools in the immediate vicinity of Bailundu have also shown much advance, and altogether the outlook for the future seems very bright. To attend to the medical work at this station there is no physician, but such work must be conducted to some extent and simple remedies must be administered to those who come for aid. Serious cases are sent to Chisamba, where the Doctors Cammack can afford skilled treatment. Under these limitations there is a record of about 7,000 treatments at Bailundu. It is expected that Miss Stover, who is a trained nurse, will prove of great service.

In the industrial work of the station there have been 8 pupils, and aside from the manual training given them the students have been able to earn \$225 for their maintenance. The press has been somewhat limited in its work, yet it has been very helpful in the supplying of needed printed matter for the station and for the schools.

*Chisamba* reports that aside from its single church, which has an enrollment of 188 members, there are 25 places where regular Christian services are held, and that the combined congregations of all these places number between 1,500 and 2,000 persons. There are 46 teachers and evangelists, beside 93 others who are directly engaged for a part of their time in Christian work. There were 193 persons who were candidates for church membership in the 7 schools allied with the station; there are 1,259 pupils, an increase of 317 over the previous year. Three schools have been opened and one closed during the year.

The return of Chief Kanjundu, after his long and trying imprisonment at Benguella, fully exonerated by the courts of Benguella and Loanda from the charges made against him, and to all appearances stronger in his Christian faith and devotion than ever he was, is one of the notable events of the year. The erection, at their own expense, of a larger place of worship than the one formerly used for services at Chisamba, the restoration by them of *the building destroyed by fire at Chiyuka*, the increasing number of native-



built schools, and the growth in the number of our pupils and congregations are among the causes for encouragement and gratitude to God.

The industrial department has been maintained vigorously; carpentry, blacksmithing, brickmaking, and other forms of industrial work have been pursued with success. This department, though entirely self-supporting, constitutes an important arm of the service. Seven hundred and sixteen dollars have been received for work turned out. The pupils trained in this department have received instruction and impulse which will be of great service not only to them as individuals, but as Christian workers in the years to come. Dr. Currie, who prepares this report for the station, says that they have been able to depend on the schools largely for regular outstation work, and that the young men are ever ready to engage in this service. They go out from Chisamba and Chiyuka to conduct afternoon services, going from seven to twelve places, this in addition to what is done in school.

The early Sunday morning prayer meeting is followed by separate meetings for boys, old men, and aged women. In the afternoon of each Lord's Day interesting meetings are conducted by the ladies for married women, for young girls, and also for children. Each Sunday evening a united prayer meeting is conducted for all living on each station. "At Chisamba we have been constrained to hold these meetings in the Clara Wilkes Currie Memorial School; having quite outgrown the capacity of our chapel. We have added to our regular preaching places one among the Ondulu people, about seven hours' journey from Chisamba, where we expect soon to settle one or more Christian families; one among the Luimbi, on the opposite side of the Kukema River, and one among the same tribe on the banks of the Quito River, about two hours from Matenda's village."

Dr. Currie, in closing his report, refers again to the great need of a properly equipped training institution for the mission; and it is manifest that with such a growing work as is witnessed in connection with each station of the mission there is a call for the preparation of young men, who, in addition to the spiritual life which they seem so clearly to manifest, shall have such careful and prolonged instruction as shall enable them to be teachers of others and wise administrators in the carrying forward of the work for the kingdom of Christ, not merely in the districts now occupied, but in the regions beyond.

*Ochileso.*—Mr. and Mrs. Woodside reached Ochileso in November last, Miss Redick has during the present year resumed her place at this station, and the wheels move on again in their usual way and with fair results. The church now has 77 members, 17 of whom have been added the past year. The work at the station is marked by morning and evening prayers each day and a midweek service, Sunday being a full day, with morning congregations varying from 250 to 500. There are 175 pupils in the schools; the teachers' class numbers 12 and Mrs. Neipp's class has more than 25. There are three outstations and other villages which have been visited to some extent, but not as often as desirable. The mission is now well housed, and the expense of time and labor involved in securing these equipments will not be regretted.

The medical work has been such as could be attended to without the presence of a doctor. Mr. Woodside's skill in dental work has been in constant demand, not only by the members of our mission, but of other missions and the Portuguese throughout the district. Industrial work has been prosecuted to some extent and a number of young men have acquired some skill, especially in the cutting of timber and in carpentry.

*Sachikela.*—This station is now reported under the name of Chiyaka, and for a year it has been occupied solely by Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, since the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Wellman. The force has, of course, been wholly inadequate to the needs of the place, yet preaching has been maintained every Sunday, with congregations numbering from 50 to 200. Evening prayers have also been kept up for those near the mission house. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ennis have taught in the schools, and the Sunday school has been opened each Lord's Day, often having an attendance of 75. Two elders from the Bailundu church have visited Chiyaka for a month, assisting in the schools and in preaching, also in village work. The villages round about the station would all gladly welcome the visits of a missionary, but it is impossible, of course, for Mr. Ennis to go to them as he would like to.

This station imperatively calls for and needs reinforcements. Are Christians praying the Lord of the harvest as they should that he would send forth laborers into his field?

*Kamundongo.*—No detailed report has been received from this station covering the year. From the letters which have been received it is evident that a new impulse has been gained that gives promise of still larger growth in years to come. The refusal of the Portuguese officials to permit the removal of the station to Ngamba did not prevent the departure of many of the younger people to that new outpost, eighty miles distant. They have established there a vigorous young community with prospect of continued growth. But quite beyond the expectation of the missionaries the station at Kamundongo has also shown many signs of vigorous life. New interest has been shown, not only at the central station, but at several near villages, where the people have manifested a strong desire to receive Christian instruction. The plan of removing to Ngamba is now in abeyance, and with large congregations and increasing interest in the schools the station is greatly cheered. Miss Arnott and Miss Stimpson have gone out to the nearer villages, spending days and even weeks in teaching the people. The young men of the church have also gone out in groups through the district carrying the message of the gospel. The press has been busily engaged in issuing the needed revisions of the Scriptures and in issuing the Sunday school lessons which have been prepared by Mr. Sanders. The long-desired physician has at length arrived, and Dr. Hollenbeck, who has been stationed here, finds his hands already full of work.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION

## RHODESIAN BRANCH

**MT. SILINDA.**—Thomas King, *Ordained*; William L. Thompson, M.D., *Physician*; Arthur J. Orner, *Teacher*; Mrs. Estelle R. King, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Miss Minnie Clarke.

**CHIKORE.**—George A. Wilder, D.D., *Ordained*; William T. Lawrence, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence.

**MELSETTER.**—Miss H. Juliette Gilson.

*In this country.*—Columbus C. Fuller, *Teacher*; Mrs. Julia B. Fuller, Mrs. Alice C. Wilder.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mr. A. N. Hirst.

Three stations; 4 outstations; 8 unordained preachers; 9 teachers; 16 places of regular meeting; 2 organized churches: 212 communicants, 15 added by confession the last year; 7 Sabbath schools: 200 members; 3 boarding and high schools: 198 pupils; 3 other schools; total under instruction, 387; native contributions, \$145.

The year under review has witnessed no marked changes in the *personnel* of the mission. Since the report was written Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence have returned to the mission and Mr. Orner has been sent out to be connected with the industrial department at Mt. Silinda. The force has been weakened by the departure of some of the Zulu helpers for Natal, and this has necessitated the cutting off to some extent the work of touring, the stations requiring the presence of the missionaries. The churches, one at Mt. Silinda and one at Chikore, report a membership of 212, 15 having been added within the past year. There has been an average attendance at the services of 175 and 200 members in the 7 Sabbath schools. At Mt. Silinda evangelistic services have been held at the neighboring kraals on Sunday afternoons, Mr. King and Mr. Hirst having been specially employed in this service. At Chikore the evangelistic work has, of course, been in charge of Dr. Wilder; three tours have been made in the Sabi Valley by the Zulu helpers and others, with good results, though not of such marked character as those reported last year. The people who on previous tours had professed their purpose to serve Jehovah as their God seem to have adhered to their determination, in some ways manifesting a real change of character. This promising field should be more vigorously cultivated, and it doubtless will be on the return to Rhodesia of the efficient Zulu helpers.

There has been progress in securing a hold upon the native population, five new families having attached themselves to the Christian community. There are now 19 Christian homes within the station. At Melsetter Miss Gilson is encouraged by the good attendance of natives at a Sabbath afternoon service which is conducted by Mr. Ferreira, who generously renders such service as he can in behalf of the native population. Miss Gilson has also opened a Sunday school for the children of the white settlers in the community.

## EDUCATIONAL WORK

The total number of persons under instruction in the mission is given as 443; of these 172 were at Mt. Silinda, 190 at Chikore, 49 at Matangas, and

30 at Melsetter. The government grants in aid of the schools have been increased, Mt. Silinda having £110, Chikore £60, and Matangas £10. At Mt. Silinda the school under the charge of Mr. Fuller and Miss Clarke, with its 172 enrolled pupils, has had a prosperous year; the increase of the government grant was doubtless the result of Mr. Fuller's exact report of the industrial department. Nineteen boys and two girls who came from Beira have been doing good work. Sixty of the pupils are church members, while other pupils have manifested a desire to be considered as Christians. The pupils during the year have watched the erection of the large new school building, which it is expected will be ready for occupancy very soon, thus affording a very great relief both to pupils and teachers. During the year weekly lectures on physiology and hygiene by Dr. Thompson have awakened great interest among the pupils and excellent results are chronicled. The food supply has been inadequate, and yet it has not been necessary to close the school, though for a time fears were entertained that this would be necessary. The great want has been teachers for the school. It has been necessary to utilize the older scholars who were not adequately prepared for the work, and the outlook for the coming year is not hopeful, especially in view of the necessary departure of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller on furlough. Miss Clarke has had a large sewing class, which under her efficient leadership has shown good proficiency.

*Melsetter.*—The Chimanmani School, under Miss Gilson's care, has had 30 pupils. The government has removed the restriction upon the teaching of Dutch in the school, and has provided in a large measure a teacher, Mrs. Wilson, who has rendered good service in many ways. This addition to the teaching force has removed a very prominent objection made against the school on the part of the settlers. Up to this time the buildings for the school have been quite inadequate, but after two visits from the government inspector plans have been made for a new building which is promised, and which it now seems likely will be erected in the near future. This will give a new outlook to this worthy institution, which has such close relations to the progress of Christian work in this portion of Rhodesia.

At Chikore the famine has borne heavily upon the work of the schools. The lack of food in the Sabi Valley in the beginning of the season led the people at Chikore to sell much of their products, thus leaving themselves unprovided for. Nevertheless the boarding school and the Bible school were maintained, the unusually good number of 185 students being reported. The students in the Bible school were not properly prepared to undertake the course of study, but the imperative need of more helpers led to the reception of such material as could be obtained. The students in the Bible school have been accustomed to go out preaching, though the people are not eager to receive them, but it is hoped that in time more competent men may be secured who can command the attention of the natives.

The sewing class which for a year and a half has been under the care of Miss Clio Wilder has had 35 pupils during the last year.

*The Industrial Department at Mt. Silinda.*—Mr. Fuller reports that in

spite of hindrances and inadequate supplies there has been an advance in many ways. He refers to the valuable service of Mr. Hirst, who has devoted his energies unremittingly to the work of the department. The coming of Mr. Orner was greatly desired, and it was hoped he would arrive before the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller on furlough. During the year the traction engine has been a pleasure instead of a trial, as in the past. The supply of boards for the various buildings, especially to provide floors and ceilings, has brought in a new era in the matter of building at Mt. Silinda. The new school building is not only the largest in the mission but in this part of Africa, and is a credit to the industrial department. The work of construction has absorbed the energies of this department during the past year. It is not only a handsome building, but is most useful. The girls' dormitory has also been practically completed.

The agricultural department has been carried on energetically, though owing to an unfavorable season the corn crop has not been as large as heretofore. The number of boys engaged in the industrial department is 61, a larger number than previously, and Mr. Fuller estimates that the work of the department has saved the mission within the year not less than \$2,000; but there is great need of further development. The flour mill and printing press have not been in operation, but await the coming of a new industrial worker and his assistants.

*Medical Department.*—Dr. Thompson reports that he has a record of 1,555 attendances and of 1,008 cases. Of these patients who came under his care 119 were civilized settlers within the district, this fact showing that the medical work of the mission is reaching others than the native population. A fact that is not clearly understood is that fewer natives have called for help than in previous years, the reason for which Dr. Thompson thinks may possibly be that the famine has checked the intemperance of the people, and so lessened their ailments which require medical care.

The event of the year has been the finishing of the building prepared for a dispensary. Mention of this building has been made in three previous reports, but the work upon it has been delayed until on the 26th of April the finishing strokes were given. It is a small building, 8 feet x 30 feet, of wood and iron, corrugated, very plain, but well adapted for the needs of the people. The hospital building has been floored and fitted up temporarily for the occupancy of Mr. Hirst and family. It can be easily completed as a hospital whenever buildings are provided for the use of the missionary families. The plan of the mission has been that Dr. Lawrence be located, on his return, at Mt. Silinda, and that the hospital be put into running order under the care of the two medical men as soon as possible; but the needs of the Chikore station are so pressing, especially in view of the return to the United States of Mrs. and Miss Wilder, that this plan may be changed.

At Chikore Dr. Wilder, though not claiming any medical skill, has yet been compelled by reason of the many ailments from which the people suffer, especially from scanty and improper food, to do much dispensary work, but has not kept any record of treatments. It was hoped that Dr. Thompson

could visit Chikore once a month, but his work at Silinda has prevented his doing so.

## SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION ZULU BRANCH

**ADAMS (Amanzimtoti).**—Charles N. Ransom, George B. Cowles, Jr., James D. Taylor, Walter Foss, *Ordained*; Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom, Mrs. Amy B. Cowles, Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor, Mrs. Anna B. Foss, Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Miss Caroline E. Frost.

**IFAPA.**—

**IMFUME.**—

**UMZUMBE.**—Miss Laura C. Smith, Miss Alice E. Seibert.

**DURBAN.**—Frederick B. Bridgman, *Ordained*; James B. McCord, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman, Mrs. Margaret M. McCord.

**LINDLEY.**—Stephen C. Pixley, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Miss Fidelia Phelps, Miss Martha H. Pixley.

**UMSUNDUZE.**—

**ESIDUMBINI.**—Charles H. Maxwell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell.

**GROUTVILLE (Umvoti).**—

**MAPUMULO.**—

**JOHANNESBURG.**—Herbert D. Goodenough, *Ordained*; Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough.

**BEIRA.**—

*In this country.*—William C. Wilcox, Albert E. LeRoy, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ida B. Wilcox, Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy, Miss Martha E. Price.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Martha J. Lindley, Miss Mary C. Pixley, Miss Lilla L. Ireland, Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Miss S. M. Cook, Mr. Fred F. Hall.

Twelve stations; 20 outstations; 10 ordained missionaries; 1 physician; 9 wives; 8 single women; 8 ordained native preachers; 26 unordained preachers; 108 teachers; 500 other native laborers; a total of 642 native laborers. There are 278 places for regular meeting; 26 churches, 17 of which are self-supporting; the communicants number 5,555, 577 of whom were added the last year; adherents, 17,070. There are 77 schools, with 3,459 under instruction.

There has been no change in the mission force save that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have rejoined the mission, in the expectation that they will reside at Impolweni, to be connected with the Union Theological School, in the conduct of which the American Board is to unite with the mission of the United Free Church of Scotland. Mention should also be made of the death, last November, of Mrs. Susan H. Calhoun, who after thirty-four years of missionary service in Syria with her husband, the late Dr. Simeon Calhoun, came to Natal fifteen years ago to reside with her daughter, the wife of Rev. C. N. Ransom. Though not under appointment of the Board, she was a most welcome associate in the mission.

Mr. Ransom, who in the previous year had supervision of the churches on the north coast, was given special care of the south coast churches during last year. His report is very properly given under the heading of "*In Journeyings Oft*," inasmuch as he has made repeated tours covering the district from as far south as Port Shepstone, including also the central stations



and outstations. Not referring to the many difficulties and perils connected with these journeys, Mr. Ransom in reporting the condition of the field after a year's inspection and ministry says:—

“I cannot compare it with last year, nor is it easy to compare it with the situation ten years ago. In general there has been much physical progress—homes have been improved and more land cultivated. There has been spiritual advance; work has been done and extended under difficult circumstances, there is a greater sense of responsibility, the attitude toward the mission has improved, the teachable spirit is more manifest, and there are more than isolated instances of spiritual power. At the same time there have been some fearful back currents of immorality and intemperance.”

#### SOUTH COAST CHURCHES

Beginning with Adams station, Mr. Ransom's report refers in detail to a large number of outstations as well as to Ifafa, Umtwalume, Umzumbe, and Newtonville. At Adams the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Foss has been a great cheer; Miss Frost has been transferred from Umzumbe to Amanzimtoti that she may take part in the normal school; and also Miss Evelyn Clarke has come to the school from Inanda. Reference is made to the admirable service of Pastor Bhulose, who has not only done excellent work at the station, but also in many of the outstations of the region. One of the notable features is the effect produced by the presence and preaching of Tom Zonzo, whose home was in Amahlongwa, but who has spent fourteen years as missionary in Gazaland. His ministry as he toured with Mr. Ransom was peculiarly blessed, especially in his native town. The light and shade in different localities is strongly mingled.

At Umtwalume the large church where Mr. Sivetye is pastor has been seriously affected by the prevalence of intemperance. At Umzumbe the people have resisted the plans made for their good and have made the work of Miss Smith very trying. She has had too heavy a burden upon her, but has borne it bravely and with a better outlook as the report closes. There is a new church at Newtonville. At most of these stations and outstations there have been signs of religious life, and in some of them there have been genuine revivals. Mr. Ransom is specially impressed with the value of children's meetings, and he feels that there should be a missionary devoted to this class of Christian work. Upon all the evangelical work there has been a definite attack by the Roman Catholics, who appeal to the natives by their looser morals, especially in the matter of beer drinking. In summing up his report Mr. Ransom speaks of being deeply impressed with the marks of civilization, not so much in the visible changes as in the spirit of the people. The boys in all the region have spent much time in the towns and are much affected by town life for good or ill; the girls also are affected. The attitude toward education has been changed; people are thinking for themselves more than formerly. There is a great need of leaders. Our best efforts must be made to prepare such leaders.



*Durban.*—Mr. Bridgman reports for Durban and its vicinity, within a district twelve miles north and ten miles south of the city. There are thirty places where worship is maintained with good regularity. Connected with the one church, over which Pastor Makanya presides, there is a membership of 455, 90 having been received the past year on confession. The majority of these new members are young men. The Zulus who come from the country to find work in the city are liable to return to their homes without having found the most suitable associations, and yet some of them may carry the message of the gospel which they have heard in the town. Among the regular services held is one at the jail, where Mr. Bridgman is welcomed, finding an audience quite ready to listen to the message he brings. One of the hopeful features in Durban is the night school, having an attendance of 500 pupils, all eager to learn, and it is remarkable that such a number can be found to attend and so full of enthusiasm. The fees amount to \$220, covering all incidental expenses.

*Inanda, Groutville, and Table Mountain* are also under the supervisory care of Mr. Bridgman. The fine church at Inanda is still without a pastor and is awaiting the coming of some one who shall lead them into a more active life. Groutville is in an exceedingly depressed condition; the people seem listless and inactive, while some of the outstations connected with the church seem active and vigorous. It is not long since the station at Table Mountain seemed to be in a state much like that at Groutville, but a glad report is made of an entirely changed condition and the coming of the preacher, Jack Cele, whose labors have been remarkably blessed, so that instead of Table Mountain being in a depressed condition it is showing signs of most vigorous health.

#### NORTH COAST CHURCHES

This district, which during the previous year was under the supervision of Mr. Ransom, has during the last year been in charge of Mr. Maxwell, who has resided at Esidumbini. The district includes the churches of Esidumbini, Umsunduze, Itafamasi, Noodsberg, Mapumulo, Imutshane, Impapala, Imfume, and Krantzkop. Within this district the number of enrolled church members is 987, 123 having been received on confession of faith. Twenty-eight visits have been made to these churches by the missionary in charge, who has traveled in this service on horseback nearly 2,000 miles. There are now studying with the classes connected with these churches 263 persons. During the year 101 persons have been suspended from church membership or have been kept from the communion service. In mentioning several churches Mr. Maxwell refers first to Esidumbini, which shows a better condition than a year ago. Here was the center of the rebellion which wrought such havoc in 1906. Three of the principal men involved in that rebellion have returned on confession, and after a period of probation been received back into the church, and other converts have been received. Lay preachers at this station have been assigned to outstations, according to a new plan, with better results. The Sunday school

at Esidumbini, which has been in charge of Mrs. Maxwell, has done excellent work.

At Umsunduze some needed repairs have been made upon the church building. The 20 preachers connected with this church have not been as energetic as they were prior to the rebellion, and there is great need of a quickening from on high to lead them to more active labors. Itafamasi has a good group of reliable laymen. There have been some divisions, owing chiefly to the fact that one preacher who has left the service of the mission has commenced preaching under the auspices of the Wesleyan Society. At Noodsberg the church has enjoyed the presence of Mr. Cowles and family for five months, and has now called Rev. Daniel Zama to return as pastor, thus securing a strong and faithful Christian laborer. Mapumulo, which has been one of the strong churches of the group, has rested under a cloud during the year through the moral defection of its pastor, resulting in a contention within the church as to the retention of this man.

From Imutshane no cheering report comes. The church is in a sluggish condition and greatly needs an infusion of new blood. At Impapala, the northernmost of these outstations, there has been some effort to improve the situation, though with but partial success. Here, as in so many other places, there is great need of spiritual quickening to bring the members of the church into active and cheerful service of the Lord. At Imfume, a distance of thirty-five miles from the road to Impapala, the work is limited and yet shows many signs of activity. The school is a hopeful feature of the work and is well worth mentioning.

Krantzkop is a name which appears for the first time among the outstations of the mission, having been adopted as such after due examination by the Committee of Conference of the mission and by vote of the pastors' conference. Mr. Maxwell says that "the air of the services and the conduct of the people suggest a much older station," and good work has been done here. Fifty-five were received on confession of faith, and there are 60 persons still left in the church class which is conducted for catechumens. This class meets in sections, consisting mainly of young people, well dressed and irreproachable in manners.

The reports from these churches indicate that it is a period of drought in this district, and remedies for this state of things are being carefully considered. Mr. Maxwell dwells upon the importance of the "church class" and the need of maintaining these classes. Changes and awakening are needed quite as much in some classes led by native pastors as where the work depends on laymen; constant and protracted instruction is needed to aid converts in resisting temptations to which they are exposed and in keeping them alive to spiritual realities. New plans for the year to come are under consideration.

*Johannesburg.*—This station in the Transvaal, 400 miles from Durban, is still occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gordenough, working in connection with the missionaries in Natal. The field is very large and the work differs materially from that in Natal. Natives come to this mining city, which has

a population of 270,000, from all the districts between the east and west coast down to the Cape. The condition of those who work in the mines is better than it has been, and yet as the men are gathered in compounds, separated from home life and such residents as they may find even in their rude native villages, they are exposed to all manner of temptations to evil. Nevertheless there are bright spots in the work. There are seven places marked as outstations of Johannesburg. Preaching is continued in the compounds and there are 197 communicants on the church rolls; 7 night schools are maintained, with 174 pupils. One of the outstations, Engonyameni, on an island near the coast, is sustained by the people themselves, who support 7 native laborers and have 7 schools, with 140 pupils. This place has very little oversight by the missionary of the Board; the work is carried on with much energy and devotion on the part of the people.

*Beira.*—We very much deplore the fact that no report can be given of the reopening of work at Beira. Since returning to the United States Mr. Bunker has been convinced that in view of the state of his health and the limitations in which he would be placed it would be inexpedient for him to return to that work. The Prudential Committee has authorized the re-occupancy of the station as soon as a suitable man who has the command of the Portuguese language can be found. The search for such an one has not been successful as yet. The place is still in mind, with the hope and prayer that the way will yet be opened for the manning of this important post.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

*Amanzimtoti Seminary.*—This seminary should not be confounded with the theological school, the latter having been closed during the past two years. The seminary has been under the care of Mr. LeRoy, and in making his report he speaks of some general advance in educational lines, alluding first to the recognition of the Advisory Board of Native Education, this board being composed of twelve missionaries specially interested in educational work and two members representing the Native Affairs and Education Department, respectively. This scheme heretofore has not been heartily favored by some in authority, but now has received official sanction. The board has revised the school code, the regulations governing native schools, and has considered the educational qualifications required of natives seeking exemption from the operation of native law. Hereafter all regulations pertaining to native education will first be submitted to the board for action before being published. The governor of Natal has shown deep interest in this board, and has said that were it not for constitutional limitation he would be very willing to act as chairman.

Reference is also made to the union with the Free Church of Scotland in educational work. The plan for a union theological seminary is ready for consummation at Impolweni. The establishment of a coeducational normal school at Adams is an accomplished fact. Government is ready to *make adequate grants* for the maintenance of the school. By the action

of the Natal superintendent of education Amanzimtoti was made a center for the normal school for both boys and girls, and authority given to secure additional teachers, the expense to be met by the government. A building once in use by the South Africa General Mission has been purchased at a low price, and the buildings for the girls' department were largely put up and remodeled by the boys, and accommodations are now provided for about 60 girls. Miss Evelyn Clarke from Inanda and Miss Frost from Umzumbe have been transferred to Amanzimtoti to participate in the work of instruction in this normal school. Mr. Hall has done good work among the normal classes and a distinct advance has been witnessed through his labors. While all these outward improvements have marked the year, Mr. LeRoy can say that the great aim of the school has been to point students to Jesus Christ as their Saviour and to build up Christian character. In conduct as well as profession, both boys and girls have shown an earnest desire to follow in the footsteps of the Master. During the year there was a reunion of former students connected with the seminary, which was an occasion of great interest and profit. The alumni came from all parts of Natal and the Transvaal, and while recalling the past discussed with intelligence and enthusiasm plans for the betterment of the educational work in the future. The governor of the colony, Sir Matthew Nathan, was present and expressed great gratification at what he saw, promising to secure an agricultural teacher for the industrial department, with pecuniary support from the government. Altogether the outlook for this seminary and normal school is most hopeful.

*Inanda Seminary.*—During the year Miss Price has been on her furlough in America and Miss Ireland has acted as substitute. Miss Clarke has, much to the regret of all, been transferred to the normal school at Amanzimtoti, and no less than 20 of the girls have gone from Inanda to enter upon normal training. The year has been a prosperous one, with no less than 234 names on the rolls, though many thus enrolled have stayed a comparatively little time. No marked changes have taken place, but the discipline has been good and there have been some signs of spiritual growth which have cheered the staff of teachers. Mrs. Edwards still has the care of the farming department, and reports that the girls have raised 560 bushels of mealies (maize), 40 bushels of beans, 80 bushels of sweet potatoes, 166 dozen eggs sold. The planted trees, acacia and syringa, have furnished firewood to the value of at least \$200.

*Day Schools.*—Mr. Cowles has continued his work as supervisor of native schools, though during the year he has been compelled by illness, the result of overwork, to withdraw for a few months of rest and recuperation. This period he has spent at Noodsberg. He reports that there have been under his general supervision 55 schools, 36 of which are supported by government and 14 by funds from the mission, while 5 are self-supporting. In all these schools there has been an enrollment of 3,932 pupils. The teachers number 79. The grade of the schools is low, the majority of the pupils using Zulu or English charts. The value of these schools depends upon the character and intelligence of the teachers, and it promises well for the future of these

schools that the new Normal Training School at Amanzimtoti is now prepared to give adequate attention and training to young people of both sexes, so that they may be fitted for teachers. The special feature of the year has been the large amount of building for school purposes; the cost of these buildings has been met from the education fund secured from the Reserve taxes.

*Umzumbe Home* has met with a loss the past year, as Miss Frost has gone to be connected with the normal school at Amanzimtoti. Nevertheless the school has prospered in all ways, having 83 girls, all there is room for. A good spirit has been manifested, and much enthusiasm has been shown in their work. Miss Laura Smith and Miss Seibert have been indefatigable in their labors, and there is great need of additional teachers to care for this promising institution. The vacancy caused by Miss Frost's departure should be filled as soon as possible.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

This is in charge as heretofore of Dr. McCord, who is located at Durban. The attendances reported at the dispensary the past year number 600 less than the previous year. This is accounted for by the financial depression in the district, the people not coming to the country because of lack of work. Fees have been charged at the dispensary, varying from 6d. to 10s., and these have helped in the conduct of the medical work.

The Mission Nursing Home on Ridge Road has been opened, this without any opposition on the part of those who had heretofore sought to prevent the building of the hospital and the carrying forward of native medical work. Mrs. McCord is doing the nursing, assisted by two natives who have come to take a four years' course in nursing. Mr. Makanya, the pastor, has rendered great aid here by attending prayers every morning and meeting the patients as they may need. The record of the hospital shows 54 patients and the dispensary 2,800 patients, giving 3,561 treatments.

### EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION

MONASTIR.—William P. Clarke, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha G. Clarke, Miss Mary L. Matthews, Miss Mary M. Haskell.

PHILIPPOLIS.—George D. Marsh, D.D., Henry C. Haskell, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell.

SAMOKOV.—Robert Thomson, Leroy F. Ostrander, John W. Baird, *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson, Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander, Mrs. Ellen R. Baird, Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Agnes M. Baird, Miss Inez L. Abbott.

*Residing at Sofia*.—James F. Clarke, D.D., *Ordained*; Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke.

SALONICA.—J. Henry House, D.D., Edward B. Haskell, *Ordained*; Mrs. Addie B. House, Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell.

KORTCHA.—Phineas B. Kennedy, *Ordained*; Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy.

*Residing at Tirana*.—Charles T. Erickson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Carrie E. Erickson.

*On furlough.*—Theodore T. Holway, *Ordained*; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway, Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh, Miss Harriet L. Cole.

*On the way out.*—William C. Cooper, *Ordained*.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Emma Baird.

Five stations; 55 outstations; 13 ordained missionaries; 11 wives; 7 single women; total missionary force, 31; 16 ordained native preachers; 18 unordained preachers; 60 teachers; 7 Bible-women; 13 other native helpers; total native helpers, 114. The mission has 19 organized churches, with 1,451 communicants; 64 were added on confession the past year, and the average attendance was 3,288. In the 56 Sunday schools there is a membership of 2,583. There is 1 Theological and Collegiate Institute, with 4 students for the ministry and 82 pupils in collegiate training; 5 boarding and high schools, with 257 students. The 24 other schools have 504 students; total number under instruction, 847. Native contributions for all purposes, \$5,808.25.

Few changes have taken place in this mission during the year. Miss Cole and Mr. and Mrs. Holway have come to this country on furlough, and Miss Haskell and Mr. and Mrs. Baird have returned to the mission. Mrs. Marsh is still in this country. Mr. Cooper has been appointed to the mission, with probable designation to Salonica.

#### SAMOKOV STATION

The work of this station covers a field including not only Samokov and Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, but also 850 villages and towns. The population is 360,000. The evangelical forces of the station and its ten outstations number 13 missionaries, including wives and single women, and 36 native laborers. Among these native laborers are 2 ordained preachers and 23 teachers. There are 3 organized churches and 10 other places with regular services. The communicants number 256 and the schools 4, with a total of 258 scholars. Native contributions for the year amounted to \$2,225.17.

The aggressive temperance campaign carried on by Dr. Clarke in the winter, and the settling of a new worker in one of the more remote outstations, have been, aside from the jubilee, the features of the field work. One reason for encouragement in the Samokov station is the improved condition of the Sofia church, which assumed self-support for the first time this year. This is the third church in the mission to reach this stage of development. The churches have experienced no little help from evangelistic services conducted by Rev. F. B. Meyer and Rev. J. A. Campbell, of London. Eight were added by confession. The adherents of the church now number 819 and the average attendance is 619. The 7 Sabbath schools have a membership of 470.

*The Collegiate and Theological Institute.*—The school year began with the complete scientific gymnasium course of seven years, though the government recognition as a full "gymnasium" had not been secured. The seventh class numbered at the outset 4 students, and the entire institute enrolled during the year 82 students, of whom 48 were Protestants, 31 Orthodox, and 3 Jews. Religious impetus to the life of the school was given by the visit of Rev. J. A. Campbell. Last year the great problem before the school was that of finding suitable teachers. The needed men were found during the year and



satisfactory work has been done by them. The great question now before the school is, Are they going to pay the teachers they have already secured and those whom they shall need in the future? To keep the school up to the gymnasium standard assumed will mean increased expenditure. A fund is imperative so that the school can have at least £T.350 (\$1,540) more a year. The hope of the school lies in its being granted full government recognition as a gymnasium. An endowment fund is needed which will meet in part the salaries of the necessary teachers. The need is imperative.

*The Girls' School.*—The Samokov Girls' Boarding School has had enrolled 83 pupils, 52 of whom were boarders and the rest day pupils. Seven graduated from the sixth year class. The kindergarten has enrolled 23 children, making a total in the institution of 106. Of the 83 students in the boarding school, 36 came from Protestant homes and 46 from Pravo-Slav homes. Eighteen pay full tuition. The educational features of the year, beside the regular school work, have been music, temperance work through a temperance society, and the meetings and work of the teachers' club. The religious activities have been those of the Sunday school and of the Christian Endeavor Society, the noon prayer meetings for teachers proving a feature of the year's religious work. There is an imperative need of a new building.

Among the efforts put forth by the women of the station, the work of the Society of Associated Charities should be mentioned. This has given work to 58 different women. The Bible work for women in the outstations is unfortunately languishing for lack of capable and consecrated Bulgarian women who can give their time to this important branch of service. Special mention should be made of Miss Clarke's kindergarten work at Sofia, where 76 children have been under instruction.

#### PHILIPPOLIS

The work of this field (986,000) began in 1858, and there are now connected with the station and its 18 outstations 4 missionaries and 21 native laborers, including 9 ordained preachers and 4 teachers and 2 Bible-women. There are 17 places of regular meeting and 8 organized churches, one of which is entirely self-supporting. The number of communicants last year was 451 and of adherents 1,484. The average attendance at the church service was 1,333. Sixteen were added by confession. The station supports 19 Sabbath schools, with an attendance of 1,045. There are 5 day schools, with a total number of 99 under instruction. The native contributions for church work were \$2,784.32, while the contributions of the native Christians for the schools amounted to \$183.26.

As the first work for the Bulgarians began at Philippopolis in 1858, this station had a unique interest in the jubilee celebration. Dr. Haskell prepared the historical sketch. The work of the station both for men and women has gone on as usual. There is increasing difficulty in securing enough qualified preachers, teachers, and Bible-women. The requirements are *constantly rising*, and what with the meagerness of salaries and the "American



fever" and the pressure from the government, the supply has not kept pace with the demand. Figures seem to indicate, too, a little diminution in the average church attendance. The sales of Bibles and tracts has more than doubled during the last five years.

#### THE JUBILEE

The principal item of mission interest during the year was the jubilee which commemorated fifty years of evangelical work among the Bulgarians. It was held at Sofia, August 11-17, 1908, in conjunction with the Triennial Summer School of the American Board and Methodist Missions. Forty pastors, preachers, colporters, Bible-women, and missionaries were present. Praise was in the hearts of all for the "fifty years of divine protection, fifty years of guidance by the Spirit, fifty years of sowing precious seed that never fails of fruitage, fifty years of loving service for the Master, fifty years of praying, fifty years of glorious anticipation."

There were large and sympathetic audiences, and full, clear, and valuable sketches were given of the literary, evangelistic, and educational activities of the two missions. There was, furthermore, the consciousness that the work of the past had begun to bring forth some fruit outside of as well as within the ranks of the missions. This made both native and foreign workers more grateful for the past and hopeful for the future. They are assured that "the gospel has rooted itself among the Bulgarians in heart and mind and imagination"; that it is "believed to be the corner stone of liberty, the main element in true progress." It was pointed out how "God in his providence so timed the introduction of evangelical Christianity among Bulgarians that when they achieved their independence they could not have excluded this (leaven) had they wished to, and probably they would not if they could, for they had learned its value."

Gratitude to God for the great change in the Sultan's dominions across the border and the bright prospects for future work there made the occasion all the more joyous.

#### SALONICA

The work mentioned above has all been carried on in the limits of Bulgaria. The rest of the mission work is carried on under the Turkish flag, that is, in European Turkey.

This station was opened in 1894 on the old missionary ground of St. Paul. It has 25 outstations. There are 7 organized churches. The total missionary force numbers 4, wives included; 4 ordained native preachers, 23 teachers, 3 Bible-women and other workers, making a total of 39. The adherents number 1,741 and the communicants of the churches 632, the average attendance being 1,129; 32 were added on confession during 1908. The 25 Sunday schools have had a membership of 935. Four men have been studying for the ministry in the theological class. They earn their way chiefly by teaching trades in the Agricultural and Industrial Institute. The 14 day

schools have had a total under instruction of 315, not counting the 39 in the Industrial Institute. Native contributions amounted to \$1,520.68 for religious work and \$426.75 for education, or a total of \$1,947.43. This loss of \$11.75 over the previous year was due to the fact that the Strumnitza church gave an unusual amount for church building in that year.

This has been the station's record-breaking year—for the small amount of touring possible. The government did not allow the missionaries to visit points off the railways before July 24, 1908, owing to the unsettled condition of the country.

#### MONASTIR

The work in Monastir was established in 1873. The population of the field can be considered 1,200,000. To work this field, in which there are 3 outstations beside the central station, there are 5 missionaries, including the single ladies, and 10 native laborers, including one ordained preacher. Regular meetings are held at five different places. There is one organized church not yet entirely self-supporting. The communicants number 103 and the adherents 133. The average attendance is 173. Seven were added to the church by confession during 1908. The 4 Sabbath schools have a membership of 113. The native contributions for the religious work amounted to \$82.86.

*The Boarding School.*—The Girls' Boarding School has enrolled a total of 30 pupils, 26 of whom were boarders. Of this number 28 are Bulgarians. Owing to illness Miss Cole has been obliged to leave the school. At the beginning of the school year 10 of the boarders were members of the church. The girls have contributed according to their ability to the Bulgarian Evangelical Society and to aid the Greek church in Salonica. A new American teacher is imperatively needed.

#### KORTCHA

Mr. and Mrs. Erickson, with their children, have reënforced the Kortcha station, though at present they are located at Tirana. During the year a special deputation, consisting of Messrs. Peet, Thomson, and E. B. Haskell, was sent by the mission through Albania to select a location for a central station. They visited all the larger places in both the north and the south. They found the people just emerging from a long night of depression under a despotic government, and, with great national aspirations toward enlightenment and better civilization, open to any efforts educational and otherwise which the American missionary might desire to make. The deputation, while agreeing unanimously that Elbasan occupied a desirable central position both geographically and with respect to the great divisions of the people into Ghegs and Tosks, were still of the opinion that owing partly to the present want of accessibility it would be better for the *status quo* to be preserved for the time being. Accordingly the mission voted that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy remain for another year at Kortcha and Mr. and Mrs. Erickson at Tirana.

*The Kortcha station* was established March 26, 1908. The field (Albania)

has a population numbering upwards of two and a half millions. The force is comprised of 2 ordained missionaries and their wives and 1 unordained native preacher, with 4 teachers and 1 other worker. There is 1 place for holding religious services. There are 9 communicants, 1 having been added during the year. The average attendance at these services has been 34. The one Sabbath school has a membership of 20, though its average attendance has been 48. The people during the year have given £T.10.06 (\$44.26) for religious work and £T.59.15 (\$260.26) for educational work.

A small boys' school was started at Kortcha and run during the year, with an attendance of 35. There has also been a night school conducted three nights a week, with an attendance of 25. The attendance at the girls' school has been 70. So the work is slowly opening up, and it is hoped and expected that in these days of unparalleled opportunity in Albania the teachings and life of Jesus Christ will find their way in power through these missionaries and their institutions into the heart of the Albanian race.

#### THE WORK UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

It is unnecessary to repeat what has been written and printed in so many forms and places about the changes wrought by the proclamation of the constitution in July, 1908. The lifting of the censorship and of the restrictions on missionary touring and colportage in European Turkey is a cause for profoundest gratitude. It is too early yet to speak with confidence about the constitutional government. The first furor of the people over their newly granted liberty was detrimental to spiritual work among them. The constitutional clubs, wherever organized, have been holding their meetings on Sundays. For a time in some places courses of popular lectures on political and economic subjects on Sunday forenoons were given at about the time for preaching services. Women's auxiliaries to the clubs were organized and their meetings held Sunday afternoons. Sunday schools were even established in which illiterates were taught reading and writing and other rudimentary branches. Not only did these various attractions practically terminate the attendance of outsiders at the mission services, but they were also a sore temptation to the evangelical Christians to neglect divine worship. But now the Sunday lectures, club meetings, secular Sunday schools, etc., seem to be neglected and dying. Meanwhile the old, old story is reasserting its attractive power. The tide is turning. Congregations are increasing, and there is greater apparent interest in spiritual things than has been the case for years in Macedonia.

#### PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

It has been a record year in the distribution of tracts. Last year we reported the distribution as the largest in the history of the mission. This year the number has been considerably more than doubled. This sudden and great upward bound is not to be accounted for wholly by the large

number of tracts distributed at the time of the jubilee meetings at Sofia, but indicates that generally throughout the mission the tract is being more appreciated and more largely used. The amount received for sales of books was also the largest in the statistical history of the mission press, although the number of volumes sold was not quite up to that of the previous year. The feature of the book sales this year was the sale of the new edition of the "Hymn and Tune Book." Portions of the Bible in Bulgarian were for the first time this year printed in Bulgaria. That the mission has issued the first *locally* printed Scripture portions is a matter of congratulation.

Of the 72 different tracts, free distribution was made of 84,870 copies. There was a sale of 2,256 copies of 44 different bound books and 716 copies of 3 different books in sheets, the income from the sales making a total of \$636.20. Twenty-six new tracts and five new editions of old tracts were printed; also parts of two books, new editions, the total number of both tracts and books amounting to 903,934 pages. The Scripture portion printed was of 176 pages in 5,000 copies, the total number of pages being 880,000. The *Zornitsa* has increased its circulation during the last six years from 880 to 1,364, a gain of fifty-five per cent. It offers a good field for investment.

## WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

### Literary Department for the Three Missions in Asiatic Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE.—George F. Herrick, D.D., Henry S. Barnum, D.D., Herbert M. Allen, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Helen P. Barnum, Mrs. Ellen R. Allen.

### General Missionary Work

SMYRNA (1820).—Alexander MacLachlan, Charles K. Tracy, *Ordained*; Samuel L. Caldwell, *Teacher*; Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan, Mrs. May S. Tracy, Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell, Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie B. Mills, Miss Emily McCallum.

CONSTANTINOPLE (1831).—Joseph K. Greene, D.D., Charles T. Riggs, *Ordained*; William W. Peet, *Treasurer and Business Agent, Unordained*; Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Mrs. Mary R. Riggs, Mrs. Martha H. Peet, Miss Anna B. Jones, Mrs. Etta D. Marden. *Residing at Brousa*.—Miss Harriet G. Powers.

*Residing at Bardesag*.—Robert Chambers, D.D., T. J. S. Ferguson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers, Mrs. Amy S. Ferguson.

*Residing at Adabazar*.—Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Mary E. Kinney, Miss Madeline Gile.

*Teachers in American College for Girls*.—Miss Mary M. Patrick, PH.D., Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Miss Ida W. Prime.

TREBIZOND (1835).—L. S. Crawford, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Olive T. Crawford.

SIVAS (1851).—Henry T. Perry, Ernest C. Partridge, *Ordained*; Charles E. Clark, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Mary H. Perry, Mrs. Winona G. Partridge, Mrs. Ina V. Clark, Miss Nina E. Rice, Miss Lillian F. Cole.

MARSOVAN (1852).—Charles C. Tracy, D.D., Edward Riggs, D.D., Theodore A. Elmer, *Ordained*; Alden R. Hoover, M.D., Dana K. Getchell, *Unordained*; Mrs. Myra P. Tracy, Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs, Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer, Mrs. Esther F. Hoover, Mrs. Susan R. Getchell, Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Miss Claribel Platt, Miss Mary I. Ward.

**CESAREA (1854).—**James L. Fowle, William S. Dodd, M.D., Henry K. Wingate, Herbert M. Irwin, *Ordained*; Wilfred M. Post, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle, Mrs. Mary L. Dodd, Mrs. Jane C. Wingate, Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin, Mrs. Annie S. Post, Miss Fanny E. Burrage, Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Miss Clara C. Richmond.

*In this country.*—James P. McNaughton, George E. White, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Esther B. White, Miss Mary L. Graffam, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Gwen Griffiths, Miss Annie T. Allen.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. George Constantine, Dr. and Mrs. Jesse K. Marden, Miss Sophia Newnham, Miss Myra Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawrence, Mr. Leo C. Lake, Mr. George McDonald, Miss Hattie L. Hale, Miss Jaynes, Miss Isabella M. Coleman, Miss Georgia Ely.

Six central stations; 98 outstations; 21 ordained men, one of them a physician; 3 other physicians; 2 teachers; 1 treasurer and business agent; 27 wives; 28 single women; total missionary force, 82. There are 38 native pastors; 37 other native preachers; 304 native teachers; 18 Bible-women; 10 other native helpers; 121 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 13,477; 43 churches, 16 of which are entirely self-supporting; 4,630 members, 224 received on confession this year; 117 Sunday schools, with 11,046 pupils; 1 theological seminary, with 3 studying for the ministry; 3 colleges, with 572 students; 15 boarding and high schools, with 1,633 students, 765 of them girls; 140 other schools, with 5,867 pupils; total under instruction, 8,002. There are 3 hospitals, with 3,901 patients; 3 dispensaries, where 20,107 treatments were given. Native contributions for Christian work, \$16,270; for education, \$64,737; total, \$81,007.

Rev. and Mrs. T. J. S. Ferguson, who have been assisting in the work at Bardezag the past year, have received full appointment as missionaries of the Board. Miss Clara C. Richmond goes out for the first time to engage in kindergarten work at Cesarea station. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, after forty years of service, have resigned their connection with the Board, and Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, according to previous arrangement, have severed their connection with the mission to enter upon independent hospital work at Constantinople. Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton, Dr. and Mrs. White, and the Misses Graffam, Orvis, Jillson, and Allen are now on regular furlough.

The area covered by this mission is as large as half the Atlantic seaboard, having a population of over ten millions. There are 82 missionaries in care of this field, with a force of over 400 native laborers. Of the 44 organized churches, 14 are self-supporting. The Turkish, Armenian, and Greek languages are used. In the past forty years fully 10,000,000 pages of Christian and educational literature have been printed each year in these three languages, and millions more would be eagerly welcomed if there were money to publish them.

The reports characterize the year 1909 as an eventful and memorable one in the history of the mission. The events leading up to the taking of Constantinople by the Macedonian army, the establishment of martial law, the deposition of Sultan Hamid, and the placing of his brother on the throne, with the proclamation of liberty and true constitutional government, had their natural effect upon the work in every station of the mission. As yet the people can hardly realize the change and all that is involved therein, and an

element of uncertainty pervades all political, intellectual, and religious life. In the providence of God the stations of this mission were spared a repetition of the terrible scenes enacted in the territory of the Central Turkey Mission. The mission says: "Western Turkey faces an opportunity unprecedented. Asia Minor, with over ten millions of souls, hitherto one of the most difficult and discouraging mission fields in the world, has, as if by the hand of God, become one of the most rewarding."

#### CONSTANTINOPLE STATION

The population of the entire Constantinople field, including Brousa, is a little over 4,000,000, 2,500,000 being Mohammedans. There are 44 foreign laborers, with 118 native assistants, having the care of 23 outstations, 14 churches, and 33 other preaching places; also 35 schools of all grades, with 1,909 pupils. The publication department reports an output of 8,946,276 pages. The native contributions for all work have been over \$40,000.

Rev. B. F. Meyer visited Constantinople in the spring and conducted evangelistic services at several of the outstations, which were very largely attended and full of interest and profit.

Two members of this station, Dr. Greene and Dr. Herrick, passed the fiftieth milestone of their missionary service the past year. In a retrospect of these fifty years these veterans note three important changes in the conduct of the work: (1) the establishment of high schools and colleges; (2) the opening of hospitals and dispensaries; (3) the phenomenal increase in the number of women missionaries. In summing up the work of this long period Dr. Herrick optimistically says: "We who together have given a century of service to evangelistic work in the Ottoman empire exult in the privilege so long granted us of sharing in a work on which the divine blessing has so conspicuously rested, and we bid all who come after us to work with a confidence unshaken that advance in the years to come in all departments of our common work will be with accelerated velocity, will be with a wider constituency than heretofore, will enlist a vastly increased number of competent laborers, will do more than any other influence or agency to contribute to the safe and permanent establishment of real liberty and constitutional government and to the final triumph of the kingdom of God and of the church of Christ in this land."

Last November twenty-six of the church members worshiping at the Bible House formed themselves into an independent church, called the Emmanuel Church. This did not meet with the approval of all and has not yet been recognized by any ecclesiastical body.

The moral improvement society, organized since the declaration of the constitution, has had great influence in bringing Moslems and Christians to a better understanding of each other. Regular preaching services in Pera and Scutari have gone on as usual, and a debt of £T.300 has been paid off. The new pastor of the Langa church has realized the hopes of all in the *successful way* he has taken hold of the work. It is expected that the *iradé*



for building will soon be obtained. The work among the Greeks continues to prosper, and these people are beginning to understand that a man cannot be a good Greek without being a good Christian. The Bithynia Union has appointed a committee of the three Constantinople pastors to undertake evangelistic work and to aid the weaker churches. At Hasskeuy the preacher's relations with the whole community are happy, but the material condition of the people is a drawback to the work. Adrianople, the center of a large population, is still working toward a new church building, which is greatly needed. At Gedik Pasha there is a Turkish department in the Sunday school, and Turkish prayer meetings are held. The city missionary is doing a hopeful work, but money is needed to secure better quarters and to enlarge the work.

The Nicomedia section of the Constantinople station covers the greater part of the old Roman province of Bithynia, with a population of 261,000. There are 11 places of meeting in this section, with 3 self-supporting churches, having 461 communicants and an average attendance of some 15,000. The missionary work here is practically confined to the Armenian population. The pastors of the Adabazar and Bardezag churches are energetic and zealous men. The breach in the Nicomedia church has been healed, and large numbers of non-Protestants attend preaching services.

Brousa station is desirous of seeing the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin filled as soon as possible. The conditions and needs of the field call for a man of experience and approved judgment, and it is hoped that after their furlough arrangements can be made for the temporary transfer of Mr. and Mrs. McNaughton to that field. Owing to the state of the country, a complete tour of this field has been impossible. A former preacher has returned to the Brousa church, and it is hoped that it will now take a new start. At Yeniji the church has held its own the past year and pecuniary conditions are improving. At Jerrah the congregations have increased fifty per cent and 7 new members have been added to the church. The Banderma church has met with a great loss in the death of its most promising member.

*Educational Work.*—The American College for Girls at Constantinople rejoices in the full permission of the Turkish government to move to its new site on the European side of the Bosphorus. The college has become financially independent, though the ladies connected with the school desire to have their names continue on our list of missionaries. The college reports 82 students the past year.

Educational work is prominent in the Nicomedia field. The Bithynia High School for Boys has 13 teachers and 130 pupils. The new *régime* has produced a greater freedom in the mental attitude of the pupils toward religious and social questions. Fifteen graduated, the largest in the history of the school. The influence of the school among the middle classes of the whole country is great, but the problem of support is a very serious one.

The Girls' High School at Adabazar has had 141 pupils. The work done by this school is of high order. A normal training school for teachers is



to be opened in connection with the school. There are 14 primary and kindergarten schools, with 452 pupils, scattered throughout the 8 villages connected with the Bardezag station.

The girls' school at Brousa has had 115 pupils, graduating a class of 16. The report closes with the statement that its success is due in large measure to the wisdom and fidelity with which Mrs. Baldwin presided over its earlier years.

The girls' school at Gedik Pasha reports a very successful year, with an enrollment of 232 pupils, 81 Armenians, 63 Greeks, and the rest Turkish. Lack of room only prevents a larger attendance. An industrial work at this center employs 50 women, and there are Bible classes connected with this work.

#### SMYRNA STATION

The Smyrna station covers a field occupied by 3,500,000, and is the oldest established station of this mission (1820). Here we find 13 missionaries and 5 other foreign laborers. The native force numbers 58, at work in 8 outstations. There are 3 organized churches and 10 places of regular meeting, with 394 members and an average attendance of 758. The total number of pupils is 660. The entire native contributions have been nearly \$19,000.

The report for the year says that the wave of patriotism which broke over the Armenians carried with it elements which cannot be for the best interests of the nation. The determination to stand together as a nation is shown in some places in the unusual effort to prevent the children from entering foreign schools. At Manisa this policy so depleted the number in the boys' school that it was necessary to close it. But a survey of the whole field shows that while there is much to try faith and patience, there is much to encourage.

Pastor Adanalian, after three years' study in America, returned to Smyrna just in time to fill the place in the church left vacant by the death of Mr. Tashgian. At the end of a year it will be decided if he is to remain there permanently. Over 200 Turkish liras have been subscribed as the nucleus of a church endowment fund. The Week of Prayer proved so interesting that the meetings were continued for some time. All the pastors of the Smyrna field were invited to attend Mr. Meyer's meetings, and those who accepted received a fresh impulse for their lonely interior work.

At the outstation of Bourdour a new preacher has put life and courage into the people there, and everything indicates a healthful state of things. Eodemish rejoices in a much needed addition to the premises occupied by pastor, school, and chapel—one of the results of liberty, after years of tribulation and waiting. Permission to erect a chapel, two schools, and a pastor's residence marks an epoch in the history of work at Afion Kara Hissar. Every inch gained in this interesting city is contested to the last degree, yet the work goes on gaining in power from day to day.

*Educational Work.*—The International College at Smyrna has succeeded the past year in obtaining certain valuable property opposite the college

premises, which will be a great addition to the equipment. A broad boulevard in front of the college premises is now in process of construction by the city, which will add greatly to the appearance of the buildings.

The college reports a year not materially different from the past two years in the number in attendance—330. The new spirit of liberty has made the year a rather trying one in maintaining the usual standard of discipline. An encouraging evidence of the genuine religious spirit among the students is noted in the attendance upon the voluntary weekly meetings of the two student organizations, the Young Men's Christian Association and the White Cross, which has been well maintained. The number of Moslem students is fifty per cent greater than last year. The graduating class numbered 36, of whom 6 have completed the full B.A. course and 30 have taken the commercial diploma of the college.

The Collegiate Institute for Girls reports an attendance of 209, 76 of these in the collegiate department. The year has been one of quiet, steady work. Of the 17 girls in Miss Mills's Bible class, 14 are church members. Great interest was taken by the pupils in Mr. Meyer's meetings. The benevolent work in this school is one of its special features. Contributions have been sent to the famine sufferers in the interior; two little girls are supported in Ceylon, two in Kessab, and one in Brousa. Collections have also been taken for the Adana sufferers.

#### CESAREA STATION

Cesarea has a population of 800,000 scattered throughout 32 outstations. The foreign force numbers 16; the native laborers are 78. There are 11 churches, with 1,262 communicants, and 35 other preaching places. The schools number 44, with 1,996 pupils. The hospital reports 391 patients and 6,943 treatments. The contributions for the year have been over \$5,000.

Mr. Fowle reports having spent 111 days in visiting the outstations, traveling in all 1,634 miles. The two outstations that show most promising results are Chakmak and Urnej. In each of these there has been genuine, earnest, spiritual growth. Three other outstations deserve honorable mention.

The two boys' clubs at Talas and Cesarea have had an average attendance of 100 and 200, respectively. The different departments include reading rooms, gymnastics, lessons, lectures, and Bible instruction. The club at Talas has a secretary who gives all his time to this work, carrying it on as a regular Young Men's Christian Association. The success of this club, established some five years ago, led to the establishment of a similar one in Cesarea, which has been successful beyond expectation. One striking feature of this work in Cesarea is that the regular attendants are largely Moslems. Even the Sunday evening services draw 200 or more Moslems. As a result of some years of patient effort, the continued opposition of the authorities of the Gregorian Church has finally broken down. Parents seem very appreciative of what is being done for their children, and the Sunday classes are growing in attendance and in interest.

*Educational Work.*—The boys' school at Talas reports the hardest year ever experienced in its history, owing to the political situation and the general unrest, church troubles, and the financial condition. The report says, "The outlook is good if we can hold on long enough, and the need of such training as we are trying to give to these boys was never more manifest than at present." The school reports a total enrollment of 76, 37 boarding pupils and the rest day scholars.

The girls' school reports 134 in all departments. Poverty and hard times have made it difficult to collect tuitions and have kept away many pupils. But the year closed without debt, and the smaller number of pupils had its advantages, since the school has not been overcrowded as in former years, and the pupils have had opportunity to show their sympathy to those poorer than themselves. The Christian Endeavor Societies have done good work, and many girls seem to be living earnest Christian lives.

The kindergarten at Cesarea has had 50 pupils in attendance, and that at Talas 30 children. Excellent work has been done. In Miss Burrage's absence Miss Mary Fowle has had general supervision of the kindergartens.

*Hospital Work.*—Talas Hospital reports a total of 291 patients, with 6,943 treatments in the dispensary and 748 visits to homes. A training course has been established, with regular instruction in all the necessary branches. Six have taken this course during the year. The physicians have spent more time than ever before in touring, 132 days having been used in that kind of work. More personal work has been done among the patients, and more than fifty have left the hospital with a new interest in spiritual truth.

#### SIVAS STATION

Sivas station faces a population of over 700,000, with 9 missionaries, 3 foreign helpers, and a native force of 63. It has 4 churches and 12 other places for preaching, with 408 communicants and 1,540 adherents. There are 29 schools, with 1,460 pupils. The hospital reports 1,294 patients and 664 treatments at the dispensary. The native contributions have been over \$2,000.

The constant drain from emigration affects all the work at this station. A thousand Armenians have left Sivas for foreign parts this year, going anywhere where there is a promise of a living and safety. Among these were some of the best families, and the two most influential members of the church committee are soon to go. It is coming to be a very real and vital question as to what the Armenians ought to do. The political excitement has drawn off from the church and Sunday school attendance, while the financial stress has affected the ability of the people to pay, lowering the native contributions and the number of pupils in the schools. No great results have been noticed in the evangelistic work of the year, but it is something at such a time as this to maintain quietly positions already held. Scarcely any touring has been done. Many of the churches are without pastors, and but for *the aid and coöperation* of the two self-supporting churches at Sivas and

Gurun the evangelistic work would have suffered greatly. The Young Men's Christian Association of Tocat has sent out a young preacher to give his whole time to personal religious work at the wages of a common laborer, seventeen and a half cents per day. There are other cases where such lay workers, having no financial relation to the Board, give a part of their time to evangelistic work.

*Educational Work.*—The normal school and the school for girls have gained during the past years a position of educational leadership. The hope of any permanent constitutional government in Turkey lies in the success of the Christian schools of the country in raising the general character level of the people, and an increasing number of villages is looking to the normal school for their teachers. The boys' schools of the city, with their 300 pupils, are closely associated with the normal school and contribute a vital element to its training. More direct work in pedagogy has been done this year than heretofore. It is very desirable so to strengthen the normal school as to enable it to supply a larger number of well-trained teachers. In one village is an interdenominational school, regarded as one of the most interesting outstation works.

The problem this year in connection with the industrial work has been to find a market for the goods produced, as in times when bread is scarce no one thinks of buying a chair. The self-help department has thus been seriously interfered with. A handkerchief industry is being built up for the profitable employment of the poor.

*Hospital Work.*—The medical work here is making steady and satisfactory progress, showing an increase in every department. Dr. Clark has the confidence of all to whom he has ministered, and the staff of native assistants seems to have caught the spirit of the medical work. The work done here is becoming a real and influential agency in the building up of the kingdom throughout the entire field. There have been 2,000 treatments and 190 operations.

#### MARSOVAN STATION

Marsovan, located seventy miles inland from the Black Sea, covers a field of 30,000 square miles, with a population of 595,000, including 20 outstations, with 20 foreign laborers, 73 native workers, 8 churches, with 818 members, and 21 communities, with 3,052 adherents. Here is also the theological seminary, a college, with 270 students, and 26 other schools, having a total of 1,164 in attendance. The hospital reports 2,216 patients and the dispensary 12,500 treatments. The yearly contributions amount to \$11,790.

This station has nothing very marked to report in the year's work. A sense of uncertainty seems to hang over all the work, and yet there are many signs of life and strength. The young men especially are badly affected by the influences that fill the atmosphere of the whole country, but there is a good deal of solidity, and the Sunday congregations of 600 or 700 show continued interest. In the outstations, while there are places very discouraging, the averages seem to show better instead of worse than in

former years. A fine response was made by the communities to the appeal for help for Cilicia, and this in spite of the fact that the failure of crops for the past two years has made the business situation very critical. The report of the year closes with the statement that a general view of the whole field reveals no reason for discouragement.

*Educational Work.*—The one graduate of the theological seminary this year, a Greek and a man of admirable spirit, is prepared to do important and useful work. The seminary is again confronted with the question of obtaining material for the organization of a new class. There seems to be among the young men a prevalent disinclination to undertake the self-denying work of the Christian ministry. Some who do desire that work find it increasingly easy to come to America or some other foreign country to study, and in many cases prove to be unfitted for useful positions in their own country. As a possible remedy for this condition, it is proposed to adopt a new plan, allowing young men of suitable character who have completed the sophomore year in college to enter upon the theological course, making the latter a four years' course.

Anatolia College has suffered perhaps less than any other institution from the spirit of lawlessness which has come with the new liberty. Although there have been times of great strain, rule and authority have never been lost. There have been 266 students, and 14 received diplomas at the close of the year. The self-help department is on a better basis than ever before. About 35 students earn a portion of their school expenses by working in the shops. Very cautiously the operations are being widened.

The total number of pupils in the Girls' Boarding School was 186, 81 of whom were boarders. One hundred and nine of the pupils were Protestants, which has much to do in explaining the interest in spiritual things. A literary society has been established for Greek and Armenian pupils of the higher class. By winter it is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupancy.

*Hospital Work.*—The hospital has had a year of remarkable success under the care of Drs. Hoover and Marden. This work is making a profound impression on all classes of people. There have been 667 in-patients and 13,000 treatments in the dispensary. The patients represent thirteen nationalities. Medical tours to surrounding villages have been made, and the hospital conducts a nurses' training class, religious teaching in the wards, city medical work, and relief work for the poor. The hospital is rapidly outgrowing its present equipment, and funds are needed for new buildings.

#### TREBIZOND STATION

Trebizond, on the Black Sea, can reach a population of over 935,000. There are 3 foreign workers stationed here, with 28 native helpers. The 3 organized churches have 456 members, and there are 9 other preaching places, with an average attendance of 1,020. Five hundred and eighty pupils are enrolled in 13 schools.

In the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Crawford the past year, no report was received from this station. These friends have returned, ready to take up the work with renewed vigor the coming year.

#### PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

The list of books issued has been small compared with that of some previous years. The most important publication of the year was the "Armenian Hymn and Tune Book." Other books issued were a Physical Geography in Osmanli-Turkish, a First Reader in Armenian, another in Armeno-Turkish, and notes of the Sunday school lessons in the two languages. The circulation of the *Avedaper* in 1908 was larger than ever before, and in 1909, in spite of the increase in the price of subscription, the total of the previous year has been maintained and slightly increased. The department regrets the fact that so little has been done for the Greeks in their own language. The chief aim has been to help the Protestant communities, and the great majority in these communities are Armenians. Yet the fact is not ignored that the Greeks far outnumber the Armenians in the empire. So far as there is an open door for reaching the vast Moslem majority with a wholesome and helpful literature the opportunity should be improved, after learning by careful investigation what kind of useful publications would find readiest acceptance.

### CENTRAL, TURKEY MISSION

**AINTAB (1852).**—Fred. F. Goodsell, Stephen vR. Trowbridge, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lulu K. S. Goodsell, Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge, Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Miss Isabella M. Blake, Miss Harriet C. Norton, Miss Alice C. Bewer, Miss Lucile Foreman.

**OORFA (1854).**—Miss Corinna Shattuck.

**MARASH (1854).**—Lucius O. Lee, D.D., Frederick W. Macallum, *Ordained*; Mrs. Eula B. Lee, Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Miss Cora M. Welpton, Miss Kate E. Ainslie, Miss Annie E. Gordon.

**HADJIN (1872).**—Miss Virginia Billings, Miss Emily F. Richter.

**ADANA (1852).**—William N. Chambers, *Ordained*; Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers, Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Miss S. Louise Peck.

**TARSUS (1859).**—Thomas D. Christie, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie. *Residing at Kessab.*—Miss Effie M. Chambers.

*In this country.*—John E. Merrill, *Ordained*; Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill, Miss Mary G. Webb, Mrs. Mary P. Rogers.

*On the way out.*—Harold I. Gardner, *Ordained*; Miss Olive M. Vaughan.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Shepard, Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D., Miss Charlotte F. Grant, Miss H. E. Wallis, Miss Martha Frearson, Miss Marshall, Miss Salmond, Miss Buell, Miss Louise O. Unger.

Three stations; 55 outstations; 8 ordained men; 7 wives; 19 single women; 38 organized churches; 150 added by confession; 67 Sabbath schools; 1 theological semi-



nary; 3 colleges; 13 boarding and high schools; 65 other schools; 6,362 total number under instruction; 1 hospital, 5,588 patients; 2 dispensaries, with 79,090 treatments.

The above statement is incomplete, inasmuch as the reports were destroyed during the uprising in April last, and the figures have been made up from previous years.

This mission during the year 1908 enjoyed a period of usual prosperity, and its reports for the twelvemonth were prepared and most of them forwarded before there was any apprehension of unusual experiences that would change their character; but in April of the present year the whole mission was called to pass through a baptism of fire and blood, the terrible results of which so changed the situation that it becomes a question how to present the case properly in this annual report. The annual meeting of the mission was to have been held at Adana in April, and it was while the delegates were on the way to this meeting that the fearful outbreak occurred, in which one American missionary of our Board was slain, twenty-one native pastors and preachers became martyrs for Christ's sake, while scores and hundreds of Christian adherents were ruthlessly slaughtered and the flames consumed their homes and household possessions. The 14th of April, 1909, will be memorable as long as this generation lasts as a day of carnage and gloom, the only light on the sad scene coming from the heroic faith and Christian devotion of both missionaries and people. It seems best in making up the record of this memorable period to give the reports of the work as they were prepared for the different localities and departments of work as matters stood at the close of the mission year, adding such supplementary reports as may fairly represent the situation at the present time.

#### THE STATIONS—MARASH

At the close of the mission year this station had connected with it 12 outstations, having 7 organized churches; there were 1,982 communicants, 40 of whom were added during the year. The adherents numbered 5,799, and there were 1,714 under instruction. The First Church in Marash City suffered from divisions and quarrels, leading to separate services for a time. A commission of laymen from Aintab aided the church to such an extent that there has been much improvement in the situation, though perfect results have not been secured. Dr. Lee summarizes the work as follows:—

“Last summer the Third Church was made happy by the restoration of their pastor after an absence of four years, the last of which was spent in prison in Constantinople. The academy continues as usual, having a faculty of six college graduates this year. It also has a large debt. The Educational Club is continuing in its seventh year with its usual success. Six of the 12 outstations are now employing college and seminary graduates with increased wages, and the work is correspondingly hopeful. The attendance in the Albustan church has been unusual, the preacher preceding his sermon by a short one to children. On New Year's Day the priests of the Gregorian and Catholic churches united in a service in our church, and all *made addresses*. The work in Zeitoun is, all things considered, the most



hopeful in the station. The church is very full and plans are under way for a new building. A patriotic and general improvement club of Gregorians and Protestants was formed in Zeitoon during the year, which meets every Sunday, and our pastor is invited to speak every second Sunday, giving information and items from the outside world. Similar clubs have been formed in Geben and Geoksun, in the latter of which the Turks join. Fundajak has built a new parsonage, as also Baghche, including a schoolroom. Geben is also pushing for a new building, which is very much needed. The old Anderoon church has been extensively repaired. In Zeitoon, Geben, Fundajak, and Kharne night schools have been opened with a hopeful attendance. Six of the outstations have been visited by missionaries."

On May 20 Dr. Lee added a supplementary report as to what happened after the above report was written:—

"The station has suffered the loss of five out of its eleven preachers by massacre while on their way to conference in Adana. This is the greatest proportionate loss of the mission, save Hadjin, where not a preacher survives. The names of the lost preachers are Nazaret Heghinian of the Marash Third Church, Hagop Albarian of Geben, Hovagim Kayayan of Albustan, Sdepan Hovhannessian of Kharne, and Takvor Hagopian of Baghche. All of these, save the last, were full college and seminary graduates. Our loss is very great, and a serious problem is upon us how to provide for these vacant pulpits. The Kharne church was very prosperous and was on the point of passing into full self-support. Their church building was burned in the massacres of 1895, although no other direct harm befell the town. By most commendable effort a large dwelling house had been purchased by the congregation and converted into a church building, and they were moving towards a new parsonage when all was suddenly burned down, together with every Armenian house in the place. Two-thirds of all the men church members were killed and a few of the women. Others escaped by flight to other places. The women and children remaining have been in a most pitiable condition and under continual threats from the Moslems, and otherwise maltreated. There remain, however, about 15 male church members in different places and 34 female members, who together with others and children make up a company of over 200. We must resume church work there as soon as circumstances allow. In Baghche the church building and new parsonage and schoolroom were spared. Many Armenians were killed, but from our small congregation only one man and woman were lost at latest accounts. At one time there were about 3,000 refugees and others in the town in a most sorry condition of want and disease. Our people are already calling for a preacher again.

"Of the Marashlis who were working in the Adana or Cilicia region, it is now known that over 300 were killed, with more names almost daily reported. Taken altogether, some estimate that about 14,000 persons in this station are in different degrees of need."

*Theological Seminary.*—Twelve students were graduated from this seminary on June 8, 1908, leaving six for further study. Instruction was given by

Messrs. Lee and Macallum. All the students maintained good character and standing, and gave promise of useful lives in the ministry. In the supplementary statement made it appears that four of these students were killed in the massacres and three were compelled to flee from their homes. This is a sad loss for the mission, where the need of Christian preachers is as imperative as ever. Efforts should be made to secure young men for training that they may supply the places of those who have fallen.

*Central Turkey Girls' College.*—Miss Blakely, at the head of this college, reports that there were during the year 113 pupils, 63 in the college department and 50 in the preparatory department; 23 were boarders. Special mention is made of the addition to the teaching force—Miss Ainslie, who came with a knowledge of the Arabic language, and Miss Ella Buell, who was sent out for a term of three years by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior to instruct in English. The absence of Miss Gordon while on her furlough was deeply felt, and she will be most gladly welcomed on her return. The massacre occurred during the Easter vacation of the college, and though there was a slight delay in opening, the school work has continued without interruption. Ten girls were graduated on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution, making the total number of graduates 154.

*Woman's Work.*—The station has a larger number of girls' schools than during any previous year. In ten villages and towns 12 Marash college students are teaching and taking charge of work for women. The Bible-women have done excellent work, finding an opportunity as never before to visit Moslem homes. For two years a school for blind children has been in operation, superintended by Mrs. Macallum; the teacher is a graduate of Miss Shattuck's school at Oorfa. The children are poor, but they learn to read and write by the Braille system, and much joy is brought into their lives. There are vigorous Christian Endeavor Societies in each of the three Marash churches. Great desire is felt for a girls' grammar school and for a trained kindergartner from America, which latter need it is hoped is on the point of being supplied.

#### AINTAB

The statistical table and the detailed report for this station and the Aintab district were prepared and were in charge of the delegates who were on their way to the annual meeting of the mission at Adana, when they were overtaken by the mob and lost their lives as martyrs for Christ's sake. The papers were never recovered, and the reports of the work are necessarily very incomplete. President Merrill, of Aintab, now in this country, has supplied many facts. The first of the year there were 7 independent churches and 18 which were aided. Four of these churches lost their pastors during the massacre, and some of the churches were nearly if not quite wiped out. During 1908 three young men, all graduates of Central Turkey College, were ordained, two of them having lost their lives while on the way to

Adana. Special religious interest has been reported from the churches at Hassan Beyli, Aintab, and Eybez. Five graduates from the Marash theological seminary went into the work of the Aintab station, and the spirit of some of these men in accepting and desiring village work was admirable.

Central Turkey College graduated 16 students in June, 1908, and had the largest enrollment in its history, 201. After the proclamation of freedom, July 24, 1908, a number of Mohammedan young men registered themselves as students. Subsequently the political situation resulted in serious difficulties in the matter of discipline and the college was closed by the board of managers on March 3, but was reopened about three weeks later, only about two-thirds of the former students being readmitted. This severe and decisive action on the part of the college is said to have been a large factor in the saving of Aintab from massacre in April, as it convinced the local government and leading Mohammedans of the thorough loyalty of the college and its constituency to the Turkish government. The martyrdom of Prof. Sarkis Levonian on the road to Adana has been a great blow to the college. Many of the pastors and teachers who lost their lives in April were also its alumni.

The absence of President Merrill, who came to America on furlough largely to seek endowment for the college, necessitated the placing of Mr. Goodsell in charge of the accounts and of the college administrative work. Mr. Trowbridge also assisted in the college and visited the out-stations, aside from work on the language. Miss Trowbridge has not been connected with the hospital, but has visited homes in the city and made tours to the villages, including a number of Moslem villages. The station will greatly rejoice in the return of Miss Lucile Foreman, who, after an enforced stay in the United States for the last five years, has recovered her health and will resume work in the girls' school at Aintab.

Dr. Shepard has been engrossed in work, though impeded somewhat by ill health, greatly needing another American physician in the hospital.

#### OORFA

Miss Shattuck reports the continuance of the work under her supervision, notwithstanding her own physical infirmities and unusual difficulties under which the work is conducted. The Armenian Protestant schools at Oorfa and Garmouch number 7, the teachers employed 14, while the pupils number 371. Most of the teachers were trained in the institutions of the mission. Efforts are being made to raise the grade of the boys' high school so that it can fit students for entering Aintab College. The work of supervision in all departments has been attended to by Miss Shattuck as far as her strength has permitted. The school for blind has had an increased number of pupils, 23 of them being boarders in the Orphanage Home. This school, Miss Shattuck reports, is the "happiest set we come in contact with." The pupils come from different regions as far away as Marsovan, Cesarea, Harpoot, and Van.

The Bible-women, 7 in number, have under regular instruction 250.

Miss Shattuck's Sunday duties consist of teaching a class in the Oorfa church in the morning, and an hour later the supervision of the Second Sunday School, in which all classes of pupils are found. The school was opened fourteen years ago, especially for orphans who were required to attend a Gregorian service, but it has never been discontinued; the present attendance is from 450 to 475. It gives a rare opportunity to come in touch with former pupils and present school-teachers, 30 of whom come every Thursday to the mission house for the study of the lesson. Following this Sunday school, a mothers' Endeavor meeting is held, where from 35 to 40 mothers assemble. In the afternoon there is a Bible class in the old Syrian church, which has been held for several years, and in the evening there is a hymn service with orphans and blind children.

#### ADANA

According to the plan of this report, as stated on a previous page, there will first be given the record prior to the outbreak of the massacre in April, 1909, and this will be followed by Mr. Chambers's supplementary report of details as to the terrible experiences in connection with the massacres.

The only addition to the force of the station in 1908 was the coming of Miss Sara Louise Peck. Mr. Chambers could say as he completed his report for the year that "nothing untoward had occurred during the year to mar the progress of the missionary work," no suspicion of the disasters so soon to come having been entertained.

The first point mentioned for the year was the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association, which was spoken of as an organization under the World's Young Men's Christian Association Alliance. It was found there were a large number of young men who were quite ready for affiliation in this work. A number of addresses and lectures were given and the movement soon became very popular. Mr. Fermaud, secretary of the World's Committee, and Mr. Lawson Chambers, general secretary for Turkey, aided materially in this enterprise, and the whole movement is one of great promise.

*The Station Field.*—Within the bounds of the Adana field, having a population of about 400,000, there were 10 organized communities, 4 of the churches being self-supporting, 2 of them having just attained this position; of the 10 preachers, 2 were ordained. The evangelical community numbered 2,400, 777 being church members, the total contributions of the community for church and educational work amounting to \$3,600.

*The Churches.*—In Adana city the church has been finely led by Mr. Ashjian, assisted by 13 helpers in various departments. The church members have contributed for benevolent objects, on an average, five dollars each. The church at Tarsus has a membership of 123 and a congregation of about 400. The college is conducted in entire sympathy with the evangelical work of the community. The church has contributed \$950 for all purposes, \$500 of which were for the church building fund. At Mersine the church has prospered, having wiped out a debt resting upon it for some

time. The Protestant community numbers 70, with a church membership of 25. Kozolook is a mountain village, and the work is supported by the church and college at Tarsus. It has completed within a year a chapel and preacher's room for the pastor. Sis is the oldest of the outstations of Adana, and has attained to self-support. It is a growing town and was regarded as a strategic point for mission work. The evangelical community numbered 175, the average congregation being about 225. Kars has received a new preacher, and the 90 adherents have largely increased their contributions for Christian work. At Osmanieh the church, after much effort, has been led to undertake self-support, and great joy and satisfaction were felt on attaining this end. A parsonage is very much needed and efforts are now making to secure one. In the Issus district there are two churches, Chokmerzimen and Enzerli; the former has a population of about 5,000, mostly Armenians. The Protestant community numbers 180. There are 2 schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, having together 85 pupils. A new parsonage is being erected and the community has advanced in its contributions according to the station scheme proposed by the mission, and pays sixty per cent of the preacher's salary. At Enzerli, the other church in the Issus district, a good plant has been brought into existence after long and patient efforts on the part of pastor and people. It was anticipated that with relief from care of material interests the pastor could give his undivided attention to spiritual work. A boys' school was organized and the outlook was most hopeful. At Hamedieh good progress has been made, and a new church building has been put in fair shape and has been occupied ever since the proclamation of the constitution.

This brief record of the ten churches in the Adana district indicates that at the close of the year 1908 they were all in a good and hopeful condition. The pastors and preachers were faithfully at work and the Christian communities were gaining in numbers and strength. There were no anticipations of serious political troubles. There were great rejoicings over the proclamation of the constitution, and anticipations were bright for a much larger growth in the immediate future. The pastors in this district were among those who were faithful unto death and now wear the martyr's crown. Homes have been broken up, churches burned, and the communities scattered, but God lives and his work is not destroyed.

The story of the terrible storm which broke over the whole Adana district on April 14 has been sent by Rev. W. N. Chambers as an addendum to the report of the past year, and is here given in a slightly abbreviated form. The disaster was so terrific and so widespread in its effects that some account of it is called for as a supplement to this annual report.

### *Supplementary Report*

"An awful baptism of fire and sword has made of this growing garden a desolate wilderness, strewn with dead men and women and children, a place of wailing and weeping and deep mourning. The fury of the storm broke on Wednesday, April 14, and continued with increasing fury till

Friday morning, April 16, by which time hundreds of people had been killed and hundreds of houses and shops had been plundered and many of them burned. On Friday morning there was a lull and apparently a real effort on the part of the government to restore order. We had already organized and begun to afford slight relief to about 15,000 persons, most of whom had taken refuge in the churches, schoolhouses, mission houses, factories, and various other places in the city of Adana. On Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, a detachment of troops from European Turkey came. On Sunday afternoon there began a rather fierce fusilade all over the city. We could understand that the firing was being done by soldiers, but were entirely at a loss to know what was taking place. We seemed to be between the firing parties, but only four bullets entered the house, one badly wounding a young Armenian, another coming perilously near Mrs. Chambers's head, and still another whizzed just over the shoulder of my nephew, Lawson Chambers. We could see that the large Gregorian school for boys, crowded with from 1,500 to 2,000 refugees, was being fired on, and soon it took fire. Lawson Chambers proposed to go to the governor, and I assented. We received no news of him until next morning, as he had to pass through the fire, and we were most anxious about him. In the meantime fires were set in various other places. The night was made lurid with the awful flames and it was made terrible by the firing of rifles. There were intervals of quiet. That Sunday night, April 18, was indeed a terrible one. Monday found Major Doughty-Wylie to the fore. With arm in sling and coat buttoned across his breast he rode up to the government. After a considerable time he reappeared with a detachment of troops. From that time the officials began to move slowly for the restoration of quiet. During the day the large Jesuit school, the large Armenian boys' school, the lower Gregorian church and Protestant church, all of which had from one to two thousand refugees, the Protestant school for boys, which had been used as a hospital for the wounded, burned down in the terrible conflagration that has swept over a large part of the city. The American Mission House, the American Seminary for Girls, and the French Catholic School for Girls were threatened by the conflagration and the refugees were removed. These refugees were first taken to the government and later sent to the other side of the city. The weary procession of thousands of people, men, women, and children, some carrying a few articles they had been able to seize; men hunting for wives and children; women, knowing that their men had been killed, looking for children, children looking for parents—the saddest sight I have ever seen. The city lies before us a smoldering heap of ruins, a sad, sad sight. But this sight of a once prosperous Christian community moving along desolate, hungry, homeless, and for the time being hopeless, at the cruel mercy of a great crowd of armed assassins thirsting for their blood, is a sight that I never could have imagined possible. Monday night the flames rose high, and some of the finest buildings in Adana went down in flames, with hundreds of houses. Tuesday morning, the 20th, the fire was under control, or rather *stone walls and streets* had put bounds to it. A week later, the 27th, the



situation was so uncertain that nothing could be done in the way of relief, and the great crowd remained hungry. On Wednesday, the 28th, every effort was made, and rations of only a quarter of a pound of rice and a third of a pound of bread were issued. On Thursday the ration was made slightly larger. But while distribution was being made it was found that there was a great deal of sickness, and the sanitary conditions in the factory were developing a very dangerous situation. On Friday, the 30th, the great crowd of 14,000 was moved out of the factory and put in a large, open space outside the town. The new governor arrived, while Armenians were being arrested in squads and taken to the government.

"As to the churches and other outstations the storm has been terrible. The Adana church, a beautiful brick edifice holding on occasion 1,000 people and the finest church in the town, is burned. The pastor and family escaped with their clothes. The whole congregation that remained alive is in the same condition. I doubt if there is any one family that has enough credit left to live on for even a few months.

"Tarsus is in the same state, but I think there were fewer people killed there. Sis evidently escaped plunder, but the pastor was on the way to the native union meeting and with five other preachers from the Hadjin field was massacred in Sai Getchut. This church had this year become self-supporting and the preacher was to have been ordained. Kars, I think, escaped plundering, but the preacher, in company with a preacher from the Marash field, was killed near Hamedieh. Osmanieh, from all I can learn, was completely destroyed. The preacher, with some other preachers from Aintab and Marash, was killed in the town. The buildings were burned. The preacher's wife and children and sister-in-law were brought in here by an Englishman. I think this outstation is virtually wiped out. Chokmerzimen and Enzerli I have been unable to get definite news from, but the rumors concerning them, and seemingly on reliable ground, would indicate the worst. The two preachers and their families may or may not have escaped. I have little hope of them or their people. Hamedieh was evidently destroyed and preacher and family killed. Kozolook is reported as destroyed. Mersine is the only place that escaped fire and sword.

"Out of ten pastors and preachers, I know only four that have escaped. Of the ten preaching places, I am sure of only one that has escaped fire and sword; however, there may be two more. Of ten churches and chapels (five of them new), seven are burned and possibly only one has escaped. It will be seen that our Adana station work, which we calculated would be self-supporting within three years, is almost annihilated. It will require time to get details of the exact situation and to plan what may be done to re-organize the work. Both nationalities have misused their liberties and privileges, and race hatred has risen to the highest pitch. Both have now suffered beyond the extremest demands of justice. Our efforts must necessarily be devoted largely to relief work for a long time to come."

Following this statement of Mr. Chambers, it may be well to say that shortly after the disaster a General Relief Committee was organized at Adana



under the chairmanship of Major C. M. Doughty-Wylie, British vice-consul, composed of representatives from a number of religious and racial organizations. Aid was solicited and received from English and Americans as well as from communities nearer by—the people in all sections of Asiatic Turkey sending in clothing, provisions, and money with great liberality—our missionary brethren giving time and strength to the work of distributing supplies. In presenting a report concerning the receipts and expenditures, showing the efficiency of the relief committee and the greatness of the need, Major Doughty-Wylie thanks the many persons who contributed and gives emphatic testimony concerning the Board's workers at Adana: "The *personnel* of the American mission (Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Chambers, Miss E. S. Webb, Miss M. G. Webb, Mr. Trowbridge, Miss H. E. Wallis) have increased, if it were possible, their already high reputation. They work without ceasing."

#### TARSUS

*St. Paul's Institute* has two departments, the college proper and the academy. In the former there have been 93 pupils and 90 in the academy, a total of 183. These students came from 47 towns and villages. Three-fourths of the students are Armenians. The teaching force consists of 4 Americans, 1 Swiss, 1 English, 10 Armenians, 2 Turks—18 in all. Pleasant relations have continued between the faculty and students throughout the year. While there has been no spiritual revival, the religious condition has been serious and hopeful. With the exception of five servants who are hired, all the rest of the work has been done by the students themselves. This, of course, aids in the support of the students and gives them an excellent test of character.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Miner Rogers for a while resided at Tarsus and aided in the institute during the absence of Dr. Christie. Miss Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Imer, and Mr. Herbert A. Gibbons have been connected with the institute during the year, making with the Armenians and other teachers a full and effective faculty. It is fifteen years since the first college class was graduated, and during these years 100 have received diplomas, of whom 56 have chosen the ministry or teaching as their life work, while 15 have become physicians. This fact clearly indicates the value of this institute in the raising up of leaders for the people of this important section of the Turkish empire.

#### HADJIN

Since the departure of Mr. Martin, in 1906, there has been no male missionary of our Board resident in Hadjin. The station has been in charge of Miss Billings and Miss Vaughan, until reënforced by Miss Richter. Miss Vaughan, however, was obliged to leave in September, 1908, for America, in broken health, leaving Miss Billings and Miss Richter in charge. Dr. Christie rendered aid for some weeks, as did also Mr. Chambers. It was *expected* that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers would be located at this station, and their

coming was greatly desired, but for the study of the language they remained at Tarsus. Mr. Rogers made a short visit to Hadjin, and his untimely death has saddened the community. He gave promise of being just the man needed for the work of this important locality.

Miss Billings reports that the year at the Hadjin Home has been marked by comparative freedom from sickness and by steady, quiet, spiritual growth. The village work has been carried forward as usual. The village schools, nine in number, have been maintained, and most of them have been visited by one or more of the missionaries. During the last year Miss Billings reports that one-third of the men in Hadjin had left the place to find better subsistence. Still there is a population remaining which greatly needs a missionary's care.

The report mentions the death of Mrs. Maurer, of the Mennonite Mission at Hadjin, whose husband, Mr. Maurer, was subsequently slain with Mr. Rogers at Adana. Miss Billings and Miss Richter were left alone in this distant outpost while the tempest of riot and bloodshed was raging all around them. It was a time of great peril, and for days no response could be made to their call for help; but most bravely they endured until the Lord brought relief.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

**BITLIS.**—Harrison A. Maynard, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary W. Maynard, Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Miss Mary A. C. Ely.

**ERZROOM.**—Robert S. Stapleton, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, *M.D.*, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Miss Eunice M. Atkins.

**HARPOOT.**—Herman N. Barnum, *D.D.*, John K. Browne, Edward F. Carey, Henry H. Riggs, *Ordained*; Henry H. Atkinson, *M.D.*, *Unordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Mrs. Leila Browne, Mrs. Miriam P. Carey, Mrs. Emma Barnum Riggs, Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, Miss Mary L. Daniels, Miss Maria B. Poole, Miss Mary W. Riggs, Miss Ellen W. Catlin.

*Located at Diarbekir.*—Edwin St. John Ward, *M.D.*, *Unordained*; Mrs. Charlotte A. Ward.

**MARDIN.**—Alpheus N. Andrus, R. Stanley Emrich, *Ordained*; Daniel M. B. Thom, *M.D.*, *Unordained*; Mrs. Olive L. Andrus, Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, Mrs. Helen L. Thom, Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Miss Diantha L. Dewey.

**VAN.**—George C. Raynolds, *M.D.*, Clarence D. Ussher, *M.D.*, Ernest A. Yarrow, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher, Mrs. Martha T. Yarrow, Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Miss Caroline Silliman, Miss Grisell M. McLaren.

*On furlough.*—George P. Knapp, *Ordained*; Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Miss Agnes Fenenga.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mr. Arthur E. Harper, Mr. W. E. D. Ward, Miss Baldwin, Sister Clara at Van.

Five stations; 102 outstations; 12 ordained missionaries, two of whom are physicians; 3 unordained physicians; 15 wives, one a physician; 14 single women; total missionary force, 44. There are 19 ordained native pastors and 47 unordained preachers; 238 teachers; 23 Bible-women; 10 other native helpers, making a total of 337 native laborers. There are 74 places of regular meeting; 44 organized churches, six of which are *entirely self-supporting*. The communicants number 3,006; 130 were added

by confession of faith; adherents, 13,291; average attendance, 9,960. The 75 Sabbath schools have a membership of 6,817. There are 2 theological schools, with 23 studying for the ministry. There is 1 college, with 238 students; 11 boarding and high schools, with 773 pupils; 4 kindergartens, with 173 pupils; 137 other schools, with 6,789 pupils, making a total under instruction of 7,996. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$8,556.41, and for educational work, \$9,486.50, a total of \$18,110.12. There are 5 hospitals, in which 659 patients were cared for; and 6 dispensaries, where 46,011 treatments were given. All this was accomplished in spite of the fact that three of the physicians were in the United States.

There have been several changes in the *personnel* of this mission again this year. Dr. and Mrs. Underwood have come to this country on furlough, and have found it necessary for family reasons to resign from the work of the Board. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp and Miss Fenenga have also left their fields for a season of rest. Miss Bush has been obliged to come home for health reasons, and will probably not return. Dr. and Mrs. Ussher and Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson have returned to their respective fields. Miss McLaren, on her way back to Van, will remain at Aintab during the winter for language study. Mrs. Browne has returned to join her husband in the mission. Mr. Ward has gone out to act as business agent, to be stationed at Harpoot, and a nurse, Miss Baldwin, to assist Dr. Ward in the hospital at Diarbekir.

Mythology, tradition, history, ancient and modern, are in one way or another connected with the eastern section of the Turkish empire. Historically it is associated with the Medes and the Persians, the Assyrians and the Greeks, the Kurds, the Armenians and the Yezidees, the Hittites, and many other races. In the north and east are the untamed Kurds, who gave Xenophon so much trouble in the mountain passes as he pushed his way northward, and who have not been less troublesome to more recent travelers. Along the valleys, spread over the fertile plains, and congregated in the cities are the Armenians, the former lords of the land, and now the artisans, merchants, bankers, educators, and leaders in modern ideas and enterprise. In northern Mesopotamia and along the Tigris Valley are the Arabic-speaking peoples, while everywhere the Turk abounds, representing the official classes as well as the peasantry. These latter are of a mixed race, taking their name from the Turkomans, their language and religion from the Arabs.

The field of this Eastern Turkey Mission reaches nearly to the Black Sea in the north, including a considerable section of Russia, down across Kurdistan and Armenia into Mesopotamia. Four important languages are used in conducting the work of this mission, Turkish, Kurdish, Armenian, and Arabic.

#### BITLIS

In this field, with a population of 48,100, there are 11 outstations, 1 ordained missionary and his wife, and 2 single women, making a total of 4 American missionaries. There are 1 ordained and 6 unordained native preachers, 22 teachers, 4 Bible-women, and 1 other native worker, making a total of 34. There is 1 organized church, with 117 communicants, 841 adherents, and an average attendance of 797, 6 being added by confession during the year.

The 4 Sabbath schools have a membership of 295. The 2 boarding and high schools had 90 pupils enrolled; the 14 other schools, 438, which with 25 others under instruction makes a total of 553. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$173.67; for educational work, \$111.10; and for other purposes, \$67.22, making a total of \$351.99.

Bitlis has been one of the poorest vilayets in Turkey, and the suffering during the last winter was perhaps the greatest of any time in the past. Nevertheless £T.9.71 (\$42.72) was donated by the community for the relief of the refugees in Cilicia.

Every outstation but one has been visited, some of them three times. In the winter a young men's club, similar to the Young Men's Christian Association, was organized with a membership of 40. On Sundays and Wednesdays meetings for women have been held, conducted by the pastor's wife, with an average attendance of 35 and 20, respectively. In the spring a class of three girls graduated from the Bitlis Mt. Holyoke Seminary for Girls. The exercises drew out many prominent Gregorians of the city. The orphans number about 50, and 14 men and boys are employed in the orphanage cloth factory.

The evangelical interest continues to increase. The more favorable political conditions have made it possible to open up several schools closed before by the government. Only a lack of teacher-preachers prevents the opening of work in many more places this coming winter. We are glad to be able to say that the emigration from this section is not so large as in the past. The station has, however, lost some of its helpers this year, and still feels the loss of those gone before the greater freedom came. The outlook for the work is very bright so far as the interest is concerned, although the missionaries lack helpers.

#### ERZROOM

This province has a population of 700,000, in which the American Board is the only missionary society at work, touching the Turk, Kurd, Persian, and Tartar of the Mohammedan religion, and the Armenian, Greek, and Gregorian of the Christian religion. The force is made up of 1 ordained missionary and 1 physician, 2 wives, one of whom is a physician, and 2 single women, making a total of 6 Americans and 38 native workers. There are 14 outstations; 9 organized churches, one of which is self-supporting; the communicants number 331; 10 were added by confession of faith; adherents number 1,021, and the average attendance 753. There are 12 Sunday schools, with 493 scholars; 2 high schools, with 38 pupils; 1 kindergarten, with 46 pupils; and 18 other schools, with 838 pupils. The people gave for Christian work \$1,023, and for educational work \$578.60, making a total of \$1,601.60.

Erzroom is a strategic point in the work of evangelization in this part of the world. Close as it is to the Russian frontier, which may be reached in one day, access to the Russian Trans-Caucasus is easy; and now that liberty of travel is possible, only the lack of men and means prevents the reoccupation of the outstations established there over a quarter of a century

ago by Erzroom missionaries. In the Turkish field the population is largely mixed, the Turks leading numerically, the Armenians second, Kurds third, and a small sprinkling of Greeks, Persians, and Circassians. Representatives of all these nationalities have been in the hospital.

This past winter has seen a great deal of need and suffering, resulting from the famine conditions in various parts of the field because of the poor harvests of the last few years and the lack of transportation to carry the food from one part to another.

Many of the church members have been carried away with the sophistry of the political agitators, and have given up what little of religious energy they had to the work of this new political liberty and for the greater freedom which they hoped to receive. The political platform was opened on the Sabbath, and with many took the place of the church service. There is much to be done among the people in spiritual as well as general education, including the political and social teachings necessary to make them a people.

An institution to be started in the ranks of the old (Gregorian) church is a school in one of the monasteries especially for the village teacher and priest. With these having a higher educational qualification than has often happened before, there will be more hope of the villagers becoming prepared for the truth of the gospel, as they are able to read the Bibles the Bible-seller puts into their hands.

These facts only increase the opportunities that have existed, and it is a special time to enter into this great field with more energy than before. There ought to be a man here who could devote his entire time to the work out in the field, and he would find his time more than occupied.

In the school work there have been a few changes both in the Erzroom city schools and those of the villages. A graduate of the Aintab College has been the head teacher in the Erzroom High School. But the condition of the country has had its influence upon all efforts put forth. The orphanage work which sprang up ten years ago as a result of the massacre of 1895 is almost a thing of the past. There are left but eleven boys and six girls. It has been a fruitful work.

The number of pupils enrolled in the American School for Girls this year was 121, distributed as follows: high school, 24; intermediate, 17; primary, 34; kindergarten, 46. By far the greater number of our pupils are Gregorians. Three little Persians were among the scholars. Now that freedom has been declared, it is the hope that all racial and religious differences may be forgotten, and that Turks and Armenians may mingle together in the schools. The boarding department has numbered 22 most of the year, a very small proportion of whom, however, pay even half of the expenses for board and tuition. The others are beneficiaries. For the last three or four years failure of crops, oppression by Kurds, etc., have reduced the poor villagers in the outstations to such a degree of poverty that many have been on the verge of starvation. The native teaching force has been the same numerically as last year.

*Dr. Underwood* reports that the number of bedside visits were 530, 268

of the patients being male, 262 female, 74 being Moslem, and 456 Christian. The total number of different dispensary outpatients was 1,994, 588 being Moslem, 1,406 Christian, 1,058 male, and 935 female. Major operations performed numbered 89. The work done by Mrs. Stapleton is not recorded, although in the few months since her return she has had a number of difficult cases, which, among the poor of the land, were nerve-harrowing and patience-trying beyond all power of description.

The long-sought-for trained nurse, in the person of Miss Ash, came in the fall through the kindness and untiring interest of the Friends of Armenia, the English society for the relief which has done so much to aid the suffering, poverty-stricken people of Turkey. Another event of importance was the recognition of the hospital, which under the old *régime* has been persistently denied official permission. The yearly increase of Ottoman dispensary and hospital patients is one of the most encouraging features of the medical work. Some of them come from their homes, six to eight days' travel distance, solely for medical treatment. The Bible-woman has touched and enlightened many of the Turkish women patients.

#### HARPOOT

*Evangelistic Work.*—There are 1,929 communicants found in 26 organized churches and 18 preaching places in Harpoot field, supplied by 13 ordained pastors and 19 preachers. The German mission now cares for 6 of these places, and 3 are entirely self-supporting. Ninety-one were added by confession during the year; there are 8,440 adherents and an average attendance of 6,210. Thirty-eight Sabbath schools are conducted, with a membership of 4,195. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$5,749.30. The Arabkir, Haboosi, Husenik, and Temran churches report particularly successful years, both spiritually and financially. Hooeloo's new church building is almost completed. Mezere had a small revival last winter. The Temran pastor, arrested and long confined at Erzroom for having in his possession a copy of the *Missionary Herald*, was released on the proclamation of liberty. A most encouraging event was the ordination, in the presence of pastors, missionaries, and people assembled from many towns, of Baron Aram Siraganian over the sturdy little church in Aghun. Two inspiring special meetings of the field's Christian workers was one of the largest attended in years. The 56 boys' and girls' schools, containing 3,441 pupils, were taught this year by teachers of higher grade than ever before, some of whom acted also as preachers in their villages. Seven Bible-women, under the charge of Miss Poole since the return to America of Miss Bush, have added to the number of pupils. Two colporters have sold many copies of the Scriptures, several of the purchasers since the freedom being Turks. The Coöperation Committee, composed of 6 natives, 3 Germans, and 3 Americans, has had regular monthly sittings, and judiciously managed the finances and forces of the dependent churches. In spite of money stringency, heavy taxes under the old *régime*, and political excitement under the new liberty, the people



have contributed \$5,749.30 to church work and \$7,469.22 for the education of their children.

In Harpoot City a large Charities Committee was organized from a union of all denominations, and for the relief of Armenian famine sufferers in Sassoun and Zeitoon \$540 was raised, while over \$200 was distributed among the poor of the city. For treasurer the members of this committee selected a missionary.

*Educational Work.*—Thirty years ago the founder of Euphrates College, Dr. Wheeler, opened the Armenia College, the only one in that section of 60,000 square miles from which it took its name and from which its students are mainly drawn. Other schools have grown up around it in the past quarter century, but Euphrates College, as it is now called, retains the leading place among them, and is the only college of evangelical aims and standards in this whole field. During its history this college has graduated 228 young men and 238 young women. These are now the leaders in the religious and intellectual life of this region, or are filling important positions all over the world. There are at present 151 male and 83 female students in the four college classes, besides 600 in the preparatory and primary departments. These pupils come from widely scattered cities and districts, from Macedonia to the Persian frontier, but a large majority are from the Harpoot province. With few exceptions they are all Armenians. A goodly proportion are children of Protestant communities, but the majority are from Gregorian (old church) homes.

The teaching force of 21 women and 25 men includes 8 American and 2 Swiss teachers and 36 Armenians. Of the latter 32 are graduates of the college. During the past year one of the Armenian teachers returned from two years of study in Edinburgh. Another is now studying in Germany, and a third has been granted leave for study abroad, and will go next year.

In connection with the college, shops for cabinet and stove making, and locksmithing, tin work and fruit canning, printing and bookbinding furnish employment for needy pupils. In connection with the self-help department, the shops give manual training to many of the pupils, and thus the college sends out men who can use their hands as well as their heads.

The Euphrates College press was for twenty-seven years silenced by the government censorship. The new constitution grants freedom of the press, and last summer the seals of censorship were removed and the press set to work. A magnificent opportunity for service awaits this college press, and funds only are lacking to begin an important publication work.

The almost miraculous dawn of the new constitutional *régime* has opened a new era before the college. Under a liberal constitutional government the country looks forward to an era of hitherto unknown prosperity. Progressive ideas are abroad, and intelligent men are beginning to realize that this marvelously rich land offers opportunities that might be coveted by citizens of any country. The college has a positive purpose which it must impress upon every one who comes within its influence. This purpose is to *prepare Christian leaders*.



The report of the female department of Euphrates College speaks of there being at the end of 1908 430 pupils, including those in the college, high, grammar, and primary schools, the kindergarten and the sub-primary. Of the 328 pupils in the primary, grammar, high school, and college, 174 were Gregorians. In the college and high school there were more Protestants than Gregorians, while in the high school there were more than twice as many Gregorians as Protestants. In the boarding department there were 92, the girls coming from 32 different towns and cities. Mrs. Carey has had a kindergarten training class of 10. There is a great call for such teachers. Eighteen girls have received normal instruction. There has been no special religious interest, though undoubtedly a deepening and perfecting of character in many girls was to be observed. A new interest has been aroused in Bible study. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was transformed into a Young Women's Christian Association, which has affiliated with the World's Young Women's Christian Association.

The theological seminary graduated 10 students this year. Most of them were immediately licensed by the Union Meeting and sent to their various places of work. Some of them had to decide between three or four churches' calls, as the need is so great. Only three applications being made for entrance into the next class, and freedom of travel being permitted for those who wish to go to Marsovan or Marash seminaries, it was decided not to receive a new class at present. Native contributions for educational work amounted to \$7,469.22.

*Women's Work.*—Eight Bible-women are employed in the field. In the outside field there are over 30 girls' schools, and schools in which small boys and girls study together. Many of these are taught by girls from the college, and often where there is no pastor's wife, or where the same is an uneducated woman, these girl teachers regularly lead the women's meetings. The women's meetings in the church in the lower quarter of Harpoot, which had been given up, have been reorganized.

*Medical Work.*—After an unusually successful season, Dr. Atkinson closed the medical work in Harpoot about the 1st of July. In company with Dr. Underwood, of Erzroom, he went to Aintab. There was held a most instructive and inspiring meeting of the Medical Association of Asia Minor, founded by Dr. Atkinson, and uniting in its membership most of the missionary and some of the native physicians of this country. Dr. Atkinson then proceeded to America to have his first furlough. It is hoped that on Dr. Atkinson's return work can be begun in the Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital which is soon to be erected. In the hospital 31 patients were cared for during the year, and in the 2 dispensaries 7,361 treatments were given.

At Diarbekir, Dr. and Mrs. Ward, with Miss Baldwin as head nurse, have begun their medical work with considerable success. Up to present writing they have treated 1,351 new patients and performed 126 operations. The patients represented 12 different races. The funds for Dr. Ward's hospital work were provided by a former Armenian resident of Diarbekir, who died recently in America. The work has splendid prospects. The old Walker house has been used as the center of

*Orphanage.*—Some 1,400 destitute children have been cared for since the massacres of 1895 by the American missionaries in the Harpoot station field alone. Instead of being allowed to grow up as beggars or as vagrants, or even criminals, they were gathered in orphan homes, clothed and fed, educated in the schools, and given a practical industrial training. These boys and girls came from nearly 200 towns and villages. Mr. Knapp reports for the past year no exception to the rule.

The station is rejoicing in the presence of a long-needed business agent in the person of Mr. W. E. D. Ward.

#### MARDIN

There are 20 outstations in the Mardin field; 2 ordained missionaries; 1 unordained missionary physician; 4 wives, of whom one is the widow of Dr. Dewey; 3 single women; a total missionary force of 10. There are 3 ordained and 8 unordained preachers, 35 teachers, 6 Bible-women, 6 other native helpers, making a total of 58. Four of the outstations are not yet supplied with chapels for regular meeting. There are 6 organized churches, of which 2 are entirely self-supporting. The communicants number 511; 20 were added during the year by confession of faith; adherents, 2,328; average attendance, 1,485. The 18 Sabbath schools have a membership of 1,259. The 1 theological school has had 13 students; the 2 boarding and high schools, 170 pupils; the 2 kindergartens, 75 pupils; and the 26 other schools, 1,170. The pupils of the Bible-readers numbered 237. This made a total of 1,665 under instruction. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$1,515.14, and for educational work, \$1,324.62. There is 1 hospital, with 1 dispensary at Mardin, Dr. Thom reporting for the first six months after return from his furlough 53 patients in hospital and 3,076 treatments in dispensary.

The year has been one of unusual healthiness for the entire station, and consequently of intense activity. Larger numbers in the high schools and theological class, a normal kindergarten class, and lectures in pedagogy have given added labors and increased usefulness to different members of the station.

While the work has moved steadily forward in the midst of all the political changes, and outwardly appeared to be neither deflected nor even at all affected by them, there has been a change of relation which is, on the whole, to the advantage of the work. These changes constitute a call of the Lord, for their tendency will be to bring the missionary work into greater prominence, broaden the horizon, widen the sphere of missionary activity, and ultimately aid the missionaries to set the spiritual and intellectual influence of those activities over *many* things which, until now, had refused them even a recognition.

The Boys' High School has had an enrollment of 120; the Girls' High School, 50; and the kindergarten for both boys and girls, 53. Plans for the *development of the two high schools* have not yet materialized, though the

need is as urgent as ever. Each occupies a strategic position, in view of the fact that they are the only institutions for higher education using the Arabic language, and thus being able to produce leaders for the vast field of Arabic-speaking people in Mesopotamia and Arabia. They stand, too, at a strategic center for reaching the Arabic Christian population. Their work, too, is a long-established one, so that the institutions have a recognized standing. Excellent health conditions surround the schools, making them desirable places for residence and work. "Shall not Mardin," writes Mr. Emrich, principal of the boys' school, "centuries ago the city of learning, in the providence of God shed her light over her lofty places, to lighten the great plain of the regions beyond with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ?"

#### VAN

The missionaries feel responsible for 200,000 at least in this field. Working in Van and the 14 outstations there are 7 unordained preachers, 45 teachers, and 3 Bible-women. The 2 organized churches have a membership of 116, though their adherents are nearly six times as many, and the average attendance at the services 715. The 3 Sunday schools had an enrollment during the year of 575. The number of boys and girls under instruction in the 3 schools was 100. The native Christians of Van gave at least \$95.30 to their own religious work, and \$2.95 for home and foreign missions.

*Evangelistic Work.*—Slowly the effect of the change at Constantinople became evident at Van and a general sense of security took the place of panic, and freedom to circulate in the streets in the evening and to hold meetings of all sorts was soon enjoyed. The disturbed political and religious conditions, however, interfered much with the evangelistic work both in the city and in the villages, reducing attendance at the church service by more than one-half.

Yet there is to be noted a hopeful feature of the work of the year. This developed especially through a visit of Mr. Lawson Chambers, though its beginnings were manifest before that. This is a move for uniting the young people in work for their own class and for others. Every Friday evening from 50 to 60 young men gathered for exercises partly literary and partly social, with some religious influences interspersed, and thus a field was afforded the members to exercise their activity in interesting a class of young men as yet outside of our community. Another field for their activity was the Sunday school mentioned above. In this way about 50 young people of both sexes are interested in aggressive work for the Master.

*Village Work.*—The importance of the village work it seems impossible to overrate. There are 3 men employed as preachers and colporters circulating among different parts of the field, and there are now hardly any villages where their coming is not welcomed, or where they are refused permission to speak in the churches. A steady influence is thus being exerted in favor of evangelical Christianity, and a few individuals seem to be coming into

the kingdom. It falls to the village teachers to follow up the work of the preachers, and some of them are not only doing this, but exerting a strong initial influence over old and young. At present there are 14 villages having one or more teachers.

*Educational Work.*—The Armenians are coming more and more to value education; their schools are being raised in grade; they are trying to secure instructors of university rank, and men of a non-religious class are assuming the leadership of the people in all departments. The mission schools must be kept at least on a level with others in the line of general education, so that as many as possible of the rising generation may be brought under the influence of the gospel, which is the corner stone of our educational work.

Now that the number of orphans has become small and first-class teachers secured, and now that it has become possible to give the school the missionary supervision it needs, the number of outside pupils is receiving a marked increase. As the orphanage disappears, the station desires to substitute for it a small boarding department for the special purpose of preparing promising boys for teachers in the village schools. To make the school what it ought to be, a considerable increase in apparatus and furnishings is needed, as nothing new in these lines has been provided for many years. A new and more suitable building for the boys' school must be erected. It is universally admitted that the young men of Van are a very superior and most hopeful class.

One of the most marked evidences of the incoming of a new era is the changed attitude which women are assuming, and the enhanced recognition of their importance which is being accorded to them. The need for educated, Christian leaders among them is almost greater than among men. So it comes about that the importance of the girls' schools as institutions for raising up Christian mothers and capable leaders for their sex is increasing equally with that of our boys' schools. The girls' school building is already so much overcrowded as to compel the rejection of pupils desiring admission.

*Orphanage.*—The decision reported last year to divide the orphanage, the Germans taking the children supported by the Hülfsbund to their new buildings and leaving the rest as a separate American orphanage on our premises, has now been carried out. The number of children remaining to the American orphanage is about 75, and the missionaries hope to close up the institution as soon as the children now with us can be provided for. They feel that the continuance of the German orphanage makes further provision in this line unnecessary.

## MARATHI MISSION

BOMBAY.—Justin E. Abbott, D.D., James Smith, Byron K. Hunsberger, Arthur A. McBride, *Ordained*; Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott, Mrs. Maud Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hunsberger, Mrs. Elizabeth H. McBride.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Robert A. Hume, D.D., Henry Fairbank, Henry G. Bissell, Robert Ernest Hume, *Ordained*; Charles H. Burr, D. Carroll Churchill, *Unordained*; Mrs.

Kate F. Hume, Mrs. Mary Moulton Fairbank, Mrs. Theo. K. Bissell, Mrs. Laura C. Hume, Mrs. Annie H. Burr, Mrs. Alice H. Churchill, Miss Emily R. Bissell, Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., Miss Edith Gates, Miss Clara H. Bruce, Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Miss Elizabeth Johnson.

RAHURI.—William O. Ballantine, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine.

SIRUR.—Mrs. Mary C. Winsor.

SATARA.—Theodore S. Lee, *Ordained*; Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee.

PANCHGANI.—

SHOLAPUR.—Lorin S. Gates, William Hazen, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances H. Gates, Mrs. Florence H. Hazen, Miss Mary B. Harding, Miss Esther B. Fowler, Miss Belle Nugent.

VADALA.—

WAI.—Lester H. Beals, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Rose P. Beals, M.D., Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley.

*On furlough.*—Rev. Edward Fairbank, Alden H. Clark, *Ordained*; Merrill A. Peacock, *Unordained*; Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank, Mrs. Mary W. Clark, Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, Mrs. Emily W. Harding, Miss L. H. Grieve, M.D., Miss Jean P. Gordon, Miss M. Eleanor Stephenson, M.D., Miss Anna L. Millard.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Mr. David Winsor.

Eight stations; 140 outstations; 14 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 4 unordained, one of them a physician; 18 wives, of whom one is a physician; 16 single women, of whom three are physicians; total missionary force, 52. The native pastors number 29; ordained preachers, not pastors, 13; licensed preachers, 28; Bible-readers, 24; 66 Bible-women; 367 school-teachers; total number of trained native Christian workers, 544. The churches have 7,007 communicants; 317 were received into the churches on profession of faith. In the 181 Sunday schools, 7,868 pupils are receiving Christian instruction. The whole Christian community numbers 13,043. The mission has 1 theological seminary, with 26 students; 31 higher and boarding schools; 151 common schools; a total of 182 schools, including all grades from the kindergarten up. The total number of pupils in all the schools, 7,127. The native contributions for the support of Christian work were \$2,224. Patients in hospitals and dispensaries, 45,570.

During the year Dr. and Mrs. Abbott have returned from their furlough and resumed their work at Bombay, Dr. Abbott devoting much of his time to the revision of the Old Testament in Marathi. Rev. Henry Fairbank, on returning from his furlough in November last, was married to Miss Mary E. Moulton, and took the principalship of the Ahmednagar High School. Miss Nugent has also returned to India, and with her went Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who is to be connected with the Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar. Early in the present year Mr. McBride and Miss Viles were united in marriage, and since the report of the mission was issued tidings of the death of Rev. Henry J. Bruce, whose missionary service covered over forty years. On the withdrawal of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce from Satara, Mr. and Mrs. Lee were assigned to that station, and Dr. and Mrs. Beals have been transferred from Sholapur to Wai, where the opening for medical work seems to be specially promising. Mr. and Mrs. Gates came to the United States on furlough in 1908, and after a year of change and valuable service in behalf of the Board have returned to India, while Miss Gordon and Dr. Grieve are still on furlough. On account of the state of her health, Dr. Stephenson has been authorized to return to America.

The year within the mission in some respects has been a hard one, though there has been comparative freedom from scourges which in previous years afflicted the districts. Famine in the Punjab has caused great increase in the prices of food in the Bombay Presidency, and the Christian community has suffered in no small degree from want. The outlook for the present year, however, is favorable and the situation is comparatively comfortable. Two points of advance are specially noted, the establishment of a Mission Educational Board, which is to meet at the various stations by turn and will seek to unify the whole educational system of the mission; and second, the appointment of Rev. Henry G. Bissell as a general evangelist, who has toured through the mission, aiding where such special services are needed.

The report of the Marathi Mission for 1908, edited by Messrs. R. A. Hume, H. G. Bissell, and A. H. Clark, opens with papers by each of the editors respecting the progress of India. The year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of direct control of India by the British crown. The last decade has been marked by enlargement and unification on all sides; in material things there has been a marvelous development, in the construction of railways, telegraphs, and steamship lines. People who have been separated by rivers and mountains, as well as by religious and commercial antipathies, have been brought together. The India post office, with its rural delivery in every village of the empire, has helped to break down barriers and bring the people together. The intellectual enlargement and unification has been promoted by the prevalence of the English language, the publication of thousands of newspapers, both in English and in the vernaculars, by the progress of female education, and by the advance training given in industrial lines. There has been marvelous progress in social lines also; caste has greatly relaxed its hold as the necessary result of the mingling of the people by railways, for railways recognize no caste distinction, and also by the opening of schools in which the children of various castes are brought into contact. There has been also a marked growth in public spirit, for the Christian conception of the obligations of charity are permeating to a greater or less degree all classes. There is a gratifying advance in moral sentiment; there is a better appreciation of the obligations men owe to one another, and especially to the poor and distressed. In all this manifest enlargement and unification throughout India missions have played a prominent part; they have taken the lead in efforts for the elevation of the lower classes, and have done more than all others for female education and for higher education. They are recognized by intelligent men in all India, of all races and grades, as most devoted and successful laborers for the uplifting of the empire.

The report for the past year states that there are 56 churches now in connection with the Marathi Mission, of which one was formed in 1908. Nearly all have permanent or acting Indian pastors. In general, missionaries counsel or superintend all the churches. The large churches have standing committees, and a few have pulpit supply committees, of which a missionary is a member. In connection with every church and every village school *there is a Sunday school*. In most of these International Sunday School



Lessons are studied. In some large churches there is a weekly Sunday school teachers' preparatory class. In large towns additional Sunday schools for non-Christians are carried on. Mention is made of the efficiency of the Christian Endeavor movement, many societies being active in evangelistic work. These societies are vigorously working for their own upbuilding and for the redemption of others. The Christian Endeavor Convention of the Bombay Presidency, held in Ahmednagar in August, 1908, had a roll of 1,371 registered delegates, and the Endeavorers throughout the mission are anticipating with great eagerness the assembling of the Fourth International Christian Endeavor Convention in Agra, in November of 1909.

*Literary Work.*—The members of the mission have been busily engaged in the writing of books, tracts, large and small, as well as in articles for the public press. They believe that the power of the printed page was never so great as now. Dr. Abbott, on his furlough, more adequately prepared himself for revising the Marathi Old Testament. Four members of the mission have undertaken a large share in the revision and extension of the Marathi church hymn book. The *Dnyanodaya* and *Balbodhmewa* are still published, and are believed to be very efficient agencies in the work of the mission. Reference is made to the numerous articles prepared by Dr. R. A. Hume for the English and Marathi newspapers, bearing upon the social, religious, and political obligations of Hindus and Christians at the present time.

*Medical Work.*—In 4 of the 8 stations of the mission medical work is carried on under American trained doctors, under whose care about 40,000 patients a year are treated. Aside from these there are native medical catechists, who, aided to some extent by the district missionary, have given treatments through dispensaries or elsewhere to thousands more. Preaching and teaching of the gospel always form a part of this medical work, and in these ways access is gained to Hindus and Mohammedans as could not be done in any other way.

*Educational Work.*—The Marathi Mission has from the beginning prosecuted work on educational lines. It has done pioneer work for Western India in general education, in female education, in industrial education, in theological education, in educating the blind, and in kindergarten education. First in order is the village school, which is regarded as the most effective agency in winning both friendship and converts. There are more than 150 such primary schools, numbering about 4,000 pupils, over 1,000 of them girls. Through these village schools caste is broken down and homes are opened for the entrance of the Christian teachers. Kindergarten methods are used in connection with most of these schools. Second in order come the station boarding schools, into which are gathered the brightest of those taken from the village schools; in them about 2,500 children are taught, half of them being girls. Here, also, kindergarten methods are used under missionary supervision. In the third grade are the high schools of Bombay and Ahmednagar, the latter being for boys only. Fourth may be mentioned the theological seminary, the Bible-woman's training school, and the kindergarten training school. Fifth, special schools, such as the schools for the blind at



Sirur and Bombay, and homes for widows at Sirur, Ahmednagar, and Wai, which are also schools.

*Industrial Education.*—Under this heading the mission makes two divisions. The first is manual training pure and simple, carried on in almost every one of the central institutions for the training of the hand and eye in some mechanical work. The other branch is the teaching of trades, begun some years since by Mr. Winsor at Sirur and Mr. Smith at Ahmednagar, the object being to give such regular and extended manual training that the pupils on coming forth from school shall have a trade that shall give them means of livelihood. Both these forms of industrial education are coming more and more into favor with the mission, and its efforts in this direction are meeting the warm approval of the official classes, as well as other people of India.

#### THE STATIONS

*Bombay City.*—The population of Bombay is 980,000. It has 1 church, with 321 communicants, and the Christian community numbers 619. Rev. Turkaran Nathoji, who has been in service as pastor of this church for twenty-seven years, has now resigned. He has been a power for good in the church and city, and is greatly beloved. Among the points of interest in the mission work the following may be named: Street preaching by Mr. Karmarkar and his assistants, crowds of common people listening thoughtfully to the preaching of the gospel, though sometimes the service is disturbed by rough fellows. Mr. Karmarkar and Mr. Smith have also maintained most interesting work for English-speaking students who congregate in the evening at the seaside; personal conversation follows, and many have apparently been led to Christ. Mrs. Gurubai Karmarkar is doing a valuable work at the dispensary for women and children. Several thousand patients come to her each year, and the fees reach several thousand rupees. She is assisted by Mrs. Smith, and the two can enter the homes of the Mohammedan women, thus reaching them with the gospel as they could not be reached by male physicians.

Mention is made of five schools that constitute part of the evangelistic work of Bombay station: The Parel School for Girls, with 80 pupils; the Burnell School at Mazagon, where Miss Millard has labored for many years; the Poor House School, where the children from the street are helped from a fund left by a wealthy Parsee; the Seven Roads Girls' School, where Miss Anstice Abbott labored, and of which now Mrs. J. E. Abbott has the care (in this school there are 60 small scholars, children of Jewish parents); and the McKinley Boys' School. The school for blind, under the care of Miss Millard, contains many pupils who can readily read by the Braille method, both in English and in Marathi, and their music is spoken of as specially sweet.

Under the regular educational work of the station mention is made of the Little Boys' Home, in which Mrs. Abbott has about her a company of happy *little Indian boys*. The day scholars come from Bowker Hall and the homes

of the people roundabout. The high school has been under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Hunsberger and Mr. McBride, and work and study are combined. The pupils are busy at the washtubs and ironing tables, the woodpile, carpentry bench, and elsewhere; also among the flower beds, and swinging brooms in halls and classrooms, color-washing walls, typewriting, dusting furniture, cooking, etc.

*Ahmednagar City.*—There are 2 churches in this city of 38,000 population, having 1,172 communicants, of whom 42 were received on confession the last year. Dr. Hume speaks emphatically of the gradual increase in strength of character within the Christian community, many evidences of this being apparent. In recent years the additions to the church have come largely from the schools, rather than from outside; but recently the missionaries, released to some extent from institutional work, have had more time and the Indian Christians have undertaken more aggressive work, and good results are anticipated. The theological seminary has had more instructors and a larger number of students than ever before. Beside the old class of 19 students, a new class of 7 has been added. Part of the instruction is now given in the English language; heretofore it has all been in the Marathi language. Dr. R. A. Hume, Rev. H. G. Bissell, Rev. N. V. Tilak, and Dr. R. Ernest Hume have been engaged in the work of instruction. Prof. E. D. Burton, of Chicago University, who was present at the graduation of the class of 19, on the 20th of October last, says, "It would be hard to find a theological seminary in America with nineteen graduates from whom five representatives would make addresses better for matter, expression, and delivery." It is hoped that this seminary can be made a Union Divinity College, in which students from other missions will join with those of the Board's mission in receiving theological instruction.

*The High School.*—This is a composite institution, having in its various departments no less than 556 pupils. It begins with the Primary Vernacular School, having in attendance 134 boys taught by 5 teachers; then the Model or Anglo-Vernacular School, taught by 7 teachers. The high school proper has 189 boys and 4 girls; connected with this is the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts, in which many pupils of the high school take courses. In the Sir D. M. Petit School there are five departments—manual training, practical carpentry, metal smithing, metal embossing, rug and carpet weaving, and cloth weaving; the latter department is a large institution by itself, under the direction of Mr. D. C. Churchill. Connected with this high school is a vigorous Young Men's Christian Association, having a large reading room, and the students in the various departments are taking much interest in evangelistic enterprises. The weaving department is of special interest, inasmuch as it gives promise of opening the way for industrial development of great value. Of it Mr. Churchill says:—

"We have continued to develop our new style of loom because it seemed to us that this must be done before we could assure our pupils that the trade of weaving, which they are learning, was going to be a profitable one. We were encouraged very much in March, 1908, when we were awarded first

place at the All-India Weaving Competition, which was held in Madras, for the purpose of demonstrating which of the looms now on the market in India would be most suitable for the hand-weaving trade of this country. There has sprung up a large demand for these looms, and we are looking forward to a time when they shall be manufactured for the trade generally. This will give our Industrial School a most excellent opportunity to teach machine work and all the various kinds of work in connection with commercial undertakings, and it will also help us in a large measure to solve some of our perplexities in trying to choose suitable trades to teach to the pupils of our schools." The importance of this work, which has been so remarkably developed under Mr. Churchill's care, is so apparent to the government of the Bombay Presidency that it has promised 1,000 rupees per month for the purpose of continuing experiments looking to the production here in India of hand-weaving. It is a remarkable fact that the government has so recognized the abilities of our missionary, and has intrusted him with such a task.

Plans are now well under way for the establishment of a school bearing the name of Tuskhams, a combination of Tuskegee and Hampton institutions in the Southland of our United States. Some land has been purchased and more is available for the plant, where boys and girls can be trained for complete self-support.

*The Teachers' Training School*, of which Mr. Clark makes report, is for young men between the ages of fifteen and twenty, with the design of fitting them for work in the smaller villages as teachers and preachers. Nine hundred graduates are now scattered over Western India. Regular manual work is taught, and pupils give an hour and a half each day to some toil. The religious spirit of the school has shown marked improvement during the year, and the pupils went out at the close of the last term with higher aims and more devoted spirit than had been previously witnessed.

*The Ahmednagar Girls' School* has been under the care of Miss Gates and Miss Bruce, since Miss Gordon left for her furlough in July. The two departments, the Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular, had a total of 389 students. It is interesting to notice that among these students were six Parsee children. The pupils have made good progress, and their parents have been reached in some good degree. The Christian Endeavor Society has shown much life.

The lace department has made a good showing, many of the pupils being able to earn enough for their own support. One order for 700 yards of lace was received from a well-known firm in New York.

Mrs. D. C. Churchill reports that there are 16 women in the class of the Bible-Woman's Training School. These women are well instructed in their Bible classes, especially in the relations of Hinduism and Mohammedanism to Christianity, so they will be able to meet their countrywomen in the homes which they may be expected to visit. Concerning the work of the Bible-women, Mrs. R. A. Hume reports that in Ahmednagar 8 Bible-women and 8 Bible-readers meet with the wives of the theological students during the seminary term for Bible lessons, and visit in the homes of all in the city. *They go out two by two, and have found more homes open than ever before.*

In this work there is encouragement on all sides, but specially among the weavers. Mrs. Hume speaks of this work as one of absorbing interest; many come to know the truth, but are held back for reasons of caste and family ties.

The Woman's Hospital has been crowded with patients, who have not only increased in numbers, but have come to feel more at home in the hospital, where their friends have visited them in large numbers, so making the influence of the hospital to be felt on all sides. Dr. Ruth Hume and Dr. Stephenson have been greatly encouraged by what has been witnessed in the hospital and dispensary. The Bible-women have had abundant opportunities for reaching the patients, and have presented the truth to them very constantly. These Bible-women have followed up the patients in their homes. Dr. Stephenson refers to the increased attendance of higher caste patients at the dispensary, and the fact that there has been much voluntary giving of money and medicines.

Miss Emily Bissell reports that about 200 girls have attended the day schools for non-Christians, and interesting illustrations are given of the value of these schools.

*Evangelistic Work.*—The plan of the mission, formed more than a year ago, for setting apart one missionary for general evangelistic work, has been put in operation and has resulted well. Rev. H. G. Bissell has given his time to this form of service. The field is spoken of as limitless. During the year a tour has been made by him to each station, and the response has been gratifying, the people having gathered in good numbers to hear the message; and hope is expressed that the plan will be pushed yet more vigorously and with more workers in the future.

Dr. Ernest Hume during his first year has engaged in some special forms of work, aside from language study and teaching in the theological seminary, such as personal work with Brahman boys and gentlemen, lecturing at Ahmednagar, Poona, and Wai. He also had charge for a time of the *Dnyanodaya*, while Miss Bissell has had the care of the *Balbodhmewa*.

*The Parner District.*—This district, lying west of Ahmednagar, has 125 villages, with 7 churches, having 457 communicants and a total Christian community of 871. The work of this district is in charge, as heretofore, of Dr. R. A. Hume. It is regarded as the special foreign parish of the State Street Congregational Church of Portland, Me., Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., pastor, this church having supplied for three years half of all the cost of the churches, schools, and agents within the district. Aside from this, the members of this church have given \$400 a year for an industrial missionary in Ahmednagar, and other members gave in 1908 the sum of \$657, with which buildings, including a good-sized hall for church purposes, rooms for pastor, teachers, and Bible-women, were erected in one village. The excellent report of the good work throughout the district is well matched by an interesting statement from Dr. Calkins as to the reflex value of this work upon his church in Portland.

*Kolgaon District.*—This district, which is south of Ahmednagar, has 90

villages, with 6 churches and 341 communicants. There are 2 pastors and 5 preachers. The churches in this district have shown a vigorous life, one of them fighting bravely and successfully against legal marriages between Christian and non-Christian parties. In one village 11 leading men were baptized before a large crowd of their Hindu friends. The 13 village schools have 331 pupils, and in them all the various castes are represented.

*Jeur District.*—This district is northeast of Ahmednagar, having 30 villages, with 6 churches and 432 communicants. It was formerly in charge of Mrs. Lemuel Bissell, and later of her son, and recently in charge of Miss Moulton, now Mrs. Henry Fairbank. The ladies connected with the Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar have helped very much in this district, Dr. Stephenson having gone out afternoons for service and treating the people in the streets, and afterwards going to the houses where the women were too ill to come to her. Prejudices have been removed and the Bible-women have found easier access to the homes. Mr. Bissell has also visited this district on special days and found a warm welcome, and has had most attentive audiences. The work of the native assistant superintendent, Rev. Bhaurao, is described as follows:—

“He inspects the 8 schools of the district every month. On certain days of the week he preaches in stated places to non-Christians, generally in company with other preachers of the district. He attends all special occasions, such as marriages, baptisms, and communion seasons. Concerning all important matters he is consulted by the missionary in charge, and he is invaluable for giving advice and for carrying out what has been agreed upon.” This may be taken as an illustration of the work of the native assistant.

*Vadala.*—This district, the center of which is twenty-six miles northeast of Ahmednagar, has a population of 60,000, with 150 villages; the 12 churches have 1,889 communicants. There are 8 pastors, 12 preachers, and 8 Bible-women; the 29 schools have 52 teachers, and the pupils' number 1,026. Though having charge of the high school at Ahmednagar, Rev. Edward Fairbank was compelled by the exigencies of the mission to take charge, in March, 1908, of the Vadala district, and for a number of months he went out to Vadala on Saturdays to meet the pastor and agents on special matters. A few times he and Mrs. Fairbank were able to go out for three days, including Sundays, seeing a little more of the work than otherwise. But he reports that Pastor Shetiba and others have grandly borne the charge laid upon them. The churches are in vigorous condition and show a fine spirit of independence, seeking to maintain themselves, though they are very poor. They are working for self-support with great diligence. Mr. Fairbank can say that never in his experience of ten years have they had such large schools, attended by all classes of Hindus and Mohammedans. There are 3 schools in Vadala itself, and the outgoing class of 13 of the Middle School have been sent to the high school at Ahmednagar. No less than 100 pupils from the schools of Vadala went to Ahmednagar, a distance of twenty-six miles, most of them on foot, to attend the Christian Endeavor rally.

*Rahuri District* continues under the care of Dr. and Mrs. Ballantine. The district has 168 villages, with 9 churches and 991 communicants. The native



pastors number 5, beside 5 other preachers. Mrs. Ballantine reports that the success of the work would have seemed incredible five years ago. She mentions the breaking down of caste, and that in the largest village schools the children of good caste are in the majority. Requests for schools now come from the townspeople rather than from the farmer caste, and the people are ready to promise buildings, with furnishings and children, if the teacher can be supplied. Twenty ministers could be placed in village work if the men and money were at hand.

A conference of the Vadala and Rahuri churches, in October, 1908, led to the pledging of salaries for two new pastors, one for each district, and these pastors have already been selected. This is a definite advance in self-support. The station schools are in good condition. An interesting incident is reported concerning a new American hand mill for grinding corn. This grinding of corn in a native mill has ever been regarded as a work for women, and scorned by men; but this new hand mill attracts the boys, who are eager to take their turn at the mill, each boy employed earning about six cents a week. "It is real work with real pay." The mill has given a good lesson as to the dignity of labor, so that now there is a long waiting list of boys who wish to join in this work.

The Bible-women's work has been unusually fruitful, and the good results of the dispensary work are constantly seen. The minor note in this report concerns the decrease of funds, which have fallen off the past year. Aid is needed to maintain the work in hand and to enlarge it as opportunity offers.

*The Sirur District*, which is southwest of Ahmednagar, has 2 churches, with 316 communicants. The total Christian community numbers 785. Mrs. Winsor, who since the death of her husband has had charge of this district, is assisted by her son, David Winsor. The church has had a prosperous year, and in place of some disaffection and quarrels peace has been restored. The Christian Endeavor Society has a Committee of Gospel Service for assisting the teachers of the school and the pastor, and good work has been done by going about from village to village with the blind boys, whose singing and instrumental music prove a great attraction to the people, so that preachers can have a good congregation on entering any village. On the last of every month the children take special part in the service, with addresses from the little boys and songs by the younger ones. The work of the evangelists has brought forth fruit. The Bible-women have also had a successful year, and as to their work the report says:—

"A native cart and oxen can be obtained for twenty-five cents a day. This will carry four Bible-women, and they, making a village where there is a school the center, go from it to other villages singing and then telling the gospel story. When they find any one who can read they offer portions of the Scripture. We can this year tell cases where the reading of Gospels given by a Bible-woman has led to conversions. There are always many signs that God blesses the work of the Bible-women."

The station school for boys is in excellent condition. The epidemic of recurring fever last year resulted in a deepening of Christian life among

many of the girls, so that some of them are wishing to become Bible-women, and others to receive training as nurses.

*Sholapur District.*—The city of Sholapur, 150 miles southeast of Bombay, has a population of about 75,000, while the district has a population of 700,000. Within this district there are 740 villages, and the 8 churches connected with the mission have 910 communicants, the total Christian community numbering 1,667. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have been absent on furlough during the whole of 1908, and the force consisted of Rev. and Mrs. William Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock, Miss Fowler, and Miss Harding, while Dr. and Mrs. Beals were transferred from Sholapur to Wai in October, 1908. The valuable services of Rev. P. B. Keskar, M.D., are most gratefully recognized. He has charge of a leper asylum, two orphanages, and a dispensary and several schools. The year has been one of trial on account of famine, and especially of persecution, which many Christians have endured very bravely. The large town of Barsi, which is an important center of the work, with a devout native pastor, has suffered a severe epidemic of plague. The church at the center, under the charge of the native pastor, Rev. P. R. Chandkar, has continued to grow, and especially by means of its Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society new converts have been brought in. Much of the unrest which has characterized life in India in recent years has prevailed in this district during the last year, though it has not been of a character to cause much alarm or to awaken serious anti-European spirit.

There are about 100 boys in the Boys' Boarding School, all of whom are expected to work two hours or more daily at weaving or carpentry. Bible teaching is carried on in every class throughout the year. Mention is made of the increased manliness and moral worth to be seen in these pupils. Christian Endeavor seems to be growing in power, the younger people showing an aggressive spirit in holding street preaching and in singing out the gospel among the people. Nearly every week some of the older girls, with the teachers, visit the homes of Hindu inquirers, and this work has had a great influence in helping some decide for Christ. Sixteen of the girls have united with the church during the year.

Mr. Peacock has had charge of the Industrial School for Boys, in which weaving and carpentry are taught and practiced.

*The Josephine Kindergarten*, under charge of Miss Harding, has had a new training class, in which the junior class of 19 has representatives coming from five missions in different parts of India.

*The Woronoco Girls' School*, under the care of Miss Fowler, has had 97 girls on its roll; 7 who have left this school are now in the kindergarten training school and 13 in the Ahmednagar High School.

Dr. Beals, while at Sholapur, reported that the volume of medical work had far exceeded that of any year in his experience. There is an increase of nearly ninety per cent in the number of outpatients; over fifty per cent of the patients treated have been Hindus, Mohammedans, and Christians, with a few Parsees. Mrs. Beals has charge of the work for women, who number *nearly as many as the men.*



*Satara City* has a population of 22,000, in the midst of a district of the same name having a population of 500,000. There are 700 villages in the district and 2 churches, with 121 communicants.

On account of the feeble health of Mr. Bruce, he and his wife were transferred from Satara, where they had labored for thirty-three years, to Panchgani, and Mr. and Mrs. Lee took up work at Satara in October. Before Mr. and Mrs. Bruce left, the Christian community held a memorial service in which they paid a beautiful tribute to these faithful missionaries. The memorial recalled the fact that the field was a hard one, prejudices were intense, but that they had by indefatigable labors won the confidence of the people, and by a many-sided service gained for the Christians at Satara manifold blessings for which they expressed their heartiest thanks. Mr. and Mrs. Lee commenced their service at Satara in October, and have already made friends and acquaintances among all classes. Mr. Lee writes he had traveled over 2,000 miles during the year in his *tanga*, at the rate of six miles per hour. The schools are showing some increase in attendance and regularity. Mr. Lee is courageously entering upon his work at this difficult post.

*Wai City* has a population of 14,000, and the district of 89,000. Its villages number 120 and there is 1 church. This is a stronghold of Brahmanism, and it is believed to be a specially favorable station for medical work. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were here until October last, and their places were taken by Dr. and Mrs. Beals, who were transferred from Sholapur. Mr. Lee while in Wai found many signs for good. The schools in some of the villages were in a prosperous condition. A colporter of the Bible Society had sold 150 copies of the Scriptures each month. The missionary was convinced that Hinduism is being undermined and that the truth is being acknowledged privately, if not openly.

Mrs. Sibley reports that the Bible-women's work has been unusually free from interruptions, and that the homes of the natives are open for the express purpose of receiving Christian instruction.

*The Abbott Home for Widows and Children* has had an attendance of 22 women and 25 children. The Hindu girls' schools have not been hindered by plague this year, but recovery from the effects of previous plagues has been slow. The government inspector expressed himself as well pleased with the work of the year.

## MADURA MISSION

**MADURA.**—John S. Chandler, William M. Zumbro, Frank Van Allen, M.D., David S. Herrick, *Ordained*; Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler, Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro, Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen, Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick, Miss Eva M. Swift, Miss Mary T. Noyes, Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Miss Mary M. Root, Miss Helen E. Chandler, Miss Gertrude E. Chandler.

**DINDIGUL.**—Willis P. Elwood, *Ordained*; Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood.

**TIRUMANGALAM.**—Hervey C. Hazen, *Ordained*.

**PASUMALAI.**—John X. Miller, John J. Banninga, *Ordained*; Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller, Mrs. Mary D. Banninga.

PERIAKULAM.—James E. Tracy, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy.

ARUPPUKOTTAI.—James C. Perkins, *Ordained*; Mrs. Lucy C. Perkins, Miss C. S. Quickenden.

BATTALAGUNDU.—In charge of Mr. George S. Eddy and Mrs. Maude A. Eddy; Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, *Ordained*.

MELUR.—Edward P. Holton, *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton.

PALANI.—Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, *Ordained*; Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery.

MANAMADURA.—Charles S. Vaughan, *Ordained*; Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan.

*On furlough*.—John P. Jones, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah A. Jones.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Mlle. Cronier, Miss K. Tremenheere, Miss M. Bishop.

Ten stations; 417 outstations; 15 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 13 wives; 7 single women, one a physician; total American missionaries, 35; 22 ordained native pastors; 156 unordained preachers; 415 teachers; 84 Bible-women; total native helpers, 705; 35 organized churches, with 6,633 communicants; 295 Sabbath schools, with an attendance of 9,584; 226 schools and colleges, with 10,209 under instruction; native contributions, \$6,033.

The changes in the missionary staff have been many. Mr. Wallace came to America on furlough, and has since then, for reasons connected with his family, resigned his connection with the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Dr. and Mrs. Van Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, and Mr. and Mrs. Banninga rejoined the mission after furlough in America. Two recruits were joyfully received, Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chandler, and Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews. These are the first recruits the mission has received for five years, excepting the arrival of Mrs. Zumbro, the wife of Rev. W. M. Zumbro, in 1907. In April of this year, after a short illness, Mrs. H. C. Hazen died at Kodaikanal, having been in the service nearly twenty-five years. The health of the mission, on the whole, has been good, 38 missionaries having been at work during 1908. There has been a gain of 20 congregations, 862 adherents, and 289 communicants.

The Madura district, with an area somewhat larger than that of the state of Massachusetts, has a population of 2,831,000. The people are chiefly agriculturists, and the year has been one of hardship because of the high price of grain. There is a fair prospect of a good harvest for the present year, though continued high prices are anticipated.

The report of the mission speaks of the most important ecclesiastical event of the year as the consummation of a plan for organic union between the Congregational churches of the London and American Missions and the Presbyterian churches of the United Free Church Mission of Scotland. This event took place on the 24th of July, 1908, when the bodies met together in the Davidson Street Church, Madras, constituting the First General Assembly of the South India United Church. The union will embrace the Christians of six missions, numbering nearly 150,000 souls. It is believed to be the first instance of the churches of different polities becoming organically united. A scheme of federal relation with other churches not yet ready for organic union was also adopted, which it is hoped will draw Christians of several communions closer together. This certainly is a notable event, and it is *believed will result in wider fellowship and fuller coöperation in missionary work, and may lead to similar unions in other lands.*

The report of the year is given by stations, of which there are ten. The plan of the mission is to have at least one American missionary family at each station for the supervision of the work in the surrounding villages, where the Indian catechists are doing the local work.

#### THE STATIONS

*Aruppukottai.*—This is the largest station of the mission, having a population of 240,000 and a Christian community of 5,715. During the year Mr. Perkins has been partially laid aside by illness, but he rejoices in the increased energy shown by the native pastors and helpers, who were determined that the work should not be hindered because their missionary was ill. The congregations have given 1,000 rupees more than during the previous year, and the net increase of adherents has been 514 and the communicants have increased by 145. Mr. Perkins regards this efficiency shown by the native agents as giving sure promise of a day when foreign agents can be withdrawn, and India's church be officered by India's children. The boarding school has had a prosperous year, and won the banner in the prize Bible examination held for all the boarding schools of the mission. The 120 pupils come from the villages where the moral life is low, and where the instruction is not as efficient as it should be. Nevertheless, in the village schools there are gathered 920 Hindu children, where the Bible is daily taught in connection with the other studies, and these schools form a fine evangelizing agency. Mention is made of three or four village churches where there has been marked success; at Koilangulum the high caste people have joined with the other classes, and many of them are no longer attending the Hindu temples, but are going to the Christian assembly. On one Sunday 7 men of four different castes presented themselves for baptism. At Mukkur there is a large congregation with every prospect of increase, where the catechist and his wife have won the esteem of the people. At Karmuthi, the town second in size connected with the station, a fine little brick and tiled church has been erected. Fifteen years ago, when the oldest pastor went there, he and his family with two or three others made up the congregation, but now there are two congregations in different parts of the town.

The itineracy is spoken of as one of the happiest branches of work in which the missionary engages. He goes with a pastor and eight or ten catechists about among the villages and towns holding services morning and afternoon and evening; large numbers of people are quite ready to hear, and good results follow. The addition of 48 people to the Karmuthi church was largely due to an itineracy, while 50 adherents were gained by the itineracy at Taraigudy. The tracts and leaflets distributed are often productive of excellent results.

*Bible-Women's Work.*—Miss Quickenden reports that during the year 14 Bible-women have labored in the villages of the Aruppukottai station and 480 Hindu and Mohammedan women have been taught, a goodly number of inquirers have appeared, and some secret disciples have been revealed. The

Hindu girls' schools have shown an increase in numbers, and children have manifestly changed for the better in character.

*Tirumangalam*, the station north of Aruppukottai, has been in charge of Mr. Hazen. The district is a large one, covering 744 square miles, with 287 villages, the entire population being 285,000. For this district the mission has 3 pastors, 16 catechists, 1 evangelist, 14 schoolmasters and 16 school-mistresses, and 16 Bible-women. These are all very busy workers. Some of the catechists have two or more congregations to care for beside the school work. Aside from their work in their home stations these laborers go out upon itineracies, four of which have been held during the year. The special point made in the report relates to the opportunities which confront the missionary and the limitations under which work is done. Pressing invitations for help have been received from 15 different villages. It is hoped to enter some of these places with new helpers during 1909, but mention is made of 10 places which must be left unentered for lack of men and money. One congregation of 40 souls has been lost for lack of help. For two years they waited, but no one could be given them and they lost heart. Mr. Hazen says, "It is one of our sore trials to have to turn a deaf ear to these calls." On the other hand, he is greatly cheered in the line of self-support. In one of four pastorates composed of seven congregations, in each of which there is a school, there was a volunteer attempt made to do what they could during 1909 in caring for their own teachers and catechists. Recently they have paid the salary of a pastor and for repairs on his house and the church, and they propose to do yet more. This movement is deserving of the warmest praise.

In the boarding school there are 100 boys and girls, and there is manifest growth among these pupils intellectually and religiously; 8 have united with the church, and others are hoping to do so soon. The value of these boarding schools is most apparent.

The report concerning Bible-women was made by Mrs. Hazen prior to her death, which sad event occurred in April, 1909, at Kodaikanal. She speaks of the "great joy" she had on her last round of visits to find so great an improvement in the quality of the work done.

*Pasumalai*.—This is a small but not unimportant station, inasmuch as here are located the theological seminary, the mission press and high school, and a normal training school. Dr. Jones was in charge of the station until October, 1908, when Mr. Miller took his place. The church has shown much activity in connection with village congregation work, and also in financial matters. A deeper sense of responsibility has been felt both for the church expenses and for home and foreign missions. Six village schools, taught by 9 teachers, have had 213 pupils in attendance. The students of the seminary and the evangelists have conducted tours, reaching 287 villages and 10,794 hearers in the various meetings held.

*Madura City*.—There are 4 flourishing churches in Madura City, having together 917 members. Connected with the work are 11 catechists, 37 teachers, 22 elementary schools in the city and villages, having together 1,027 pupils.

Mr. Chandler, who supervises this work, speaks of a hopeful spirit of inquiry, especially among the young men. The station has gained 121 in adherents and 52 in communicants. Mrs. Chandler reports concerning the work of the women that there are delightful evidences of real spiritual life and growth. Of the Bible-women's work in the villages of the station, under the care of Miss Root, she reports that there is an increase in all lines—in the number of pupils, in the number of houses visited, in the number of villages in which work is being done. "Eighty-seven villages and 27,485 persons have this year heard the gospel from the lips of our Bible-women." Miss Root gives also in her report an interesting account of their experiences as they go in their touring cart through the district, reaching the poor as well as the better classes, gaining influence with the people wherever they go, and receiving a cordial welcome by old and new pupils.

The Bible work among the women of Madura City is under the care of Miss Swift, who reports that nearly 100 Hindus and Mohammedans have been under instruction during the year. It is reported that there are about 100 castes among the people of the district, and about 30 of these are reached by our Bible-women, which are a most important part of the community. These Bible-women exert an influence not only on those they regularly reach, but upon other women who are in contact with those taught. Aside from the number regularly taught, no less than 1,672 visits have been made in homes which they enter for the purpose of giving the message of the gospel.

Mrs. Herrick reports concerning the 4 Hindu girls' schools in Madura City, having 21 teachers. The number of children has increased and there have been 152 on the rolls. In all these schools there are Christian Endeavor Societies and Sunday schools, and the weekly meetings are well attended.

*Manamadura*.—This includes the old Tirupuvanam station, and has a population of 380,000. It has been under the care of Mr. Vaughan, who finds that though the growth as indicated by the statistical tables is small, yet the people have stood fairly well under persecution, and that they are developing sterling qualities which give assurance of ultimate victory for the gospel. He relates an incident in a village where the Hindus had bitterly persecuted the Christians, yet several persons asked for full membership to the church. At the examination of these candidates the pastor questioned them, saying: "Suppose persecution should begin again, and suppose at the same time that the mission should say: 'We have helped you thus far; you must now help yourselves. We are going away.' What would you do?" Without any reflection or hesitation or struggling after effect came the simple answer, "Even if the mission went, God would not go." Mr. Vaughan is cheered by the steadfastness of many disciples in this district, of which he has charge.

*Mclur* is one of the largest stations of the mission. The church loaned its pastor to the Pasumalai church for a period of six months. On his return the appreciation of the people was shown by their raising his salary, and providing him with further aid for carrying on his touring work. For years this church has been seeking to erect a much needed edifice, and it is an interesting fact that every one of the agents connected with the station has

given a full month's salary toward the building fund for this new church. People are praying daily for help to complete this edifice. Mr. Holton, the missionary, refers to the increasing efforts on the part of the people to carry on Christian work through a Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society; the latter maintains a weekly street preaching service, beside holding its own service. Here, as in other stations, the work is done through the itineracies, seven of which have been held during the year, with gratifying success. During one of these itineracies Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., coöperated, attended by her medical assistants. Aside from the value of the medical work done, the presence of these helpers gave added interest to the meetings held.

*Educational Work.*—Mention is made of the boarding school for boys and girls, 2 Hindu girls' schools, a large day school, and 11 village schools, all in good condition.

*Dindigul and Palani.*—In the report these two stations are joined, inasmuch as during the absence of Mr. Jeffery both were under the care of Mr. Elwood. The labor has been heavy, and much that was desirable to have done could not be attempted, but gratitude is expressed for special strength granted to the missionary in the performance of duties. The death of Rev. Savarimuthu, who was nearly eighty years of age, is referred to, he having been educated in a mission school and ordained to the pastorate in 1858, doing a most excellent service and greatly beloved. Four congregations have been supplied with places of worship this year. In one place the building had been under construction for four years, and is a very roomy and satisfactory structure. Reference is made to the company of people who a few years ago were practically slaves to their Hindu employers, but have gradually broken away and established themselves in a spot where they heard the gospel preached and became Christians. They have prospered and advanced in every way, and this year they have a place of worship which has been built for them, they themselves contributing some of the materials and doing some of the work. The gospel has made a great change in them. In another place a brick church is nearing completion, largely the work of the people themselves.

The schools connected with these places number 21, with 1,286 pupils. Of the town schools 3 are for Hindu boys, 2 for Hindu girls, and 2 for boarding girls and boys. In the boys' department there have been about 100 boarders. In all these schools careful religious instruction is given.

At Palani, though without a resident missionary, Mr. Elwood has made monthly visits and the work has gone on as usual, without serious loss. Six harvest festivals were held, and the gifts nearly doubled those of previous years.

*Battalagundu.*—Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, who is connected with the Young Men's Christian Association as traveling secretary in South India, has most generously continued his labor of love during the past year in the care of this station. He has had under him a staff of 2 pastors, with 33 catechists and teachers, and they are so well organized that Mr. Eddy is able to do his



work among the colleges, which takes half his time, giving the other half to the care of the station. He is able on his bicycle to reach the most distant of the 600 villages connected with the station in three hours' time. He reports that the station, which has now 1,031 Christians connected with its 21 congregations, has 5 organized churches, having more than doubled their contributions the past year. Of one little congregation he says: "In addition to their weekly contribution they paid a full tenth of their gross crop at harvest twice this year. Thus they are giving more than two-tenths of their net income. By their own suggestion, in drawing up a new constitution for their church, they proposed that no one was to have a vote in the church affairs who did not pay tithes. I wonder how many voting church members there would be in America upon these conditions. In the matter of giving, this church is an example, not only in this station, but to people in America who a few years ago were supporting them. A generation or two ago these people were in poverty and in practical serfdom. They have steadily risen in education, intelligence, and liberality through Christian training, till today they are a self-supporting church."

Mr. Eddy speaks also of the discovery of some secret disciples, and of the contributions made by Hindus, these Hindus having listened to the truth with many expressions of sympathy, and they are sending their children to Christian schools. Twelve itineracies have been conducted, the gospel having been preached in some 300 villages to over 24,000 hearers. Mrs. Eddy reports for the Bible-women who have worked faithfully in the homes of Hindu women to which the missionaries have had access, their work being most satisfactory.

During the latter part of 1908, Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, who joined the mission, was assigned to Battalagundu for his language study.

*Periakulam.*—The large Periakulam station is still under the care of Dr. Tracy, who can report that the congregations show a decided increase and that the tone of life in the Christian community is improving. Special mention is made of the offerings of the people, larger by nearly forty per cent than the previous year. Of the \$2,500 expended in the care of 4,000 Christians, these Christians have raised over \$1,066. Still the income from all sources is painfully inadequate, and, as Dr. Tracy says, "the hardest part of a missionary life, harder than separation from friends and the wide privileges of a home land, is to live day by day, and month by month, and year after year, facing a situation in which he is himself largely helpless to respond to opportunity. No report of the situation in this station would be a true report without laying distinct emphasis on the fact that the opportunities for enlargement have far outrun the means within our reach. I think I could mention a dozen places where schools, with great possibilities of usefulness, might be opened, and where they would be welcomed by the people, and where they have been repeatedly asked for. But not one of them can be opened till larger resources are available."

Mention is made of work for women and children. The pastor of the Kambam church reports severe trials, the cholera having been unusually



prevalent; pestilence among the cattle has destroyed many herds; and a flood swept away 200 houses; yet the people have supported their pastor and done their work earnestly. Only five of the eight congregations in the Kambam pastorate have any church or prayer house. The Andipatti church has shown growth in numbers and spirituality, and in one of its villages the people have begun the erection of a permanent building for a church.

The Kodaikanal church has had a good year, 46 persons having been added to its membership and congregation. Earnest work has been done among the thirty-one villages on the hills about Kodaikanal. Mention is made of the death of Rev. C. William, pastor of the Kotaimedu church, who was ordained to the office fifty years ago, and was a faithful and beloved minister, whose memory will long be cherished for his pure life and loving service. In his place a new pastor has been installed, Mr. Masilamani, whose coming has been welcomed and whose pastorate gives promise of much success.

Mrs. Tracy reports concerning the excellent work done by the five Bible-women, who have reached hundreds of non-Christian homes and have brought light and cheer to many hearts.

#### SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

*American College, Madura.*—Rev. William M. Zumbro, the principal, reports that “an intelligent, wide-awake, hard-working body of 609 students has been at work in the college, representing all classes of society, high caste, low caste, 84 Christians, 525 Hindus and Mohammedans, of whom 33 were in the college department, 107 in high school, 151 in the lower secondary, and 318 in the primary department, 128 of whom belong to the new branch school started this year on North Masi Street.” The religious influence of the college is most marked, and though many students did not openly confess Christ, they are impressed by the instruction they receive. One of these students, a Hindu, at his graduation, in response to the question, “What has the college done for you?” wrote: “I am proud that the best part of my scholastic career is spent in a Christian institution like this. My character has, I think, been shaped. I dare say I am more religious now than I could have been if I had studied in some other school, where generally the student is unfortunately deprived of religious instruction.”

The college received from the American Board a grant of \$2,500, and the income from the tuition fees amounted to \$2,204. The government grant amounted to \$5,073. A feature of the year has been the completion of a new college building, costing, with furniture, \$16,666; also the completion of the first story of a new students' hostel, costing, with furnishings, \$5,000, and the purchase of new scientific apparatus and new books for the library, amounting to \$1,700.

*The Theological Seminary.*—Allied with the Madura College is the theological seminary located at Pasumalai, under the care of Dr. J. P. Jones, and for the past year it has had the largest attendance in its history—25 men and 20 women—and among these some of the best students ever con-

nected with the institution. The outgoing class has been an unusually strong one. The year has been marked by much illness among the students. Aside from the work in the classes the seminary has conducted, as before, evangelistic work during the year, and many thousands have had the gospel message from the lips of these students; this kind of work is as advantageous to the students as to the people visited.

*High and Training School at Pasumalai.*—This department of the college is located at Pasumalai, and is in charge of Mr. Miller, who writes of it: "The year 1908 will long be remembered as an epoch-making one in the annals of our educational work in Pasumalai, for it marks a time of transition and expansion. The instruction and training have been greatly enlarged and some modern features of education introduced. Four classes which had formerly been a part of the practice teaching in the normal school were added to the high school, and a separate department, to be known hereafter as the Model School, in which the instruction is to be given in the vernacular, was added to furnish practice for the students of the Training Institution. This means the employment of 6 more teachers, and adds both to the efficiency and to the expense of the work. In January we opened our new Manual Training School, and fully 250 boys have this year had regular training in carpentry, blacksmithing, and drawing."

The school farm has been improved and regular instruction given in horticulture and botany. The staff of instructors in all these departments consists of 30 teachers; the enrollment of students is 582, a gain of 42 over last year; 73 per cent of the pupils are Indian Christians. There is a variety of Bible classes and various agencies, like the Young Men's Christian Association, prayer meetings, and Sunday schools, used for the religious development of the students. Special meetings were conducted by Mr. G. S. Eddy and his helpers in September, during which fully 100 boys professed conversion.

*The High School and Training Institution for Girls.*—This school, located in a beautiful grove of palms on the outskirts of Madura City, has been in charge of Miss Mary Noyes and Miss Helen Chandler. The attendance in the normal class has been larger than that of the previous year, 25 taking the course in one year and 12 in two years. The total number of boarders and day scholars has been 315. The religious work of the school has gone on quietly and 11 girls have been admitted to church membership. Miss Gertrude Chandler has joined the mission, and after her examinations in Tamil will help in the training of the normal students in kindergarten methods. Mention is made of the continued influence for good in the memory of Miss Bessie Noyes, whose portrait was presented to the school by her loving pupils and fellow-students.

*The Lucy Perry Noble Bible School*, under the care of Miss Swift, is designed to prepare earnest Christian women for special Christian service, presumably Bible-women. The course of instruction offers a maximum of Bible study with a minimum of other subjects useful and necessary for the workers. The year opened with 12 students in attendance, and the year's

work has been interesting and profitable. During the year the students went out into the villages and gained practice in teaching Hindu pupils, leading meetings, and entering Hindu homes.

#### MEDICAL WORK

The two hospitals, one for women and one for men, have been flourishing during the year. Dr. Van Allen was absent on a furlough in America for the larger part of 1908, and both hospitals were managed by Dr. Parker. The tables show that there were 28 medical agents employed in the two hospitals and in the Pasumalai dispensary, which was under Mrs. Miller's care. There have been 758 in-patients and 39,151 outpatients. In the hospital and dispensary for women there were treated no less than 109 Eurasians, 1,101 Mohammedans, 7,942 Hindus, and 5,756 native Christians. Special mention is made of a new building nearly completed, to be called the Harriet Newell Hospital Annex, a gift of Miss Helen S. Lathrop and her family, of Providence, R. I. It is expected that with these accommodations the hospital can lodge 50 patients comfortably, and will give not only a more comfortable place for the patients, but a better home for the employees. Great gratitude is expressed for this noble gift.

In concluding the report mention is made of the Lenox Press at Pasumalai, which is a self-supporting institution. It has sent out nearly 2,000,000 pages of Christian literature throughout the district and the country. Dr. Jones has given considerable time to the work of this press. Two volumes have been added to the Pasumalai Devotional Booklet Series; 200,000 handbills have been printed also during the year, and a Christian Endeavor Almanac has been issued and the two papers, *The True News* and *Joyful News*.

The Home Missionary Society, formerly known as the Native Evangelical Society, has had a year of remarkable success. It has taken over a part of the Dindigul station, called Konganadu, as its own field, where there are now working 2 evangelists, 2 teachers, and 2 Bible-women. The Indian Christians are contributing generously toward the support of this work.

### CEYLON MISSION

VADDUKKODDAI (Batticotta).—Giles G. Brown, *Ordained*; Mrs. Clara L. Brown.

MANEPAY.—Thomas B. Scott, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.; Miss Susan R. Howland and Miss Julia E. Green, living at Uduvil; Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D.

TELLIPPALLAI.—

UDUPPIDDI.—William E. Hitchcock, *Unordained*; Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock.

*On furlough*.—James H. Dickson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Frances A. Dickson.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Mr. Arthur A. Ward, Mrs. Alice B. Ward.

Four stations; 23 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 4 wives, of whom one is a physician; 3 single women, of whom one is a physician; 13

ordained native pastors; 14 unordained preachers; 341 teachers; 21 Bible-women; 37 other native laborers; total native helpers, 426; the 20 organized churches, 16 of which are entirely self-supporting, have a membership of 2,025; 76 were received to the church on confession of faith the last year; there are 47 places of regular meeting, and the congregations average 1,764; the 66 Sunday schools have 3,349 pupils enrolled; the mission has 1 theological school, with 4 pupils the past year; 1 college, with 96 students; 3 boarding and high schools, with 363 pupils; grand total under instruction, 10,935; total contributions from native sources, \$10,793.

The Ceylon Mission was the second mission organized by the American Board. Such hostility was shown when the first missionaries landed in India, at Calcutta and Bombay, that it was believed a footing might be secured in Ceylon, where less hostility would be encountered; and a mission was established, not on the main island of Ceylon, but in the northern peninsula of Jaffna. The changes in the stations the past year have been as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Brown have returned from their furlough in America, and Mr. Brown has been made principal of Jaffna College, having charge also of the Vaddukkoddai station. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have come to the United States on furlough. Mr. William E. Hitchcock, who has at the request of the mission been appointed a regular missionary of the Board, has been transferred from his professorship in Jaffna College to the care of the Uduppiddi station. Miss Zillah Scott-Patten has resigned from mission service.

#### THE STATIONS

*Vaddukkoddai.*—This station is seven miles northwest from the town of Jaffna, and embraces in its territory four large islands west of Jaffna peninsula, and includes 6 churches. The first part of the year the work was under the supervision of Mr. Hitchcock, and the last part under Mr. Brown's care. Each of the churches has its own pastor or preacher. The Central Church of Vaddukkoddai is working harmoniously, with a Sunday school made up largely of boys from Jaffna College. Two Junior Societies of Christian Endeavor and one Senior Society are maintained, and a Helping Hand Society is ministering to poor women.

The church at Araly is now in its second year of separate existence, and its history clearly justifies the act of the council in giving it separate organization. Its prayer meetings are many and are well attended, and good evidence is given of an earnest Christian spirit on the part of the people. Karadive church has a membership of 81 and 5 Sunday schools. Two points worthy of notice are mentioned, namely, the provision by the church of adequate accommodations for seating the low caste people, who are ready to attend service, and also the securing of individual communion cups. The church is united and prosperous. The Moolai church, though small in numbers, has made encouraging progress under its present catechist. Twenty-three moonlight meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 92. The Changanai church, with a membership of 66, maintains 2 Sunday schools and manifests a vigorous life. An incident is mentioned of the reception

to the church of an old Saivite, an illiterate man, who has manifested great devotion and seems well established in Christian faith. The Velanai church has for its field three islands, on each of which a Sunday school is held. This church is maintained by the Native Evangelical Society.

*Manepay Station, including Uduvil and Inuvil.*—Manepay is five miles from the town of Jaffna. Within the station bounds are the two hospitals of the mission, the Green Memorial, at Manepay, and the McLeod, at Inuvil. The 6 churches of the station, having a membership of 1,062, received 46 by confession the past year. There are 25 vernacular schools, with 2,039 pupils; 2 English high schools, with 342 pupils; the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School, with 2 departments—vernacular, English and normal. In all there are 70 teachers in these schools, and they receive a government grant of \$3,890. Report is made of the serious illness of several of the Christian workers, although the native pastors have been in full service. Evangelistic services were held for five months in five churches, with a large attendance and good results.

The Central Church at Manepay has a membership of 131, under the charge of an efficient pastor. The contributions of the church are spoken of as generous, two special instances being mentioned—one of a man who aside from his regular tithe gave a month's income to special Christian objects. Uduvil church has a membership of 519, and the year has been marked by special energy on the part of the women of the church, who have maintained various forms of Christian work. During the evangelistic services held, the whole village was said to have been present at the evening meeting. The pastor reports that an unusual spirit of prayer has been manifested both in the church and in its families. The Navaly church reports 239 members, manifesting a good spirit, leading to unusual activity in meetings for prayer, and reaching out after those who were not ordinarily ministered unto. The Alaveddi church has 51 members, and here also mention is made of active work among the women. The church at Sandilipay has a singular history; 85 years ago, in 1824, a congregation was gathered here, the people coming from quite a distance. Hitherto it has not been thought best to organize a separate church, but on August 20, 1908, a council assembled, and 41 persons were transferred from the Manepay church and entered upon a separate life under most hopeful conditions, and at once, unaided, raised the salary of its efficient pastor. The church at Panditerippo has a membership of 81. It has been for a part of the year without a pastor, but later on Professor Chinnatamby accepted a call to the pastorate and has already entered upon his work, continuing for a time his work in the college. The people are prepared to erect a house for their pastor. The families of the church assembled on Christmas Day, each family bringing to the mission house a cocoanut or mango or jack tree, to the number of 25, and as part of the exercises of the day these trees were planted as a mark of gratitude to the mission. A new era is opening up before this church.

*Tellippallai Station*, including Chavakachcherri, has been under the care of Mr. Dickson. Tellippallai is nine miles north of the town of Jaffna and

on the same line of railroad as Chavakachcherri, so that the two places can be under the care of one missionary. There are 3 organized churches and 1 unorganized in this territory; 12 members have been added in the 4 churches during the year, making an enrollment of 35. There are 2 vernacular schools, with 3,000 pupils, and 2 high schools. The mission press has issued 2,000,000 pages of literature. In view of his anticipated tour of America, Mr. Dickson can look back upon the year with much gratification, since he is assured the work is on a firm footing, with every department of the station in readiness for active work.

Tellippallai church has a membership of 183; there has been an increased and regular attendance at the Sunday services, and the church has maintained for three years a regular afternoon service at three consecutive centers. For the repair of their church building all the members agreed to give one month's salary, and in ten days over \$360 were pledged. The church shows a noble spirit of self-dependence, asking nothing from the mission. Chavakachcherri church, amidst some difficulties which have been borne in the past, has yet improved. Four Sunday schools are maintained, weekly prayer meetings are held at the houses of the church members and at non-Christian homes from time to time. Connected with Chavakachcherri is an unorganized church at Usan, which is showing a most gratifying spiritual life, with a determined effort to maintain the principle of self-help. Their church building has been in course of erection for over nine years, but having decided to make an effort to complete it, they have raised enough to tile the church and put in doors and windows, with other necessary work. The spiritual work of the church seems to keep pace with the activities in external matters. The Nunavil church has not been able to support its catechist the past year, yet it has been ministered to by the church at Chavagachcherri, and it is believed the church will hold together and will prove a good field for work. North Erlaly church has suffered from an unwarranted invasion of the Salvation Army, which has turned away some members of the church and more pupils from the schools. To some extent there has been awakened a feeling of antagonism, but on the whole the church and the catechist have borne patiently with the intruders. The Sunday services, however, are so largely attended that the necessity of a new building is manifest. The church has grown steadily in numbers and spirituality, and praiseworthy efforts are being made to erect a new building. The South Erlaly church, though poor, maintains its preacher with great self-sacrifice; the people are united and spiritual, holding Sunday schools in three places. At Kankesanturai an English service has been maintained, chiefly for those whom the government employs. The audience is small and constantly changing.

Uduppidi Station was under the charge of Mr. Dickson for part of the year, and for the last half year of Mr. Hitchcock. Uduppidi is sixteen miles northeast of Jaffna town. The station includes churches at Uduppidi, Atchuvely, and Varany. The 3 churches have a membership of 213. There is a girls' boarding school, 2 English schools, 28 vernacular schools, with 2,295 pupils. There are 60 teachers, and a grant of 5,425.50 rupees has been



received from government. It is a notable fact that the income of the churches from foreign sources amounted to \$14, while from native sources it amounted to \$565. Ten Bible-women have been employed. The church at Uduppiddi has a membership of 83; the Sunday school children number nearly 700. There are 6 centers where Sunday school work is carried on; 2 Christian Endeavor Societies are doing excellent work; the church members observe family prayers and are ready for active Christian work. The church was somewhat disheartened a year or more since by the loss of 500 rupees (through the failure of a banking house in Madras) very much wanted for the repair of the church roof, and it was not easy to undertake the raising of a similar amount. However, the people took hold of the work of raising the sum needed, all taking part, giving time or personal work, and in August, 1908, the repairs were completed and the rededication service took place with great joy. The church at Atchuvely finds much encouragement in several lines, specially the harmony among its members, a growing spiritual life, and advanced contributions. A Junior Christian Endeavor Society has been organized and the prayer meetings have been well maintained. The Varany church has a membership of 57; the most notable event of the year has been a special mission held in September, 1908, the people coming from the region roundabout, and meetings were held for more than a fortnight. The moonlight meetings held in the open field were largely attended. This is a most interesting place in which to work, for the people are eager to hear.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

*Jaffna College.*—This institution is under two boards of directors, one in America controlling the funds of the American endowment and appointing the American teachers, and the other a local board of 18 members, of whom 5 are Europeans and the rest Tamil; this local board also controls the funds collected locally and appoints the Tamil teachers. There are 3 American teachers and 6 Tamil teachers. The total number of students is 96, of whom 35 are in the preparatory class and the remainder pursuing the Madras or Cambridge local courses. In view of the radical change which has been going on in the college the last few years, it may be well to quote Mr. Brown's full statement in regard to this matter:—

“When it was affiliated with Calcutta University it could take its place among other institutions, and it always had a fair number of students in the higher classes. With the new regulations, which temporarily affiliated us with Madras University, and the severe demands made by the university, our numbers have steadily declined. Toward the close of this year the Madras authorities gave notice that we could not, on our present basis of equipment, present students for the examinations of the university after 1911. This means a radical change in the college in one of two directions. Either we must be content to be a first-class high school and do no strictly university work, or else we must invest a large sum of money in putting the college on a first-class basis, so that the University of Madras will recognize us. We



have 50,000 rupees on hand to develop our plant, but this is far from enough to put us into first-class shape. This sum might easily be used in meeting the demands of the university as to laboratories and library, without any enlargement of buildings and staff. A third possibility presents itself, viz., affiliation with London University, but it is very doubtful if this is practicable, and it is even more doubtful whether it would meet the need of Jaffna students. The close of the year finds us in a state of great uncertainty as to the future."

The withdrawal of Mr. W. E. Hitchcock from the principalship of the college in order that he might enter the regular missionary service of the Board was regretted by all connected with the college. The college also deeply regrets the loss of Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Fritts, whose services for the past three years have been of great value to the college. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. York have come to take the place made vacant by Mr. and Mrs. Fritts, and have been welcomed with great gladness. There has been a strong and wholesome atmosphere pervading the college, though the accessions to the church have not been as large as were hoped for.

*Uduvil Girls' Boarding School*, under the care of Miss Howland, can report an enrollment of 217 pupils, with 13 teachers. This is the eighty-fourth year of this institution, and mention is made of the fact that on February, 1909, was the anniversary of the birth of Miss Eliza Agnew, who for forty years was such a power for good in this Uduvil school. During the past year the religious life of the school has prospered and several conversions have taken place. Reference is made to the helpful presence of Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy for a few days' evangelistic service. Sixteen of those who united with the church were from Saivite homes. Five pupils were graduated and are ready for service as teachers. In the English department of this school Miss Green has had over 50 scholars, a very large proportion of whom are church members. Good work has been done and the school has been much prospered.

*The Uduppidi Boarding School* has been under the care, part of the year, of Mrs. Dickson, and later in the year of Mrs. Hitchcock. An attempt has been made to transfer all the girls to Uduvil, but the attempt was not successful, and hence the school was reopened at Uduppidi. Forty-three have been in attendance and the work done has been rewarding.

Report is made of 10 English schools, 4 of them of the higher grade. There are 44 teachers and 1,162 pupils in these schools. The prosperity of these schools indicates clearly the demand there is on the part of the people for instruction in English. Dr. Scott reports that the Memorial School at Manepay has had a most successful year, with 282 pupils.

Mention is made also in the report of the vernacular schools, numbering in all 115, with over 9,000 pupils taught by 271 teachers. The teachers in these schools are poorly paid, and eke out their support by cultivating the land. Bible instruction in the schools has not been as carefully attended to as is desirable, and a plan has been devised for graded instruction, the results to be tested by examinations, and it is hoped that better Christian

instruction will be given and the golden opportunity now before the mission for the inculcation of spiritual truth may be improved.

The printed report of the mission refers to various organizations engaged in Christian work, including the Council of the Congregational Church of Ceylon, whose constitution provides for a uniform management of church affairs. Three years ago this council planned a course in theological study in Tamil for those who wished to become catechists, and several have taken the prescribed course. The Jaffna Evangelical Society, organized in the year 1832, does a large Christian work on some of the islands of the peninsula, especially in the education and care of children who would otherwise be neglected. The Ceylon Congregational Foreign Missionary Society shows little sign of life; the Jaffna Woman's Foreign Mission calls for no special report. The work of the Ceylon branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, coöperating with the mission, has supported 2 colporters and 10 Bible-women. The report of the superintendent, Mr. Fritts, states that the year's work has been satisfactory, and in some respects shows marked improvement. The last year not so many portions of the Scriptures have been sold, but a larger number of Bibles and New Testaments, and thousands have been addressed personally by the colporters and Bible-women on matters pertaining to the Christian life. This is a valuable work, and good results are sure to follow.

#### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Dr. Thomas B. Scott reports for the Green Memorial Hospital, which is the new name given to what was formerly called the General Medical Mission. This new name is a fitting memorial of the late Dr. S. F. Green, who for twenty-five years wrought so efficiently in mission work in Jaffna. The total number of in-patients has been 931, the dispensary patients, 2,760. Acknowledgment is made of the excellent service of assistants, and great regret is expressed over the death of Mrs. Samuel, the head nurse, who had given over ten years of work to the hospital. A nursing class has been maintained successfully, and the evangelistic department has had most earnest care. The patients and those who come to visit them have heard with evident eagerness the message of the gospel, and while spiritual results are not to be tabulated, there has been manifestly a deep impression made.

The McLeod Hospital for Women and Children sends its report through Dr. Curr. The in-patients have numbered 882, the dispensary patients 1,905, and the treatments 4,353. A slight increase in the number of treatments is shown in the dispensary. There have been 184 visits to villages and 200 consultations in the office. Miss Scott-Patten has had the superintendence of the nursing department. The various visitors have testified to the excellence of the treatment given. One Tamil gentleman has given 500 rupees for a small ward, in memory of his father. The Christian influence of this hospital is most manifest, patients and their friends testifying to the new *hopes and aspirations* received, as well as to the healing of their bodies.

## FOOCHOW MISSION

**FOOCHOW.**—Lyman P. Peet, *Overseer*; George M. Newell, *Teacher*; Mrs. Caroline A. Peet, Mrs. Mary R. Newell, Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Mrs. Samuel C. Woodhull, Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Miss Martha S. Wiley.

**FOOCHOW SUBURBS.**—G. Milner Gardner, *Overseer*; Ferdinand N. Kinner, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Mrs. Elmer J. Kinner, Miss Elmer M. Kinner, Miss Alice C. Hall, Miss Ruth P. Ward.

**PAGODA.**—Henry T. Whitney, M.D., *Physician*; George E. Hubbard, *Teacher*; Mrs. Lucie A. Whitney, Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard, Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins.

**ING-HOK.**—Edward H. Smith, *Overseer*; Mrs. Grace W. Smith, Miss Caroline S. Chittenden.

**SHAO-WU.**—Joseph E. Walker, M.D., Charles L. Sutter, Jr., *Overseer*; Edward L. Bliss, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss, Miss Lucy F. Bement, M.D., Mrs. Frances A. Bement, Miss Josephine C. Walker, Miss Grace A. Fink.

*In this country.*—Lewis Hodous, *Overseer*; Mrs. Anna J. Hodous, Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D.

Six stations: 138 outstations; 7 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians, 1 teacher, 9 wives; 15 single women, of whom 3 are physicians; 4 native preachers; 20 unordained preachers; 130 teachers; 65 Bible-women; 43 other native laborers; 130 places of regular meeting; average attendance, 2,544; 77 organized churches; 2,721 communicants, 104 added by confession the past year; 53 Sabbath schools; 1,037 pupils; 1 theological school and 5 pupils; 2 colleges, with 57 students; 8 boarding and high schools with 5,000 students; 117 other schools, with 2,148 pupils; native contributions, \$17,005.

During the year under review Mrs. Hannah L. Hartwell, who joined the mission in 1858, after fifty years of faithful service in the Foochow Mission, has finished her service on earth. Rev. and Mrs. George W. Hinman, who have been long detained in the United States, have regretfully resigned their connection with the Board, since it has become apparent that the state of Mrs. Hinman's health does not warrant her return to China for the present. Mr. Hinman's experience in work for the Chinese will not be altogether lost, inasmuch as he is to enter the service of the American Missionary Association on the Pacific coast. Dr. J. E. Walker and daughter, Miss J. C. Walker, rejoined the mission at the close of 1908. Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bliss are expecting to be at their posts before this report is printed. Miss Wiley and Miss Chittenden have also returned to their work.

This report is prepared from the detailed account of each missionary and from the general mission letter written by Dr. Henry T. Whitney. It is given by stations so far as relates to evangelistic and educational work, but woman's work and medical work are reported under distinct headings.

### THE STATIONS

**Foochow City.**—There are 10 churches connected with the Foochow station, having a total of 565 members, 37 having been added on confession the last year. The year began with a three days' meeting of the deacons of all these churches for conference and prayer and Christian work. This

meeting was so successful and gave so much joy and strength to the laborers that two similar meetings were held later on, one in the city and one at Ponasang. The Water Gate Church has purchased a site for a memorial church for their late pastor, Ling Nik Sing. The Hartwell Memorial Church has had a year of enlarged service, and has purchased the last piece of property necessary to complete its site, but more money is needed before beginning to build. The Peace Street Church has received 23 members during the year, the pulpit for half the year having been supplied by members of the college and seminary faculties. A graduate of the seminary during the year has been called to the pastorate.

*Educational.*—The Theological Seminary, in charge of Rev. Lewis Hodous, reports a good year with 5 students, all graduates of Foochow College; two of these five students finished their seminary course. In the work of instruction there were 3 foreign and 3 Chinese teachers; Mandarin and Chinese classics were taught, beside the regular theological studies. One of the graduates entered Young Men's Christian Association work, and the other became the pastor of the Peace Street Church; both of them are earnest and promising men. The seminary greatly needs an additional building, and should be endowed.

*The Boys' College.*—Mr. Peet reports that notwithstanding difficult and trying problems in the college, and with an inadequate teaching force, there has been marked progress, which calls for special gratitude. The absence of Miss Wiley on furlough and the coming to the United States of Mr. and Mrs. Hodous and Mrs. Newell, the latter on account of her health, made a serious loss in the teaching force; but Mr. Beard, of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Ding Ming Uong aided materially in the work of instruction. Special mention is made of Mr. Newell's practical instruction in science, music, and surveying. The number of students in the college is reported as 259, 66 of them being classed as Christians, 46 of them being sons of Christian parents. These Christian students are earnest and devoted, quite ready to engage in religious work within and without the college. A new college building has been completed, bearing the name of the Baldwin Library, in honor of Rev. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, formerly of this mission, through whose gift of \$500, supplemented by gifts from his friends, the building has been erected, and a reading room has been fitted up by a gift in memory of the late Miss Martha T. Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass. The building is both an ornamental and useful part of the college plant.

*The Press.*—This department of the college has been in operation as usual, no less than 612,000 pages having been issued, as well as 52,000 sheet tracts.

In Foochow City the day schools number 19, having 565 enrolled pupils. Seven of these schools are, in the main, for girls only, and are taught by women. Through these schools not only the girls are trained, but their homes are reached. During the summer 2 night schools were opened. Several of the pupils took part in the celebration in honor of Commissioner Ling, whose destruction of opium at Canton brought on the opium war in 1843.

*The kindergarten* under the care of Miss H. C. Woodhull has had a happy

year, with 50 pupils. Miss Brown, who has been detained in the United States, has been much missed, and an earnest plea is made for a kindergartner to come to the aid of this school.

*Ponasang.*—The 8 churches connected with this station seem to be emerging from the difficulties which have attended them in recent years. They have been under the oversight of Mr. Gardner, who is able to report progress of one kind or another.

*Educational.*—The day schools number 7, with 250 pupils. Advance is shown not only in equipment but in the grade of teaching, and yet there is need of larger force and means. The girls' college has had a prosperous year under the care of Miss Garretson, assisted by Miss Hall and Miss Ward. There have been 7 men and 5 women teachers, the newer missionaries, of course, having to devote much attention to the study of the language. The pupils have numbered 96, 15 of them in the college and 81 in the preparatory department. The addition of courses in English has increased considerably the work of the institution. Religious training is carefully given, and the tone of the college is good. Two Christian Endeavor Societies are vigorously maintained.

*Pagoda and Diong-loh.*—These two stations have been united under the care of Mr. Hubbard, inasmuch as Dr. Whitney was transferred to Ing-hok during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith on their furlough. Mr. Hubbard has also had the care of the monthly paper in Romanized colloquial and other editorial work. There have been but 2 native pastors in service, though there have been 16 preachers and several colporters. Thirty-four preaching places have been maintained and 22 Sunday schools, with a membership of 460. Forty-one persons have been added to the churches.

*Educational.*—The day schools in this district number 20, with an enrollment of 642. The Abbie B. Child Memorial Girls' Preparatory School was in charge of Miss H. L. Osborne until the time of her furlough, with Miss Perkins as her assistant. Though the latter's strength has been given to the study of the language, she can speak of the year as the happiest one of her life. The school is now in its fourth year and has an enrollment of 41, of whom 13 have united with the church the last year, and the outlook for the future is spoken of as most hopeful.

*Ing-hok.*—This station, with its 12 churches and 20 preaching places, has been under the charge of Dr. H. T. Whitney during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Smith on furlough. The 1 native pastor has had 25 assistants of various sorts, and he has visited all the outstations twice during the year, finding over 300 inquirers within the field.

*Educational Work.*—Under this heading mention is made of the boys' school, now in its fourth year of existence, with 24 pupils. One foreigner and 3 Chinese are engaged in the work of teaching and fitting the scholars for entrance to college. The day schools in this district are largely undeveloped for want of funds and good teachers, which would work great changes.

*Shao-wu.*—Mr. Storrs, who is in charge of this station, reports that there

are within the station 22 churches, having a membership of 823. There are but 3 native pastors and 29 unordained preachers, with 69 preaching places. Thirteen tours were made averaging from fifteen to twenty-five miles, and two others of 160 miles and 230 miles, respectively, and in all there was much to encourage the preachers. The Chinese Home Missionary Society, only two years old, has added another helper to its list, making 5 in all.

*Educational.*—The Boys' Boarding School, under the care of Mr. Storrs, has had 42 pupils, and in his judgment it furnishes unlimited scope for service. The students are independent in their bearing, carrying on by themselves a Young Men's Christian Association. Scattered over this wide field there are 37 day schools, having an enrollment of 384 pupils, and an encouraging report is given of them, indicating a willingness on the part of the pupils to receive instruction. The Girls' Boarding School, under the direction of Miss Frances Bement, aided by Miss Funk, is in vigorous condition, having 104 pupils, all active and earnest. The religious tone seems to have been marked and the teachers have been much cheered.

#### WOMAN'S WORK

The Bible-Woman's Training School in Foochow City has had 22 women under instruction, but they were unable to finish the prescribed course and must take another year. A similar report is made concerning the Bible-Woman's Training School at Pagoda, under the care of Mrs. Hubbard. The 21 women under instruction have shown steady progress and have manifested an earnest, devoted Christian spirit.

The station classes at several points indicate that much work has been done. In Foochow City there are 4 such station classes; at Ponasang, under the care of Miss Hall, there are 6 centers in which these Bible-women have been employed. At Pagoda there are 6 station classes ministered to by women, averaging from 2 to 18 members, a total of 53. These are scattered over a wide section and are faithfully taught. At Ing-hok 8 Bible-women are employed over a wide area, one of them working forty miles from Ing-hok City. At Shao-wu Miss Funk reports having 3 station classes cared for by Bible-women. Some of these Bible-women at the different stations are wives of the preachers, and so they have a doubly responsible position. As to the work of these station classes, one of the reports says: "Station class work puts to the test the mettle of the Bible-women teachers, but they are generally equal to the task and do much good. There were 4 Bible-women who did not have classes; such usually have a more difficult work than others. It is not easy to realize the courageous faith necessary to go out daily in all weathers and *seem* oblivious to all the unpleasant remarks that may be made, and faithfully improve or, when necessary, persistently seek opportunities for sowing the seed of truth in dark minds, and often returning tired and footsore, wondering if any good has been done. But here and there they are permitted to see some good results, which help to encourage and brighten their toil."



## MEDICAL WORK

Ponasang Hospital, under the care of Dr. H. N. Kinnear, reports a successful year of work. A new site for a hospital has been secured in connection with the city station work, and the native buildings on the lot can be used until the new building is erected. Mrs. Kinnear has also done much work both at the hospital and dispensary. Four new medical students have been received and 17,000 treatments have been given, 6,000 of which were to women and girls. The work is cramped for lack of means, and Dr. Kinnear pleads for an endowment of \$200,000, which would give immeasurable relief in the conduct of this important branch of the missionary enterprise.

In the absence of Dr. Emily D. Smith on furlough, Dr. Whitney has resided at Ing-hok, and the medical work at Pagoda and Diong-loh was discontinued for a while. At this station also a site has been secured for a hospital, which will doubtless be erected when Dr. Smith returns to the mission. Two thousand treatments are recorded at the hospital. The field to be covered at this station is about 100 miles in length by 50 in breadth, and Dr. Whitney urgently asks for another physician to come to that important field.

At Shao-wu the men's hospital had to be closed because of the absence of Dr. Bliss, but some work was done in the dispensary by the hospital assistant. Two students who had had a course of training under Dr. Bliss have taken up medical work in distant places, and by their earnest Christian lives as well as by their medical services have given much cheer to the people where they are located.

The woman's medical work at Shao-wu, under the care of Dr. Lucy P. Bement, it is said has reached more people than during any previous year. Women have come from great distances to be treated, some making a four or five days' journey and staying for weeks, long enough to get good impressions in regard to the character of the laborers and the power of the gospel, which is preached in connection with this medical work. The number of treatments has been over 13,000.

In Foochow City the woman's medical work was under the care of Dr. Woodhull and native assistants. The number of hospital patients was 132, and in the dispensary over 6,000. The year has been marked by the outbreak of smallpox, measles, and bubonic plague, all of which tended to reduce the number of patients at the hospital.

## SOUTH CHINA MISSION

HONG KONG.—Charles R. Hager, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Marie vR. Hager.

CANTON.—Charles A. Nelson, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson, Miss Edna Lowrey, Miss Vida Lowrey.

*On the way out.*—Obed Simon Johnson, *Ordained*.

Two stations; 42 outstations; 2 ordained missionaries, one a physician; 2 wives; 2 single women. No tabular view of statistics has been received covering the past year.



but figures gleaned from letters indicate that 353 have been received into the churches on confession of faith, and that there are 910 persons under instruction.

From Hong Kong Dr. Hager reports that the year has been marked by many trying circumstances, nevertheless the work has been continually enlarging. The most noteworthy of the hindrances under which the mission suffered were the great floods in October, 1908. The San Hing district suffered most, for here no less than 1,000 lives were lost and over 10,000 houses fell to the ground. In Hoi Ping no lives were lost, but much property was destroyed. By way of relief for the sufferers both money and food were distributed, many of the relief parties consisting wholly of Christians. No less than six chapels connected with the mission were injured, involving a cost for repairs of above \$2,000. All this is regarded as indeed a great calamity. The people have endeavored to meet the exigencies, and not less than \$6,000 silver have been raised to meet the pressing needs.

One of the other hindrances that have stood in the way of the work in the country districts connected with Hong Kong station has been the prevalence of kidnaping. At one place no less than nine persons have been captured, and demands made for a ransom of \$30,000 silver. Of course where such social conditions prevail the work in the schools is interrupted, and it is said that many business men through fear of brigandage have removed their families to Hong Kong, preferring to face the perils of plague rather than the perils from robbers.

In the line of education the government is attempting something, but not very efficiently. The cost of the government schools is met by the gentry or by taxing certain trades; something also is derived from fees, but these schools are quite inferior to the mission schools, the teachers not being qualified for their work. There is a call for Christian schools. It would be easy to secure a large attendance if it were possible to open schools for girls, which are much called for. These schools would be not merely helpful in the line of education, but would be a positive evangelizing factor for reaching the people with the message of the gospel.

As to village work, it is said that only in the larger villages has there been any direct mission work. The missionary has neither the time nor the strength to care properly for the nearly 50 places that he seeks to visit regularly. Some of these outstations have a population of from 40,000 to 60,000, and one school or chapel is not enough to reach this multitude. This country work, though so important and promising, cannot be adequately cared for by the present force, and Dr. Hager says he had thought of resigning from the country work at the close of the year, but there seems to be no place where he can let go, even though he receives tons of advice about being careful and not doing so much; but when the work ought to be doubled and trebled, as well as overseen, the advice sounds much like mockery.

In connection with the work at Hong Kong and its outstations some 330 have been received into church membership and nearly 600 pupils have been *taught in the schools*. Incidents are given showing how responsive the

people are to the message of the gospel and how the Christians take up the work voluntarily, carrying it forward in their own way. Among the incidents mentioned is one of "a neglected market near a good-sized village where we had no intention to open work, but a few Christians wanted to have a meeting every night, and so they rented a small store and conducted their own services in part, a neighboring preacher meeting with them only on certain evenings. It is prayer meeting night and they all pray; even the women respond to the missionary's call to lead in prayer. Surely this is not of the world, but of God, and some other prayer meetings might well copy this simple, well-organized meeting of Christians that have not received one cent of help from the missionary."

Dr. Hager's report closes with a statement of needs of the field which he occupies, as the Shan Lan region, with its population of 30,000 all untouched; the Moy region, Sheung Chak, and other places too numerous to be mentioned. There is here a great field, and in every one of these Chinese villages where the gospel is preached it is found to be the power of God unto salvation. Dr. Hager pleads for one more missionary family and two single ladies to carry on the work effectively.

*Canton and Outstations.*—The work in the city has been marked by a vigorous effort to reach the people in the vicinity of the church. Several young men have given freely of their time to assist in the work, and some fruit is appearing. The spiritual life of the church is better. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 120. As a result of evangelistic effort in Canton, 23 adults have been received to the church. The debt of the church has been canceled and it has now a property worth \$5,000 gold, and it means to push on to self-support.

*The Ruth Norton School for Girls* has had a prosperous year, and 4 graduates have received diplomas. The number of pupils was 44, many of whom were Christians. Two of the graduates will become teachers. The Misses Lowrey, the new missionaries, have given two hours a day to teaching English, while devoting their energies chiefly to the study of the Chinese. The grade of studies has been somewhat raised, but application for reception to the school indicates that it will be quite overcrowded.

The Lai Sun School for Boys is carried on by two Chinese, and has a hopeful outlook for the future. The country work at Shek Ki has been successful, with many additions and an excellent evening Bible class for young men. At Lam Pin the work is not in vigorous condition on account of the transient character of its people, who go to Hawaii, the United States, and Australia.

The Christmas celebration was a marked success, seeming to have an influence in attracting the people, who were admitted by tickets, as the crowd was larger than we could handle.

*An Independent Work.*—Mention should be made in this report of the work of an independent organization bearing the name of The China Congregational Missionary Society, which was organized in San Francisco in 1884, having Rev. Jee Gam, of San Francisco, as its president. This society

seeks to do a work in the Kwang Tung Province, from which district most of the Chinese now in the United States have emigrated. Both Mr. Nelson and Dr. Hager have looked after this work, which now has 5 outstations, with 1 pastor and 4 preachers, 5 schools, and a property estimated as worth \$24,000 in silver. Last year the society expended about \$1,800 silver for their work in Canton and the country. Rev. Joe Jet represents the society in Canton and coöperates cordially with Messrs. Nelson and Hager. Our missionaries are much encouraged by the activity and zeal of these Chinese Christians, upon whom the gospel has taken a genuine hold. During the year, in connection with the 5 outstations, 40 persons have been received into the church.

## NORTH CHINA MISSION

**TIENTSIN.**—Charles A. Stanley, D.D., Charles E. Ewing, Vinton P. Eastman, *Ordained*; Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing, Mrs. Florence C. Eastman, Miss Marian G. MacGown.

**PEKING.**—Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., William B. Stelle, *Ordained*; Charles W. Young, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich, Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle, Mrs. Olivia D. Young, Miss Mary H. Porter, Miss Luella Miner, Miss Nellie N. Russell, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss Jessie E. Payne, Miss Alice S. Browne, Miss May N. Corbett.

**KALGAN.**—

**TUNG-CHOU.**—Mark Williams, D.D., George D. Wilder, Lucius C. Porter, Howard S. Galt, *Ordained*; J. H. Ingram, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder, Mrs. Lillian D. Porter, Mrs. Louise A. Galt, Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Miss Mary E. Andrews.

**PAO-TING-FU.**—Edwin E. Aiken, *Ordained*; Mrs. Rose M. Aiken, Miss Laura N. Jones.

**PANG-CHUANG.**—Charles A. Stanley, Jr., *Ordained*; Francis F. Tucker, M.D., *Unordained*; Mrs. Louise H. Stanley, Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D., Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Miss H. Grace Wyckoff.

**LINTSING.**—Emery W. Ellis, *Ordained*; James H. McCann, *Unordained*; Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis, Mrs. Netta K. McCann, Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D., Miss Mabel A. Ellis.

*Missionary-at-large.*—Arthur H. Smith, D.D., *Ordained*.

*On the way out.*—Arie B. DeHaan, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan, Miss Delia D. Leavens, Miss Lucy I. Mead.

*On furlough.*—D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., William P. Sprague, Henry P. Perkins, *Ordained*; Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield, Mrs. Viette I. Sprague, Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, Mrs. Mary A. Ament, Mrs. Emma D. Smith.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. Frances D. Wilder, Rev. Charles S. Heining.

Seven stations; 78 outstations; 17 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians; 1 other unordained man; 20 wives, one of them a physician; 18 single women, one a physician; total American missionaries, 59; 6 native pastors; 64 other native preachers; 66 native teachers; 34 Bible-women; 20 other native laborers; 10 churches: 4,124 members, 328 received on confession this year; 102 places of stated preaching; 19 Sunday schools: 1,232 members; 12 students for the ministry; 1 college, with 59 students; 17 boarding and high schools, with 587 students, 329 of them girls; 30 common schools, with 519 pupils, 166 of them girls; 2 hospitals: 686 patients; 5 dispensaries, where 36,410 treatments were given; native contributions for Christian work, \$1,119, and for education, \$1,090; total, \$2,209.

There have been several additions to the force of this mission during the year, Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan, Miss Leavens, and Miss Mead leaving for the field this fall, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt expecting to leave some time during the next year. Mrs. Ament is again in this country, having been obliged to return with Dr. Ament during his illness. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. Smith are in this country on furlough, and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are expected soon.

#### GENERAL SURVEY

The great outstanding fact of the past year was the nearly simultaneous demise of the late emperor and of the late empress dowager. As the new emperor, Hsuan T'ung, is but three years of age, his father has been appointed regent. Another important fact has been the dismissal of Yuan Shih Kai, the ablest statesman in China. He was a victim of the logic of events. The largest internal problem before the Chinese government is the reform of its civil service. Railways are being pushed. That from Peking to Hankow is now operated by China. The long-delayed Trunk Line from Tientsin to Nanking has at last been begun. A line from Shanghai to Hankow, through a populous district with many rivers, canals, and countless graves, is also approaching completion entirely by Chinese work and supervision. Dr. Arthur Smith writes that a great deal of Chinese ink has been used up in drawing up regulations for the new "self-governing societies" in various parts of China. But it appears from present indications that these bodies will be simply limited oligarchies, with liberties which are nominal only and subject to a variety of efficient vetoes. The talk about a constitution grows each year, though there is little idea among the masses as to what this means or ability to adopt and work a constitution. Thus far the fundamental conditions of self-regulation, self-initiative, and self-sacrifice are by most Chinese quite undreamed of. Peking has been remarkably transformed. Many of its streets have been macadamized and its police force greatly improved. New buildings in foreign style are springing up everywhere. The Chinese postal system has seen a marvelous expansion, the postal routes now covering 88,000 miles. The number of post offices has increased from 2,803 in 1907 to 3,493 in 1908. In education there has been but little progress made during the year, though great plans have been in evidence and enormous sums of money expended. The number of Chinese students in Japan, which a few years ago was probably 15,000, is now less than a third of the number, and is diminishing. This is due largely to a reaction in China against the Japanese. One hundred Chinese students are to be sent yearly to America for education, and after four years there will be 50 sent here annually until the indemnity account is closed, more than thirty years hence. Great steps have been taken toward the abolition of the use of opium. We have heard that in Shansi, long noted as an opium province, not an opium poppy was grown during the year. An opium conference, including delegates from

Western nations, was held at Shanghai in March. The conscience of the Christian world must be thoroughly aroused and a Chinese national conscience developed before this reform can strike deep and permanent roots. It is a remarkable fact that several Western nations have independently manifested great interest in plans for assisting the Chinese to enter more vigorously upon the new education. Up to the present the English have perhaps taken the lead in this, though there are persistent rumors abroad that America will not be found wanting. The meeting of the (missionary) Educational Association of China, in May, showed how great a debt China holds to Christian schools. It is evident that these schools tend to fall relatively behind unless reënforced by a larger staff and by ampler means.

There has been a spiritual awakening in various parts of North China, notably in the Manchurian churches and in Shansi, under the leadership of Rev. Jonathan Goforth. Some of the results have been striking. Chinese evangelists have been called forth to this higher work by the Spirit. The future of the Chinese churches lies in the development of its leaders, and signs are not wanting that they will be found. Many new societies are entering China to engage in mission work, regarding it as the largest field in the world. The movement for independent Chinese churches has considerable strength potentially, but as yet has not made much progress. What is needed in China is religious liberty. This may not be so far off as sometimes appears. A splendid work for high-bred Chinese women is being developed at Peking. It seems to be the almost universal testimony that in China there is now a readiness to listen to preaching, especially lectures, on the part of all classes of Chinese, which in former years was unknown. It may truthfully be said that we now have access to the ear and the eye, and to some extent to the mind of the Chinese, though not as yet to his heart. The "air fairly bristles with opportunities" of social and intellectual contact that hold in themselves possibilities of spiritual influence such as the missionaries have never known before. Would that these might be utilized for the supreme purpose of bringing men under the influence of the Master!

The mission has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Dr. Ament.

#### TIENTSIN

The important events of the year of the Tientsin station were the building of the church at Hsiku; the reception into the church of Chang Po Ling, a man who from his position, advanced ideas, and Christian experience seems destined to exert a great influence in the New China; and the arrival of Miss MacGown, October 12.

*Evangelistic Work.*—There is only 1 church under the station, though there are 9 stated meeting places, 600 adherents, and 230 members. Fifteen were added to the church last year. Contributions from the native Christians amounted to about \$40. The work in the city has been carried on as usual, with little interruption, the missionaries and workers being hard pressed to keep up with their opportunities in the entire field. Generally speaking there

has been growth and development all along the line. The work in the city chapel developed no unusual features. No aggressive evangelistic work has yet been possible at Hsiku. The outstation and village general work has been on the whole good. Last year a site was bought in Hsien Hsien City, the oldest country field of the station, and the missionaries see much more encouragement in the work. There is a good chapel attendance every day. The Sunday contributions of this outstation exceed those of any other. The work in all the villages has been in charge of Mr. Chiang.

Some two years ago the income from indemnity lands in this field was given in charge of the Self-Supporting Society, or local church community, on condition that they push the work and meet all expenses. This society is coming to a fuller appreciation of its duty and opportunity.

*Educational Work.*—There has been just one theological student. The 2 boarding schools have had an enrollment of 16 boys and 14 girls. Other schools, which number 3, enrolled 18 boys and 16 girls. Forty-one dollars and thirty-four cents was received by way of tuition. The boys' school was raised to an academy grade at the Chinese New Year.

*Woman's Work.*—Woman's work has missed tremendously the wisdom, experience, and spirit of Mrs. Stanley; Miss MacGown has been busy largely with language study. The pupils in the girls' school were sent to Tung-chou for the year. Station classes have been run as far as was possible under the circumstances. One station class especially is to be noted. It was opened in one of the north villages for eight days, with 18 scholars, who had for the first time in their lives had an opportunity for regular study. This class was conducted by Miss Porter and Mrs. Chang. The teachers and Bible-women are earnest in spirit, though lacking knowledge of the best methods. Classes should be held in three country districts every year, besides a selected class at the central station. The most urgent need is the reestablishing of the girls' boarding school. This means new buildings.

#### PEKING

The work at the capital was established in 1864. The population of the field is reckoned at 3,000,000. The missionaries in the station have the help of 3 ordained Chinese, 18 unordained preachers, and 9 Bible-women. There are also 18 Chinese teachers. In the 4 organized churches and 23 preaching places there were 1,169 communicants, 122 being added during the year.

In spite of the great loss in the death of Dr. Ament and in the absence of Mr. Stelle in America, an effort was made during the year to keep up nearly all the various lines of work. An emergency committee was formed of Pastor Li, Dr. Young and Miss Russell, and the deacons of the South Church, to consider the various questions that came up in connection with the city and country churches. The street chapels have been open as usual for daily preaching. The special weekly lectures, however, which were so marked a feature of Dr. Ament's work, had to be discontinued. This is unfortunate, because such lectures gave the work in Peking a special name



in the city, and the loss of this form of work at such a time means much when you consider the influence of the church of Christ in these days of change. A special study class for deacons and helpers was attended during February by a large company of men and women. The annual meeting of the Home Missionary Society brought all the helpers to Peking in March. The society has hardly held its own the past year. The South Church has had the efficient help of Pastor Li, who was called from Cho Chou when Dr. Ament had to give up the leadership. Though the work of the church has not been entirely prosperous, the Sunday congregations have continued large. Pastor Li has apparently obtained a strong hold upon the young men of the medical college. Because of the injuries sustained by Pastor Jen, the North Church did not have as prosperous a year to report as would otherwise have been the case. The Sunday services have, however, been conducted by the students in the theological college, and the devotion of the church members to their pastor has been quite pronounced.

Nineteen churches or centers of work in the vast market towns and cities represent the field work of the Peking station. Two new centers, Ma Tou and Ma Chuang, were opened in the early summer. Twelve were received into the church at Fan Chia Chuang, and 12 taken in on probation. A little girls' school was also opened by Mrs. Wang at Nan Meng, and there has been a more marked increase in contributions than in any other church. These have more than doubled during the past three years. Two meetings have been held during the year in the interests of a Union Chinese Church. This movement seems hopeful.

As to educational work, the boys' boarding school has had an enrollment of 50, and that for the girls, 160. In the 9 day schools 108 have been studying. One station class for men, with an attendance of 30, and 5 for women, with an attendance of 65, were conducted during the year. The Bible-Woman's Training School had 25 under instruction. Counting the 15 students studying at Tung-chou, the station had 450 boys and girls under instruction.

*Woman's Work.*—Because of the lack of workers only one tour was possible in the autumn. Miss Porter visited the south field, thus keeping up the personal touch with that group of churches. During the winter Miss Reed made frequent visits to two other outstations. Miss Russell made several tours to other outstations and also one to the southern field. The Bible-women must more and more do their touring independent of missionary companionship. The station has 9 Bible-women, 3 in Peking and 6 in the country. Two of the Peking city workers have given five and a half months to daily teaching in the Bible school. A successful station class of 25 women and girls was held in Cho Chou in the late winter. Another class of 13 was held at Ping Fang. Summer reading classes were held at both the North and South Churches. The lecture room work has been kept up at the North Church street chapel as in the past three years. This is a very effective work for Christ. The Angell Memorial Bible Training School opened this year with high hopes, but owing to the necessity of Mrs. Ament's return to America the whole environment of the school became changed.



Yet the new women who came to the school for instruction were of especially earnest spirit, and their influence had much to do in determining the character of the work. The spirit of mutual helpfulness was beautiful throughout the year, though perhaps there was not so much advance made in book knowledge as was hoped for. Three of the pupils came from Shansi, the first to come from that field; 2 from the London Mission station at Hsiao Chang. There have been 26 pupils, of whom 11 were Bible-women.

Owing to the growth of the Bridgman School in the station, it was found no longer possible to accommodate the pupils of lower grade at that school, so the South Church Day School added a boarding department last fall. The kindergarten rooms were made into a temporary dormitory. This lower grade school has been under the care of Miss Jessie E. Payne. Thirty-three were registered, with an average attendance of 24. The Emily Ament Memorial School at the North Church has continued as usual, though owing to various difficulties the number of pupils could not be as large.

Miss Miner's Bible Class for women has been one of the powers for good during the year.

*Medical Work.*—Dr. Young, in his report on the medical work, necessarily dwells upon the extraordinary amount of sickness and death among the missionaries during the year. He has had twelve hours weekly of lectures and laboratory work at the Union Medical College. The outstation preaching and dispensing were continued as last year, the medical students under the charge of Dr. Young doing no inconsiderable part of the work of preaching and dispensing. Ten men have been used in this work. Dr. Ingram has also done a good deal of work at Pei Tai Ho among the 30 European patients there. During the past year a total of 2,050 cases, old and new, were attended to.

*Educational Work.*—In the North China Union College (for women) and Bridgman Academy, the annals of the past year give few events of special interest. The fourth and last year has been added to the college course, but as there has been no addition to the foreign faculty this work has laid a very heavy burden upon the foreign teachers. There were two grades in the college instead of four, namely, the senior and sophomore. The Chinese faculty has suffered a great loss in the withdrawal of the only resident Chinese teacher, Miss Han. The enrollment in all the departments for the year has been 101 students, though the average attendance was but little over 80. The first class of 4 from the full college course graduated in June, 1909. The missions represented in this union educational work are the American Board, with about two-thirds of the students, the Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission, two Swedish missions in Shansi, and a German mission in Hupei.

The only important change in the curriculum has been the addition of English as a regular study, beginning with the third year of the academy. The necessity for building a new dormitory has been postponed a year or two by dropping the lower grades from the school. The most crying need of the educational work of the station is land on which to erect a dormitory

for the preparatory school. School discipline has caused more anxiety than for several previous years. The religious life of the school has been encouraging, however. As a result of the meetings of Passion Week, 10 girls united with the church and 10 others have expressed their desire to confess Christ publicly at the first opportunity. This will leave only 4 or 5 in the school who are not connected with the church. Character building is the most important work of the teacher, and during the past year the teachers have had their full share of disappointments, but all who have fallen are struggling up again. The girls are largely put upon their own honor. Twice during the year the school has been invited to join in an educational exhibit.

*North China Union Medical College.*—The American Board has a share in this union work. The dean of the college reported for last year 75 students, of whom 56 were Christians. The tone of the college was good, most of the Christians helping in various forms of Christian work.

#### TUNG-CHOU

There are no ordained preachers in this field, as Pastor Kung is still in retirement for his health. The unordained preachers number 6. They work in the outstations and street chapel in Tung-chou. There are 16 teachers connected with the station work, 6 men being in the college and academy, 2 men in the boys' boarding school, 2 women in the girls' boarding school, 5 women and 1 man in the day schools. There are 2 Bible-women. The other native helpers number 7. The station conducts regular work in 8 different places, including 6 country outstations where Chinese helpers reside, the Central Church in the city, and the East suburb. There is but 1 organized church—the Central Church only is so reckoned—as the communities in the outstations are not able to support a preacher, nor have they formally elected deacons. The Central Church is self-supporting in that it superintends its material affairs, pays running expenses, and would pay a pastor if one could be found. The communicants in the station number 368, including 24 college students. The boys generally hold their membership in their home churches. Forty-four were added by confession during the year, 31 being men. The adherents number 850, though some feel that the figures should be put as high as 1,000. The average attendance at the 8 places of worship was 500. There were 344 scholars in the 8 Sabbath schools.

Three men are studying for the ministry at the Union Seminary at Peking. The North China Union College enrolled 69 students, of whom the American Board supplied 55. Only 5 graduated in January. The academy enrolled 51 boys, the American Board supplying all but 12. Twenty-two graduated this year. The Boarding School for Girls enrolled 55 pupils. The 5 day schools had 34 boys and 36 girls. So that the total number of students under instruction in the Tung-chou station numbered last year 276, of whom 244 belong to the North China Mission, 6 to the Shansi Mission, 21 to the London Missionary Society, 5 to the Presbyterian Mission, and those belonging strictly to the Tung-chou station, 182.

The Chinese contributed for regular religious work \$167.67. The amount is small because the church in Tung-chou had no pastor to support. For education the Chinese gave \$396.10 gold. This includes the tuition fees for all the students in the college from the North China Mission stations.

The medical work reports 1,809 new patients, not counting the 450 patients seen at the summer resort at Peitaiho in the summer by Dr. Ingram, and there were 50 operations, major and minor.

The station reports that in every department a new era has dawned or an earlier dawning has been confirmed. In the college the value of the infusion of new blood into the faculty has already effected in the student body a better *esprit de corps*, from which much is hoped in the way of closer sympathy of students with all forms of work. The new era is shown in the diminution of public prejudice against the work of the station by the coming of the sons of the gentry and small officials in the country to the college. There is also an evident growth in confidence on the part of the people in the church and schools. The new era is marked in the country work by the addition of three men from the seminary, who are now doing strong, aggressive work where only the fort could be held before. The 6 outstations now have 72 members, only 8 of whom are survivors of the Boxer war. The number is now up to that of 1900. Another help to the country work was the addition of 4 colporters supported by the American Bible Society. Only one was possible before. These colporters aim to visit all the market towns in the three counties regularly. The revival in the Central Church last year did not have all the effect the missionaries wished in quickening the evangelistic spirit of the members. Yet the sense of responsibility has been deepened and has already made the church work far easier than before. The church Sunday school, which is separate from the college Sunday school, has increased in membership from 60 to 140. A group of 29 church members at the East suburb has organized a "self-support society," but its future is not yet assured. Two station classes of 26 and 14 men, respectively, were held in the city last winter in addition to the three in the country. Another mark of the new era is the rise in the helpers' salaries. It is hoped to make this up by economizing in incidental expenses or by putting such expenses on the shoulders of the natives. Another year must see an increased income or the cutting down of expenses by combining outstations or dismissing helpers. This increase of income, however, it is hoped will come from the native church. Another advance has been in the rapid closing out of the indemnity funds held in trust by the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Committee. There are now only 13 widows dependent upon the committee, the 21 others having been either married, acquired a trade, died, or had their money put into the hands of guardians. The women have been faithful in sending members under the Christian Endeavor Society to preach in the waiting room.

The woman's work has gone on as usual. The girls' school has had its largest enrollment thus far. Of the day schools, one has been dropped and another started. Large numbers of non-Christian children attend. Only 2

station classes were held in the city, the 3 in the country being better attended and more encouraging. Two new Bible-women were added. The Sunday cottage meetings at Fu Hsing Chung have been a valuable feature of the Sunday services. The 4 Bible-women in the station made 836 visits in 250 homes. The country work is still undeveloped, partly owing to the effect of the Boxer outbreak, when everything was destroyed. Each outstation has ~~been~~ visited by one of the missionaries, accompanied by a Bible-woman.

Owing to the varied duties devolving last year upon the missionary in charge of the girls' boarding school, more responsibility than usual was placed on the Chinese teachers, who have borne the responsibility well. Several of the girls united with the church at Christmas time. The tuition fees in the boarding schools were doubled in the fall, with the hope that gradually they might approach more nearly the actual cost of education.

As to the North China Union College Press, the equipment has been nearly doubled during the year. The regular employees have been increased by 2, so that they now number 6. Student labor was utilized throughout the year, though without success. The output of the press amounted to 2,341,439 pages, of which 128,372 were English. The total is more than double that of the preceding year, and this present year promises even greater things. Dr. Sheffield's book, "The Science of Government," is now in press. The press has also printed a tentative edition of "Church Forms," "The Constitution of the Chinese Congregational Association," and the Minutes of the last annual meeting. Various editions of the hymnals have been issued and most of them sold.

#### KALGAN

This station occupies a strategic position, lying as it does at the doorway into Mongolia. Perhaps it has as large an opportunity as any station. There is growing up in Mongolia a new state. Chinese from far and near are pouring through the Great Wall by thousands every year to take up this new land and turn it into rich farms. The railroad from Peking to Kalgan has now been completed, and the Chinese government has decided to continue it right through Mongolia to the Russian frontier. It is fortunate that though the American Board could not supply a new missionary for this field to relieve Mr. Sprague, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Protestant Church has voted to send Rev. Charles S. Heininger, who will work in coöperation with the North China Mission. Kalgan station will be worked at present as an outstation from Tung-chou.

In this field there are 2 licensed preachers and 1 Bible-woman; 4 preaching places; 240 church members, 8 of whom were added during the year. The 1 boys' boarding school had last year 13 pupils, and the 1 day school for boys 33 pupils. There have been 6 men in employ all the year, and 1 woman using part of her time. The street chapel was well manned with preachers who had fairly good audiences. Two of the helpers have taken turns with *the missionary* in preaching at the domestic chapel. This little room has been *unusually well filled*, and on some occasions actually crowded. Mr. Sprague

has been able to make but two tours, though each was through the entire field.

There has been no little medical work done for Kalgan this year, owing to the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, of Lintsing, and Dr. Hemingway, of Tai-ku. Seventy-five operations were performed. The number of dispensary cases numbered 418 and the in-patients 11. After the departure of the medical missionaries, Mr. Sprague found it necessary to practice upon many who had been drawn to Kalgan by what they had heard of the work of the doctors; so he treated 100 of the cases that were not too "obscure."

The station has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Miss May Chapin. Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Hemingway, and Miss Abbie Chapin assisted Mrs. Sprague in the regular Sunday work at the two meeting places, the domestic chapel and the dispensary.

The important events of the year in the work for women were: the home-going of Miss May Chapin and also of Mrs. Wang, the partly blind beggar woman; the unbinding of their feet by four Christian women; and the consummation of a long-cherished wish to have two particular young women at the Bible school in Peking.

#### PAO-TING-FU

This mission field is divided with the American Presbyterian Mission, the latter working to the north of the city, while the American Board Mission works to the south. This wide area of the American Board field extends about 50 or 60 miles to the southeast, 80 miles to the south, and 125 miles to the southwest. It includes about 20 districts, each with its walled city and district or departmental magistrate, and has an area of more than 5,000 square miles, with a population of from a million and a half to two millions. In this western and southwestern part of the field there are some 200 or more baptized church members and about the same number of inquirers. It may be divided into eight principal districts for the purpose of evangelistic work. To labor in this field, with its hundreds of thousands of people, there are only 4 native preachers.

The work in the Pao-ting-fu station began thirty-five years ago. Now there are on the list of adult church members 670 names, scattered over the 15 districts. The central church of Pao-ting-fu is in the care of Pastor Mêng. The average attendance was only 150 to 160, and the Sabbath school about 100. The Gospel Hall within the city is used daily for preaching services. Some of the outstations are already easily reached by the Peking & Hankow Railway, and the most distant point can be reached easily in eight hours from Pao-ting-fu. One of the important developments in the field has been the increasing of the colporters.

The church at Pao-ting-fu has passed through a severe experience, which for a time seemed to threaten its unity and harmony. The clouds have now, however, rolled away and peace is restored. The special evangelistic services held by Mr. Goforth, of Honan, for six days were well attended. There

were many confessions and conversions, the most unexpected manifestations being in the boys' school. At the following Christmas meeting there were over 70 in the community who took one of the three steps towards entering the church, the largest number in thirty-five years. A station class for forty-five days was attended by 30 men. The expenses were met by the students, the native church, and the Board in about equal parts.

*School Work.*—There are 4 schools located within the mission compound, namely, the Boys' Boarding and Day School, the Anglo-Chinese School, the Girls' Day and Boarding School, and the little day school for boys under ten. The number of pupils in the boarding school for boys was 50—about as large an enrollment as the school has ever had. This prepares the boys for Tung-chou Academy, where they usually enter the second year class. Mrs. Aiken has been giving special attention to the English work in the school. It is hoped that funds may soon be in hand for the purpose of inclosing a campus and playground recently purchased. This land lies back of the boys' school court.

In the Girls' Union Memorial School there were 2 American Board girls, of whom one entered the Bridgman School and the other is taking a nurse's course at the Presbyterian Hospital. Five girls and 2 boys were promoted from the primary school. The spirit of the girls' school has been good. Eight were received into the church at the Easter meeting, while at Christmas 19 from the entire school received baptism. The number of boarding school pupils amounted to 47; day pupils, 18.

The woman's work has been pushed as much as possible during the year. The 2 Bible-women have spent a good deal of the time in touring and in country class work. They have held 7 classes, with a total attendance of 120.

#### PANG-CHUANG

The general work of the central station has been as usual, with no diminution of the calls upon the time and strength of the missionaries. At Christmas time there was appointed a Poor Committee in the church, to have general oversight of the needs of the poor in the parish. The total membership of the Pang-Chuang church was at the end of the year 892, with accessions during the year of 56, an increase of 11 over the additions for the previous year. Fully 450 are on the rolls as probationists. The parish is 3,200 square miles in area, and is touched in 20 different places where regular services are held. The Pang-Chuang field has 2 ordained preachers and 12 unordained. The total number of Chinese evangelists, men and women, was 30. There has been no change in the working force of the Chinese associates. Four men were graduated from the theological college in Peking, and it is hoped that after their long years of training they will be the means of doing a large Christian work. The native Christians gave toward general expenses about \$250 gold. At three of the outstations the work is wholly or in large measure self-supporting. Station classes have been held in all of the large centers and in several of the village chapels, with an attendance of, on an



average, one out of every four and a half of the church membership. The last two years have been record years in this particular line of work. The general work in the outstations has not been marked by anything extraordinary, though good progress has undoubtedly been made. Notice should be taken of the work at Te Chou, which has seen the largest growth in the least time of any of the outstations. This is an important center for work. A rather remarkable growth in the work has occurred in the small village of Ke Chuang. It seems quite within the range of possibility that the village should become Christian at a no very distant date. Of about 20 families there were baptized last fall 8 men, and 13 men and women were accepted on enrollment. The old defunct missionary society was reorganized during the year. A graduate of the mission college and seminary has been called to serve as missionary for the society.

In educational work the academy for boys has had 46 pupils, the boarding school for girls 49, and the primary schools 120 boys and 8 girls. Counting the students who were studying at Tung-chou or Peking, the total number under instruction was 240. The Chinese teachers in the station have numbered 16. The Chinese have contributed toward their education about \$350 gold. This work of education in the station is growing more and more clamorous for thorough supervision and organization, and is fast showing its possibilities and needs. The school in Te Chou City has bounded from a scanty 8 or 9 pupils to 20 during the year. All of the schools have increased in efficiency.

*Woman's Work.*—It has been impossible to do any regular touring, owing to the lack of force. By far the most important work of the year was that of the station class, the number of which was unusually large, 3 for advanced work in the central station and 16 in the outstations. In all 328 women and girls received instruction.

The boarding school, of which Miss Lyons has had charge, had 4 Chinese teachers, 3 of whom were women. The membership of the school numbered 49, as last year. A class of 6 was graduated, 5 of whom went to Peking to study last fall. The little kindergarten and 1 school in the compound have advanced along various lines. What the educational work for women needs now most of all is the development of more primary schools in the outstations.

*Medical Work.*—Dr. and Mrs. Tucker report that the in-patients at the hospital during the past year numbered 535. The surgeons performed 638 major and minor operations. At the dispensary 9,511 treatments were given. One very interesting fact connected with the work was this, that 5,023 towns and villages in the field were reached through the patients. The clientele of the hospital included Buddhist, Taoist, and Mohammedan priests, and also Chinese doctors.

It is encouraging to note that opium is marketed and eaten in ever decreasing quantities, though the number of opium *habitues* admitted to the hospital was no greater last year than usual. Women patients, also children at the hospital and dispensary, have been especially numerous. The medical missionaries are rejoicing in the promise of funds for the buildings for the



Porter Hospital for Women and for the Williams Hospital for Men. About \$2,000 more, however, are needed to provide the equipment for these two coördinated hospitals. Dr. and Mrs. Tucker also hope to have a woman physician with them at no late date. It is worthy of record that nearly one-quarter of the total cost of the work is supplied locally by contributions and nominal fees.

#### LINTSING

The population of this field is 3,500,000, yet the total number of native laborers is only 21. There is 1 organized church, with a membership of 560. Ten were added during the year. The 1 Sabbath school has a membership of 75. There are 2 boarding schools, that for boys having an enrollment of 30, and that for the girls 16. There are 2 other schools also, the boys outnumbering the girls two to one. The total number under instruction was 104. The native Christians contributed for religious work \$22.38, and for education \$24.80. The 1 dispensary took care of 1,588 patients. The treatments numbered 4,547.

One of the notable events of the year was the coming of a resident single missionary lady, in the person of Miss Ellis, to have charge of the educational and evangelistic work. She is the first to come for this work since the founding of the station. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman arrived in North China in December, and though located at Lintsing remained in Tientsin during the year for lack of house room at Lintsing. Mr. and Mrs. McCann have continued at Lintsing largely to get building done. The station has also had the efficient service of Mr. W. B. Taylor and Mr. C. W. Troxel, formerly of the Houlding Mission. These brethren were especially helpful along evangelistic lines, having unusual power in revival meetings.

Another memorable event of the year was the visit of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior deputation. Chief interest has been centered, aside from what has already been mentioned, in the purchase of land and in building operations. Lintsing is fast being rehabilitated. A desirable tract of land has been secured for a new site, two missionary residences erected, and a church building is well under way. The station now hopes to erect before long some dormitories for the boys' school.

As much touring has been done as was possible. The outstation work has accordingly not been neglected. Chapels have been erected in various places, and altogether the outlook is hopeful. In the city there has been a marked increase of attendance at the church; so much so, in fact, that it was found necessary to provide a church service and a Sunday school at two different places. The women have had a service at the girls' school and the men at another compound. Most of the time since the change was made the women have filled their room to overflowing, while the men have often numbered over 200.

The boys' school started the year in new quarters, the head teacher being a graduate of the Tung-chou college. Large responsibility has been placed *upon the teachers* and a school committee appointed by the local Congrega-

tional Association. A reasonable tuition was charged. When the school shall be united with the other station activities in the new compound better results will be obtained.

*Medical Work.*—Dr. Tallmon reports a successful year at the dispensary, even though it was found necessary, because of the want of operating and hospital rooms, to refuse all but the simplest operative cases, unless there were an emergency. Evangelistic work in connection with the hospital has been pushed. The outlook is bright. New quarters have been secured in the new compound for dispensary purposes, and others will soon be found for temporary hospital use; so more effective work during the year is expected. It has been a good year in spite of burdens and occasional discouragements. Minor operations number 35 and dispensary calls 3,753.

*Woman's Work.*—The girls' schools have had a fairly good year. The boarding school was limited in number to 25, though three new rooms had been built the year before for dormitories. Five day pupils have been attending the boarding school. Two day schools were arranged for during the summer, one at Lintsing and one at Ching Ping. Three regular Bible-women have been at work during the year. Station classes have also been held, one at one of the outstations and one at Lintsing. This local station class in the city was the most encouraging feature of the year. It is well to note that during the past three years the number in this class has trebled. During the past year there was an enrollment of 50, with an average of 36 for the fifteen days of session. Not much touring work was possible during the year.

## SHANSI MISSION

*TAI-KU.*—Albert W. Staub, *Ordained*; Willoughby A. Hemingway, *M.D., Unordained*; Mrs. J. Frederica Staub, Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway, Miss Flora K. Heebner, Miss Daisy P. Gehman.

*FEN-CHO-FU.*—Paul L. Corbin, Watts O. Pye, *Ordained*; Percy T. Watson, *M.D., Unordained*; Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin, Mrs. Clara F. Watson.

*On the way out.*—Mrs. Alice M. Williams, Miss Gertrude Chaney.

*On furlough.*—Ireneus J. Atwood, *M.D., Ordained*; Mrs. Annette W. Atwood.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Mrs. Williams.

Two stations; 9 outstations; 4 ordained men, one a physician; 2 unordained physicians; 5 wives; 3 single women; total missionary force, 14; 2 organized churches and 17 places of regular meeting; (120 communicants, 24 added by confession of faith this year, for Tai-ku only); 750 adherents; average attendance, 875; 14 unordained preachers; 15 teachers; 19 other native helpers; total native laborers, 53. There are 7 students in North China Union College; 4 boarding and high schools, with 145 pupils, 32 of them girls; 4 other schools, with 82 boys; total number under instruction, 237. There is 1 hospital, where 215 patients were cared for; 2 dispensaries, where 4,800 treatments were given. Native contributions for Christian work amounted to \$88.24, and for education, \$429.37. Tai-ku has 1 Young Men's Christian Association, with a membership of 46. Fen-cho-fu has 2 Christian Endeavor Societies, with a membership of 67.

Mr. Pye has been granted a leave of absence by the mission for the purpose of language study, and Mr. Corbin will go to Tai-ku to take his

place. Dr. and Mrs. Watson have arrived to take up the medical work, relieving Dr. and Mrs. Atwood in order that they might come home for their much needed furlough. Mr. Wynn C. Fairfield has been appointed, and will probably go out some time during the next year.

The year has been one of great awakening throughout the province, and this has not been without a reflex action upon the work. The political changes and the new reform movements, arousing the people to a political and social self-consciousness, have stirred the churches to a consciousness of their responsibility and their strength in a manner which is unmistakable.

#### TAI-KU (1882)

*Evangelistic.*—In this field, whose population approximates 350,000, the Board has the 1 central station of Tai-ku and 6 outstations. There are 22 native workers, including preachers, teachers, and Bible-women. Though there is but 1 organized church, there are 10 places of regular meeting, with the communicants numbering 120. During the past year 24 have been added by confession of faith and 29 received on probation. The adherents of the church number 750, and the average attendance, including outstations, is 375. The membership of the 1 Sabbath school organized is 120.

Mr. Corbin states that the outstanding features of the work for the year are as follows:—

(a) The revival in and of the church in November, 1908, and the weeks following.

(b) The reorganization of the Tai-ku church as a direct outcome of the revival. The church had never been fully reorganized since the catastrophe of 1900.

(c) The realignment of the Tai-ku station, involving the loan of the Flower Garden Compound to the Shansi Memorial Association for the use of the latter's educational work, and the transfer of the medical, evangelistic, and woman's work to the compound south of the city. The proposition to make this change was formerly adopted by the mission in November, 1908, and was agreed to by the Shansi Memorial Association and the Board in January, 1909.

(d) The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Staub from America to reënforce the mission.

(e) The renovation of the city compound in the summer of 1908. The acquisition by purchase of the lot leased by the mission before the Boxer outbreak in 1900 has doubled the size of the premises. Dispensary, preaching, primary school, and book room work all have fairly commodious quarters now in this renovated city compound.

(f) Two splendid meetings of the church at Christmas and at Easter, where the spirit of fellowship was immeasurably strengthened.

(g) The observations of the universal Week of Prayer by sectional group meetings, instead of meetings in one place as heretofore. The new arrangement allowed closer contact between leaders and people, gave more time for

the discussion of the topics and greater freedom and informality in the discussions, and in the case of the group meetings in the city, at least, gave greater unity to the work by providing one station and several leaders. Mr. Corbin believes that the station has never before received greater benefits from the observance of the universal Week of Prayer. The station makes a vigorous plea for reënforcements, in view of the great needs and opportunities for evangelistic work.

*Educational.*—Mr. Kung reports that during the school year there have been 46 different students enrolled in the academy. At present there are 41. Many boys from good families have applied for admittance throughout the year, but most of them had to be refused, owing to the lack of accommodations.

The academy held its first commencement January 14, with all the ceremonies of a modern institution. The 2 graduates have gone to the North China College at Tung-chou.

Miss Heebner and Miss Gehman report 27 pupils in the boarding school for girls, and 8 attendants upon the day school. Five girls are now studying in Bridgman Academy, Peking. A new feature of the work has been a sewing class of all the girls, which was held daily the first half of the year and twice a week in the latter half. Much attention has been given to the personal habits of the girls. A very great change is noticeable. At the Easter meeting 3 of the girls united with the church on probation and 3 by baptism. Three station classes have been held during the year: one at Chang-T'ou, with 11 women in attendance; one at Ch'ing-yuan for 19 women and children; and one at Tai-ku, where there were also 19 studying. This is the first attempt that has been made to hold classes in the outstations. A splendid site for a girls' school at the South suburb compound has been purchased.

*Woman's Work.*—Miss Gehman writes the report upon this important phase of missionary service. The Tai-ku station employs 6 Bible-women and conducts 4 station classes. The women taught in these classes number 75. Seventeen joined the church on probation and 6 by baptism.

The ladies of the station have done not a little touring during the year. Without question the most remarkable interest of the year has been shown by the women of the south suburb village. Two years ago, when Mrs. Corbin first visited them, they slammed the door in her face. Now these same women have become interested in her and her religion, and will see her gladly.

Work for women has also been done in connection with the hospital. Of the 113 in-patients during the last year, 39 were women and girls, more than one-third of the total number. Of 88 operations performed, 30 were on women patients.

An event which brought much joy to the lives of the missionaries and the people was a visit in May by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior deputation, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Hurlbut, and Miss Wingate, accompanied by Miss Porter, of Peking. The Chinese have no words to express their appreciation of the courage and constant cheerfulness of these ladies. Everywhere was heard the words, "If only they might live with us a whole year."

*Medical Work.*—The medical work draws its patients from a fairly large area. The nearest hospitals are distant, respectively, 35 miles north, 150 miles east, and 150 miles south of Tai-ku. Dr. Hemingway, who writes the report, makes the remark that toward the west it is safe to say there is no hospital nearer than Persia.

There is 1 hospital at Tai-ku, accommodating 36, also 1 dispensary. The total number of hospital in-patients was 165, including 82 for opium-cure treatment. The dispensary patients, with return visits, number 1,468. Twelve out-calls were made on patients in their homes. Two hundred were treated while touring. The number of surgical operations for the year amounted to 88, while the total number of treatments was 2,177. Six hundred forty-three dollars and seventy-six cents was spent upon the work. Of this amount \$146.10 came from local sources, including donations, fees, and sales.

The native staff consists of 2 assistants and 2 men nurses. Except in the case of the very poor, a registration fee of 20 copper cash, equal to one cent United States currency, is given by in-patients to cover the cost of fuel. Free gifts to the hospital are encouraged. The names of givers are placed on a subscription board at the hospital, and also on the gateway of the city chapel.

The opium refuges are again being encouraged. The officials from the other provinces have taken the stand that opium shall not be brought in from the outside, and that the poppy shall not be grown in Shansi. This is being rigidly enforced. In spite of the personal struggles involved, the general sentiment is one of joy in the prospect of freeing the province of this curse of forty years. For several years the faithful evangelist at Ch'ing-yuan has been doing successful opium refuge work. Now the officials have established a free opium refuge for the district, and invited him to be its manager. He is given complete liberty to teach his patients Christianity.

An addition has been erected to the city dispensary, so that now, besides the room for receiving patients, there is a light and convenient room for examining and treating them.

In giving over the Flower Garden Compound to the Shansi Memorial Association, the hospital (which, by the way, is for both men and women) has sought a new location in the South suburb compound. A new house is being erected for Dr. Hemingway.

The immediate needs of the hospital are: (a) a young man physician; (b) \$5,000 to complete the Judson Smith Memorial Hospital; (c) the support of beds in the hospital, at \$15 a year.

FEN-CHO-FU (1883)

*Evangelistic.*—Mr. Pye reports that the year's work in the central station has been almost entirely one of centralization, systematizing the work already existing. The several departments of the church's life have been put upon a *more solid basis*, with the Christian Endeavor Society reorganized and enlarged

so that it continues to prove the most effective agency in the training of men in self-confidence and in the ability to express themselves before an audience. Two Sunday schools have been organized, with an enrollment of 168. A midweek prayer meeting, with an average attendance of 50, has been started. Morning and evening prayers have been held, with a congregation twice a day of from 40 to 70. The congregation in the Central Church has doubled during the year. And right here it might be well to speak of one of the severest problems in the life of the church. It has now been many months since there has been a Sunday when a woman could get into the church, and many Sundays it has been impossible for all the men to get in, even though two preaching services have been maintained each Sunday morning. There are now 17 services in the church. The street chapel, while its location is not of the best, has rendered effective service. The work has been made more direct and guided to a more definite plan of procedure, and the results have been more tangible. The sacrament of baptism has not been administered during the year, although nearly 100 men and a smaller number of women have been awaiting it. Delay was necessary until Mr. Pye could have sufficient command of the language, or could have the help of his colleagues from Tai-ku.

In the way of building there has been a house constructed for a tract and book room and a Chinese guest room; also the teacher's court and one of the grammar school dormitories have been repaired. Further repairs are now in progress in the school compound. The marks of 1900 are now nearly removed.

There has been through the year an increasing demand from outsiders for Christian literature. Since the book shop opened last November, books and tracts to the number of \$268 (Mexican) have been sold. The great need of the book room just now is an endowment, so that it might be well stocked with the best tracts and pamphlets. In addition to this line of work, 4,000 copies of Christian calendars have been sold, and 9,000 copies of tracts for free distribution put into the hands of the people in various parts of the field. Popularly speaking, the most important book issued in China is the annual almanac. Fifteen hundred copies of Hallock's Christian Almanac have been sold. Eight thousand copies of Scripture portions have passed out of the book room to people in different districts since January 1.

In the matter of giving the church has done well, considering, on the one hand, the poor crop of last year, and, on the other, the broken condition of the church. The total appropriation for the work by the Board was only one-third of the actual running expenses of the work. The Chinese Christians have given for the support of their own work, beside the contributions of the mother church, about \$230 gold. Two helpers have worked throughout the year without financial aid. Two others have given half time, while two more have received only their expenses.

Perhaps the most encouraging single feature of the year is the hold that the church has gained upon the government schools of the city.

The outstation work of any field is in many respects a most important



as well as most fruitful side of Christian cultivation. It is therefore a reason for great disappointment to Mr. Pye and his associates that the out-station work in Fen-cho-fu has been practically closed, owing to lack of men and money.

*Educational Work.*—The educational work of the station has had to be limited necessarily to such an extent as seriously to handicap the missionary work and influence. The Atwater Memorial Grammar School accommodated but 43 of the 200 or more applicants for admission. It has had 3 teachers beside Mr. Pye. The management of the school is in the hands of a committee of seven men, one of whom is the missionary in charge. To the Chinese members of this committee is left the selection of the boys who shall be admitted, the government and discipline of the school, and all matters connected with the boarding department. Each student is required to meet all expenses for his board, books, and incidentals. In other words, this department is wholly managed by the native church. This has relieved the missionary from the burden of details in a large measure, his position on the committee being chiefly advisory. The school is now thoroughly graded, and is doing sound work. The atmosphere has been helpful and strongly Christian. Eleven have entered the church during the school year. There is great need of some scholarship or means of support for a limited number of worthy boys, who because of the expense are shut out of school. Mr. Pye believes that the mission is losing a valuable asset in not being able to avail itself of these boys, who from childhood have been nurtured in Christian homes.

A large tract of land for a girls' school for woman's work has been purchased in Fen-cho-fu. A girls' boarding school is needed in both Tai-ku and Fen-cho-fu.

*Medical Work.*—After more than twenty-five years of service, Dr. Atwood has been forced to lay down his work and go home. The burdens this hero bore alone for nearly four years following the upheaval of 1900 greatly impaired his health. Consequently, with no physician, the plant of Fen-cho-fu has had to lie idle the past year, except for the opium refuge, the dispensary, and such simple operations as the Chinese assistants could care for. But the people have been unspeakably gladdened by the coming of Dr. and Mrs. Watson.

*Woman's Work.*—Mrs. Atwood returned to America in October, so that it was impossible to hold the usual fall station class for women. All during the winter, however, the Chinese helpers have visited in many homes in and around the city, where they have held meetings for praise and prayer. In March Miss Heebner visited the station and conducted a station class of 26 women and children. They came together for a solid two weeks of study. Seven of this class joined the church on probation.



## JAPAN MISSION

KOBE.—Arthur W. Stanford, *Ordained*; Mrs. Jane H. Stanford, Miss Eliza Talcott, Miss Susan A. Searle, Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Miss Gertrude Cozad, Miss Annie L. Howe, Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Miss Rosamond C. Bates, Mrs. Amanda A. Walker.

KYORO.—Jerome D. Davis, D.D., Dwight W. Learned, D.D., Otis Cary, D.D., Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., Morton D. Dunning, Frank A. Lombard, Edward S. Cobb, *Ordained*; Dana I. Grover, *Unordained*; Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Mrs. Florence H. Learned, Mrs. Ellen M. Cary, Mrs. Cara M. Gulick, Mrs. Mary W. Dunning, Mrs. Florence B. Cobb, Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover, Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Miss Mary F. Denton.

MAEBASHI.—Hilton Pedley, *Ordained*; Mrs. Martha J. Pedley, Miss Fanny E. Griswold.

MATSUYAMA.—Horatio B. Newell, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Jane C. Newell, Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Miss Cornelia Judson.

MIYAZAKI.—C. Burnell Olds, Cyrus A. Clark, *Ordained*; Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds, Mrs. Harriet Gulick Clark.

NIIGATA.—

OKAYAMA.—Schuyler S. White, *Ordained*; Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Miss Alice P. Adams.

TOTTORI.—Charles M. Warren, *Ordained*; Mrs. Cora Keith Warren, Miss Grace H. Stowe, Miss Mary E. Stowe.

OSAKA.—George Allchin, Wallace Taylor, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin, Mrs. Mary S. Taylor, Miss Elizabeth Ward.

SAPPORO.—George M. Rowland, D.D., Samuel C. Bartlett, *Ordained*; Mrs. Helen A. Rowland, Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett (Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett residing at Otaru), Miss Adelaide Daughaday.

SENDAI.—John H. DeForest, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest, Miss Annie H. Bradshaw.

TOKIO.—D. Crosby Greene, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary J. Greene.

*On furlough*.—W. L. Curtis, James H. Pettee, D.D., Henry J. Bennett, *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis, Mrs. Belle W. Pettee, Mrs. Anna J. Bennett, Mrs. Ida M. White, Miss Martha J. Barrows, Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Abbie M. Colby.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Miss Grace Learned, Miss Ada B. Chandler, Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Florence M. Gordon, Miss Mary A. Holbrook, M.D., Miss Marion F. Allchin, Miss Florence S. Allchin.

Twelve stations; 27 outstations; 23 ordained missionaries, of whom one is a physician; 1 unordained missionary; 23 wives; 24 single women; total American force, 71. Further statistics later in report.

As usual there have been many changes in the *personnel* of this mission. Dr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Torrey, and Miss Colby have come home on furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Greene, Dr. and Mrs. Cary, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Dunning, Miss Daughaday, Miss Hoyt, and Miss Adams have returned to their several fields in the mission. Miss Daniels, after twenty years of service in this mission, has been called to the higher service. The mission is exceedingly sorry to lose the services of Miss Hocking. One addition was made this year in the person of Miss Bates, who is to assist in the work at Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have been called by the mission to Kyoto, leaving Niigata as an outstation of Maebashi.

The mission pleads earnestly for reënforcements, in view of the marked

development of the field and of the increasing age and infirmities of some of the older missionaries.

#### GENERAL

We quote largely from Mr. Pedley's excellent report.

That the thoughtful men of Japan are not satisfied with the moral results effected by the present educational system is evident. Two ex-presidents of the Imperial University are outspoken in their belief that the Imperial Rescript of 1890 is sufficient for all moral needs if its precepts be attended to. On the other hand, many educators are convinced that to accomplish the desired end a religious element must be introduced. Accordingly, two great popular movements have arisen; one, a sort of apotheosis of Ninomiya, the great sage of the earlier half of the nineteenth century; and the other, an attempt to reinstate Confucianism, with its doctrine of heaven, as the source of moral law and order. Again, the claims of Christianity as against either of the above have been urgently set forth by a small but wide-awake group of scholars. The hopeful feature in all these movements is that religion is ceasing to be a thing of contempt among educated men, for when religion is under serious consideration by men of this class, Christianity's chances are of the best.

One of the newest things is the organization of what is called a "Japanese Church." K. Matsumura founded his church on the great doctrines of God, man, prayer, and the future life. He has quite a large following throughout the country, and secures good audiences in his Tokyo lecture room. The permanency of the institution is questioned by not a few.

Great interest centers in the coming jubilee of Protestant missionary work in Japan. Pastor Kozaki is publishing an historical sketch in serial form, and already jubilee post cards are being distributed, each having excellent likenesses of some of the pioneers in the work. Dr. Hepburn, of the Dutch Reformed, and Bishop Williams, of the American Episcopal Church, are the only ones living of those who began the work in 1859.

Of the various forms of work that take up the time of the Board's representatives we cannot write in detail, but as an indication of present demands we may point out that about one-half, including 8 ordained men and a majority of the wives in the mission, are engaged for the most part in direct evangelistic work, a little more than a third in the work of education, while the remainder distribute their efforts over various forms of service.

#### EVANGELISTIC

Perhaps the clearest way of setting this forth is to give brief notes from each station, beginning with the one farthest north and taking the others in order.

*Sapporo*.—The city of this name and its neighbor, Otaru, twenty miles away, are the centers of a field where "stumps and burnt trunks of trees are well in evidence," where the houses are "mostly of wood instead of plaster,"

where oats and wheat are more common than rice; where, in short, the settlers from old Japan are finding a new outlet for their long stored up energy in pioneer work. Three outstations come under survey here. *Immanuel* reports a new church building. *Otaru* has almost doubled its membership, put up a \$1,250 church building, "reduced its aid from the mission by nearly one-third, dismissed a pastor and obtained a new and efficient one, increased and remodeled its Sunday school, and voted to aid the mission in opening a new chapel, which they have secured and fitted up. Best of all is the interest the lay members of the church have been taking in the personal work of the gospel." *Obihiro* has 25 church members in all, with a good Sunday school and lending library, has purchased a new site and extended its work to 4 outside villages.

In connection with this most promising work, never more hopeful than at present, Bible classes, Sunday schools, and woman's work conducted by members of the station have all been important factors.

*Sendai*.—In this metropolis of the northeast, noted for its warm welcome to all things American, there are no outstations at present aided financially by the mission, but the missionaries individually have successfully reopened the city work, which was closed during their furloughs.

*Maebashi*.—Here, where the silk worm flourisheth and woman reigneth supreme, the station is financially responsible for one place, Sano, the work in which is still small but with promise of larger growth. Special services, the expenses of which were borne largely by the local Christians, were conducted for five days in April, 1909, and at the close 12 united with the church. Outlying villages are visited by the evangelist at fairly regular intervals, and the tide of enthusiasm is slowly rising. From the beginning of 1910 the Sano people will double their contribution to the evangelist's salary.

The station members are in close touch with the Kumi-ai churches, and much of their work is intertwined with these. A fellowship meeting for three days, in which practically all the workers joined, was both restful and inspiring. Requests to push new work are coming in, and two or three places are on the waiting list. The opportunity is fine, and ought to be utilized as soon as possible.

*Niigata*.—Unexpected changes in this station require a word of explanation. In May, 1908, ill health compelled the return to the United States of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis. Mr. Pedley, of Maebashi, was soon after approached by the mission in regard to taking Mr. Curtis's place, but after consideration and consultation it seemed wiser for him to remain in Maebashi. Then followed the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Cobb to Kyoto, their short term of service and the isolation of the place rendering it inadvisable for them to remain longer in Niigata. Finally the whole work centering in Niigata was transferred to the Maebashi station, where the responsibility still rests.

For two reasons a change of method in the carrying on of the work was adopted: (1) the hitherto undue dependence of the Christians and workers upon the mission, and (2) the isolation of the field and the necessity of a closer contact with a strong central Kumi-ai organization. The change in

method was to have a committee of four to take charge of the evangelistic work and administer the funds, the committee to consist of the ordained missionary in Maebashi and three Japanese pastors belonging to the Eastern Association.

For five months the committee has been in charge, and during that time monthly visits have been paid to every outstation in the field and two evangelists have been secured, one already on the field, at Shibata, and the other to be at his place, Kashiwazaki, about June 6. In these two outstations a new spirit of hope and courage has arisen, largely due to the fact that they have been persuaded by the committee to call their pastors directly and contribute to their salaries. Theirs has become the joy of giving as well as of receiving.

*Kyoto.*—The work of the station has shared in the general inspiration given to Christian circles by the presence of such assemblies as the annual meeting of the Kumi-ai churches, the Sunday school convention, and the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society.

Seven flourishing Sunday schools and four preaching centers, together with religious work in the Doshisha hospital, have occupied a large place in the hearts and activities of the station members. Of the 4 preaching places *Imadegawa* reports 36 additions to membership, a woman's society, and one for Christian Endeavor; *Ninaguchi*, 10 additions on confession; *Nishiyin*, 14 additions. *Airin* has celebrated its tenth anniversary and is talking of self-support. It has a membership of 59, having added 8 during the year; 2 societies for women are organized, and the outlook for the future is bright.

In addition to the above, the members of the station who preach in Japanese have calls to assist the Kumi-ai churches both within and without the city, and the Doshisha, with its 850 pupils, affords boundless opportunities for service in both the English and Japanese languages.

*Osaka.*—The Kujo chapel has had a most encouraging growth during the year, both in membership and in its ability and willingness to sustain itself.

Miss Daniels and Mr. Allchin have started a new evangelistic work in Osaka. This center, called Umeda Kodokwan, is near both steam and electric railroads. A native house has been rented and put in proper repair.

*Kobe.*—Here the station aids financially but one place, Suma, a seaside resort just out of Kobe, on the Inland Sea. Since January, 1907, a steady advance has been made, and during the past year progress has been phenomenal. A beautiful church building was dedicated on April 11, the cost being 2,375 yen, all but 70 yen of which was subscribed by local Christians and sympathizing fellow-countrymen outside.

In addition to the above, the members of Kobe station find themselves fully occupied with various forms of evangelistic service that grow out of their close connection with the girls' school, Bible school, kindergarten, and the Kumi-ai churches in the city.

*Tottori.*—This report tells of the closing up of one preaching place for prudential reasons, but presents an encouraging outlook from 3 outstations. In *Aoya* opposition is strong, but a good Sunday school, a small Bible class,

and a boys' club of 25 members bear witness to persistent efforts. In *Yumura* services have been kept up as usual. *Kurayoshi* has an evangelist who is planning with a keen eye to the future. He conducts 16 services a week, and most of them for children whom he has organized into classes widely distributed. The church membership is 23, against 2 a year ago. Sunday school work is self-supporting, and the church members are working for a church building. A Bible-woman would be a great addition to the force.

In spite of the fact that students have not been so free in coming to the missionary homes, 9 Bible classes have been conducted, and what with touring, teaching, and women's work, every member of the station has been busy.

*Okayama*.—The ordained members of the station toured for a month in Korea, getting and giving inspiration, and have also made many short trips in their own field. New work has been opened in four towns. One of these is the headquarters of several hundred quarry men still living with primitive moral ideals. In another, meetings are held in the town club house, built out of the timbers of a once popular but degrading shrine.

Miss Wainwright has devoted much time to work for soldiers at the north end chapel in Okayama City. Two baptisms and two inquirers are reported, while the chapel has been renovated and a reading room and playroom opened.

*Matsuyama*.—Connected with the station are 33 workers, including evangelists and wives, Bible-women, teachers in the schools, who are giving either a whole or part of their time, and personal helpers. Five outstations are receiving aid from the station, and all but one reports a new building and parsonage. *Marugame* and *Sakaide* have furnished the surprise of the year. The most difficult of all the outstations, they have at last yielded to the steady persistence of Pastor Aono, and 22 people have been added to the church.

*Miyazaki*.—Visits from the Outlook Committee, prominent pastors of Kumi-ai churches, and others gave encouragement and stimulus to the station work. All centers show encouraging gains.

*Miyakonojo* reports 20 additions to the church membership and a people united in supplementing their pastor's work. The officials in the town forestry office attend church services in a body when possible, and the attitude of the school is friendly, several of the teachers being themselves Christians. The *Nobeoka* station evangelist is kept busy in resuscitating some of the outlying towns, one of which boasts of an ethical culture society, to which the mayor and his family have attached themselves, giving special attention to the ethics of the Bible. In the province at large much unworked territory still remains.

Sunday school work, under the guidance of Mr. Olds, has developed well. Six organizations have come into existence in the villages outlying Miyazaki.

Bible classes for students have been conducted, and the Young Men's

Christian Association has been reorganized and brought into touch with the central Association in Tokyo.

### STATISTICS OF JAPAN MISSION'S EVANGELISTIC WORK, 1908

Missionary Centers.	Organized chapels.	Pastors and evangelists.	Bible workers.	Absent church members.	Adult baptisms.	Net gain church members.	Sunday schools.	Sunday school average attendance.	Contributions for church support.	Mission grants to chapels.
Sapporo . . . . .	2	3	1	136	27	..	4	III	487	..
Sendai . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tokyo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maebashi . . . . .	1	1	..	68	13	..	1	30	100	276
Niigata . . . . .	..	2	1	100	2	..	3	90	200	480
Kyoto . . . . .	3	1	1	250	45	..	2	150	322	..
Osaka . . . . .	1	2	..	124	44	..	..	..	..	..
Kobe . . . . .	1	1	..	31	..	..	1	40	200	..
Okayama . . . . .	..	4	3	64	6	..	2	80	160	..
Tottori . . . . .	..	3	1	53	18	..	2	150	60	..
Matuyama . . . . .	..	4	3	126	56	..	3	180	234	..
Miyazaki . . . . .	2	2	1	142	23	..	2	200	275	..
	11	24	12	1,155	234	686	28	1,020	2,196	..

### EDUCATIONAL

This comes under two heads: (1) that either partly or wholly under the control of the mission; (2) that under Japanese control, but assisted by the mission.

#### THAT UNDER MISSION CONTROL

*Kobe College, Kobe*, reports 217 pupils, 24 teachers, and 18 graduates. Four live Sunday schools have been carried on by teachers and pupils, and 6 other schools have been helped. Eight pupils have received baptism. One indication of a general interest in spiritual things is the "What would Jesus do" experiment made by two-thirds of the pupils for a week. A normal class of Sunday school teachers has been conducted by Miss DeForest.

A small gymnasium was completed in 1908, the academy supplementary year has become a part of the college course, and a special English course for graduates of high schools has been offered.

*Woman's Bible School, Kobe*, reports an average attendance of 21 pupils, a staff of 9 teachers giving a whole or part of their time, and a class of 5 to graduate in June, 1909.

The year, we are told, has been in many respects the best yet. The



buildings are new and cheerful, the health and spirits of the pupils have been good, and a full teaching staff, competent matron, and the cordial coöperation of city pastors and other workers have made the wheels move easily. Practical work has been emphasized. The members of the graduating class have seen six months of active service among the churches outside of the city, and have caught the missionary spirit. Again, the pupils are responsible for 7 Sunday schools, and on one afternoon each week have taken part in all kinds of meetings held in different parts of the city.

*Glory Kindergarten and Training School, Kobe*, reports 64 pupils, 2 teachers with assistants, and 19 graduates in the kindergarten proper; 14 pupils, 4 teachers, and 5 graduates in the training school.

Twenty-six graduates are still in active service, and their usefulness extends from California through Formosa, and right up to Asahigawa, in Yezo, while the constituencies they serve embrace a variety of Christian denominations.

The growth of the year has not been in better equipment, nor in the acquisition of adequate funds, nor in members, but in the way the work is being done. Music and nature study have greatly improved. New privileges have been granted by the Hyogo prefecture, by which certificates are to be given to graduates of the training school without examination. Three translations are now awaiting publication: Froebel's "Education of Man," "Kindergarten Songs," and Mr. Lamoreaux's "The Unfolding Life."

A gift of \$50 from America has made possible the purchase of ten large photographs, ranging from "Daniel in the Lion's Den" clear up to the "Angels."

*Girls' School, Matsuyama*, reports 97 pupils, 12 teachers, and 12 graduates. Three courses are offered—regular, four years; sewing, three years; graduate, one year. Owing to the recent lengthening of the regular course, there were no graduates this year. Among the students of the one-year course, a great change has taken place in the attitude toward Christianity. Respect now reigns where formerly contempt prevailed; Christian Endeavor and Temperance Societies flourish, and the work of a Bible-woman is greatly influencing both students and parents.

*Night School, Matsuyama*, reports 139 pupils, 6 teachers, and 3 graduates. Started primarily for poor children, this school has gradually added higher grades until now nearly one-half of the pupils are in the high school course. Twelve students, including the three graduates, received baptism during the year, and they have organized a Gideon Society, which all the pupils have been induced to join either as active or associate members. The good work done by the school is shown in a testimonial from the Department of Education to the efficiency of the principal, and by a gift of 250 yen from the benevolent fund of the Home Department of the government.

*Other Kindergartens, Four in All.*—Of the four, Tottori, Kyoto (2), and Maebashi, all have continued in the even tenor of their way, with the exception of the one in Maebashi, which has come under the direct supervision of the Woman's Board of Missions missionary, and has made a complete change



in the *personnel* of its teachers. In the four institutions 188 pupils are under instruction. The station in Miyazaki is just about to make a beginning in this kind of work.

#### THAT UNDER JAPANESE CONTROL

*Doshisha, Kyoto.*—Out of a total of 854 pupils, 661 are boys and 193 are girls; 746 are in the high school grade, 41 in the college department, and 50 in the theological department. Three Korean and 6 Formosan students are included in the above. More than one-third of the pupils are in the school dormitories, which are centers of increasingly effective Christian influence. Of girls, 14, and of boys, 20, have received baptism during the year. Steady growth and improvement have been made, and the teaching force has been strengthened throughout. The great needs of the school are more recitation rooms for the boys and a new building plant for the girls. This latter is absolutely necessary in order to obtain government recognition in the matter of teaching credentials.

#### EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1908

Institution.	Place.	Control and support.	Year of founding.	Enrolled last year.	Graduated this year.	Enrolled this year.
Glory Kindergarten . . . . .	Kobe	Mission	1889	64	19	64
Airin Kindergarten . . . . .	Kyoto	Mission	1892	55	. .	44
Imadegawa Kindergarten . .	Kyoto	Mission	1897	55	. .	44
Maebashi Kindergarten . . .	Maebashi	Mission	1894	45	. .	40
Hanabatake Kindergarten . .	Okayama	Mission	1906	25	. .	. .
Tottori Kindergarten . . . .	Tottori	Mission	1906	41	19	40
Kindergarten Training School,	Kobe	Mission	1889	16	5	14
Woman's Evangelistic School,	Kobe	Mission	1884	21	5	29
Night School . . . . .	Matsuyama	Mission	1891	130	3	139
Hanabatake Primary School .	Okayama	Mission	1896	81	. .	. .
Hanabatake Night School . .	Okayama	Mission	1903	29	. .	. .
Matsuyama Girls' School . . .	Matsuyama	Mission	1886	80	12	97
Kobe College and Academy .	Kobe	Mission and Japanese	1875	210	18	217
Factory Girls' Home . . . . .	Matsuyama	Japanese ; mission assists	1900	34	. .	34
Baikwa Girls' Home . . . . .	Osaka	Japanese ; mission assists	1878	200	41	130
Maebashi Girls' Home . . . .	Maebashi	Japanese ; mission assists	1888	130	30	152
Doshisha Girls' Home . . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1877	183	. .	193
Doshisha Academy . . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	535	. .	553
Doshisha College . . . . .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	48	. .	41
Doshisha Theological School .	Kyoto	Japanese ; mission assists	1875	40	. .	50

Messrs. Gulick and Lombard continue their lectures in the Kyoto University. The visit of the Pacific business men to the city called for four of the *Doshisha* faculty to act as interpreters, and thus constituted a fine

advertisement for the institution. The summer school of 1908, attended by 185 people, of whom one-third were students, was a genuine surprise to the promoters, who had looked for an attendance of 40.

*Girls' School, Maebashi.*—One hundred and fifty-two pupils, 9 teachers, and 30 graduates are reported. The relations between the school and station have been exceedingly cordial. Miss Griswold gives several hours of direct teaching, besides chapel talks and house to house visits. The boarding pupils, half the number, meet for Bible study every Sunday morning, and a large number of them attend church. There is a girls' society composed of Christian students and those from Christian families. Girls of the highest class have conducted a Sunday school for the children of the neighborhood. The entering class numbers 65.

*Baikwa Girls' School, Osaka,* reports 130 pupils and 41 graduates. The new school building was entered in September, 1908. The Japan Christian Endeavor Society has honored the new edifice by holding its annual meeting there, and the local churches are finding it exceedingly useful for their social meetings. The number of pupils has temporarily decreased because of removal and financial stringency, but the life of the school has been good. A revival in March, 1909, brought several accessions to the church and a marked change on the part of some pupils. The Ladies' Home is under construction, and will probably be occupied in September, 1909.

#### SPECIAL

*Orphan Asylum, Okayama.*—This institution, which now cares for 590 children, has received 1,000 yen from the benevolent fund of the Home Department of the government, thus bringing its total endowment up to 40,000 yen. There is still a debt of 84,000 yen, but Mr. Ishii, the founder, has declared against increasing it by so much as one cent. The asylum was honored during the year by a visit from Prince Kanin, the honorary president of the Japan Red Cross Society.

*Hanabatake Social Settlement, Okayama.*—During Miss Adams's absence in America the schools, dispensary, and religious services have been continued under the efficient management of Mr. Kodama and his wife, whose marriage this year was the occasion of her leaving the Kobe Bible school. The debt on the plant has been paid off, and 300 yen from the central government's charity funds have been invested as the beginning of an endowment for the Charity Hospital.

*Factory Girls' Home, Matsuyama.*—Thirty-four girls are enrolled, and 12 more will be admitted as soon as an addition to the boarding house, now under construction, is completed. A small weaving establishment has recently been opened, and both it and the boarding house are self-supporting. With the addition of another building, complete self-support will be well within sight. Hitherto the funds have come largely from private sources, and have been administered under the general direction of Miss Parmelee. Four girls have united with the church, and daily chapel exercises with regular Sunday

services have produced an earnest Christian atmosphere. This institution also was honored by a gift of 200 yen from the Central Charities' Fund.

*Medical Work, Osaka.*—Hard times account for the diminished number of applications for medical aid, not only at the mission hospital, Choshun, but at those of the city also. Patients at the former average about 50 in all. Surgery has been confined to minor cases, because of inadequate equipment. For more than six months of the year Dr. Taylor took charge of Dr. Laning's work in the St. Barnabas Hospital.

*Publication Work.*—The Publication Committee reports the publication of Dr. Learned's commentaries on the shorter epistles, a reprint of two books, "Sankoryo" and "Yamaji no Hikari," and the sale of one million pages of printed matter. President Harada's translation of Froebel's "Education of Man" is to appear soon.

Dr. DeForest's pamphlet on "American Ignorance of Oriental Languages" promises a wide circulation, and his manuscript of the "Greatest Learning," John 17: 3, is in the hands of the Keiseisha Publishing Company, in Tokyo.

*The Kumi-ai Churches.*—Looking over the 100 delegates to the Kumi-ai annual meeting in Kyoto, October, 1908, one would have been struck with the increasing number of gray heads, an indication of long and mature service. The orderly conduct of business, the great public gatherings, the helpful annual sermon, and the solemn hour of communion in the sacrament were all witnesses to the intellectual and spiritual forces that have accumulated during the last forty years. This independent church now comprises 95 churches, 68 of which are self-supporting; 83 workers, of whom 57 are ordained; and a membership of 14,631, whose annual gifts amount in all to more than 80,000 yen, and include 12,000 yen for home missionary work. It works in a territory extending from Kyushu to Yezo, in Japan, and across the sea to Korea, and has sub-organized itself into 11 local associations in which are working 2 home missionary societies, one of which is controlled by women. It is administered by a standing committee of 5, supported by an advisory committee of 20.

During 1908 it enabled 15 churches to come to self-support, thus completing the work of independence begun more than three years ago, when the mission transferred most of its organized work into Kumi-ai hands; it began new work in one city to the south; it has added 889, or nearly seven per cent, to its membership. During 1909, 2 and perhaps 3 new places are to be opened, and a regular campaign has been planned and is being successfully carried out along three lines: (1) establishing the organizations that have just reached self-support, (2) helping older churches that have become weak, and (3) aggressive work.

Nine members of the mission have become honorary members of the Home Missionary Society of the Kumi-ai church.

## MICRONESIAN MISSION

### WORK FOR THE GILBERT ISLANDS

*Residing at Kusaie.*—Miss Louise E. Wilson.

*On the way.*—Miss Marion P. Wells.

*Residing at Nauru.*—Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, *Ordained*; Mrs. Salome Delaporte.

*Residing at Ocean Island.*—Rev. Irving M. Channon, *Ordained*; Mrs. Mary L. Channon.

### WORK FOR THE MARSHALL ISLANDS

*Residing at Mejuro.*—Clinton F. Rife, M.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Isadora Rife.

*Residing at Kusaie.*—Miss Jenny Olin, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin.

### WORK IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS

PONAPE.—In charge of German missionaries.

TRUK.—Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Miss Jane D. Baldwin.

### WORK IN THE MARIANAS

GUAM.—Herbert E. B. Case, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ada R. Case.

Five stations; 38 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries, one of whom is a physician; 4 wives; 6 single women; 36 churches, with a membership of 5,115, 636 additions last year; 86 schools, with \$9,217 contributed by the natives.

The report of the work of the Board in Micronesia is prepared with extreme difficulty, the peculiar conditions existing in the mission having caused incomplete returns. The statement which follows in regard to work in the Gilberts was written without any report from Mr. Walkup. Subsequently tidings have been received of the capsizing of the *Hiram Bingham II* on May 4, and of the death of Mr. Walkup on May 29 at Ebon. We infer that his report was lost with the vessel. Mr. Walkup's death following so soon after that of Dr. Bingham takes from the roll of the Micronesian missionaries two most notable names. Though Dr. Bingham had not resided within the Gilbert group for many years, he was working for the Gilbertese in a most efficient way, and was known and greatly beloved by these people. Mr. Walkup has also endeared himself to the people of the group, and was rendering a service which was of great value. Miss Hoppin, on account of ill health, has made a prolonged stay in this country, but has now returned to Kusaie, and Miss Marion P. Wells is on her way to reënforce that station. The work of the Board on Ponape having been turned over to the Liebenzeller Mission, Mr. and Mrs. Gray have not been needed within the Carolines, and they have been released from the service of the Board and have entered upon work under the American Missionary Association at Porto Rico. Miss Foss still remains in the United States.

### THE GILBERTS

The report of last year referred again to the great desire of Mr. Walkup for another vessel to take the place of the *Hiram Bingham* to carry on

the work within the Gilbert group. The need seemed so imperative that Mr. Walkup came to Honolulu and San Francisco, and with great persistence pushed his plan for a new craft; so that the Prudential Committee assented to a plan of building a new *Hiram Bingham* at a cost of not far from \$6,000, which the Sunday schools were asked to contribute for this purpose, and have contributed \$6,532.97. The vessel was built at San Francisco under Mr. Walkup's supervision. The new vessel is practically the same size as the old one, being 63 feet long, 16-foot beam, with an auxiliary gasoline engine of 45 horse power. The old engine was put in excellent repair by Mr. Walkup and again placed in service. The vessel sailed from San Francisco on November 10, and from Honolulu about a month later. The voyage from the latter point to the Gilberts was accomplished in twelve and a half days, showing the excellent qualities of the vessel, and brought the new craft to Butaritari in season to enjoy Christmas celebration with the Christians of that island. There was a great demand for Dr. Bingham's Gilbertese dictionary. The account of the arrival of the *Hiram Bingham* at Ocean Island will be found in Mr. Channon's report from that island. It will be seen that the *Bingham* has rendered most excellent service in the short time she has been in service. We have no detailed report from Mr. Walkup of his visits through the group, but only a simple statement that he finds the work, on the whole, in better condition than he had anticipated.

*Ocean Island (Banaba).*—Last year report was made that Mr. and Mrs. Channon on returning to Micronesia had established themselves at Ocean Island, and it was felt that here a training school for Gilbert Islanders should be maintained. The results already gained have confirmed the opinion as to the desirability of this location, and give assurance that there is a large work to be done at this station. The year has been a very busy one, and Mr. Channon's plans have been hindered much by the inability to secure needed help. He was therefore obliged to do more than he should have with his own hands, and unfortunately he was laid aside by illness for two months, having an attack of island fever. Nevertheless he could report in March last that his house was about completed, with a printing establishment in the basement, and a native house for boys. He has two large cisterns capable of holding 22,000 gallons of water. The water supply is a matter of great importance; inasmuch as it rains very little, a good supply must be kept on hand.

A schoolhouse is to be built, with stone walls, from the coral which lies all about, and some of which can be burned for lime.

*Church Work.*—Mr. Channon reports under date of March 15: "During the year we have had something like 300 conversions amongst the natives and laborers here. Scarcely a week passes now without 10 to 12 conversions; 14 confessed Christ last night. In the last two communions we have added 168 to the church roll. There have been about 1,000 laborers here during the year; just lately 300 of them were returned, their time of service having expired. We have about 40 different prayer meetings at the several villages, in order to take care of so many natives from so many different islands.

Some of these meetings are the regular midweek meetings, others for the unconverted are evangelistic in character, and it is at these meetings that the conversions occur. Still other meetings are for the converts, and are more of a training class order. On Saturday evenings, at my home, I have a workers' and teachers' meeting, at which we study the Sunday school lesson and discuss other questions in regard to forwarding the work. At this meeting we have an average attendance of about 30.

"On Sunday morning we have our large native meeting, and our attendance averages about 400. Our Sunday school is somewhat unique, as we have Sunday school classes in many different languages or dialects, including Tahitian, Hawaiian, Fijian, Ellice Islands, as well as many classes in the Gilbertese. Each of these classes at some time in the service sings a hymn in its native language, and the Southern Gilberts, while using Gilbertese words, have original native tunes which have been taught them by the Samoan teachers. We intersperse these hymns amongst the other numbers of the regular service, as Scripture lesson, prayer, Ten Commandments, sermon, Sunday school lesson, etc. Some one or two of these classes number 150, so that their singing is almost like a chorus. Of course it is not of a high order from a musical standpoint, but the variety of dialect and character of the music give something of a unique character to the service."

The Europeans connected with the Phosphate Company are very kindly in their relation to the mission work, and though there can be no church for them, the influence of the mission upon these Europeans is quite apparent. Some members of the white staff coöperate in the training of the natives in music, and they have organized among them an orchestra, with brass and stringed instruments. The Company itself has made a liberal grant toward the salary of Mr. Channon, and has given substantial aid in the procuring of supplies.

When the new *Hiram Bingham*, with Captain Walkup, arrived in March, carrying as ballast a large number of Bibles, hymn books, and other publications, the excitement of the people was very great, and speedily every book that could be spared was purchased. The supply was wholly inadequate, and after the first day at least 200 persons were round the doors wanting Bibles and hymn books, and there were none to give them. When they could not get Bibles or hymn books they bought reading books, geographies, and arithmetics, until every book was gone. This extraordinary demand came largely from the new converts. As soon as these facts were known at the Mission Rooms, a new edition of the Bible was immediately ordered.

Mr. Channon has been able to maintain a training school, which has had an average attendance of 14. The design of this school is to prepare teachers, who may in due time be sent to instruct and preach in the different islands of the Gilbert group. Mr. Walkup will have his eyes open to find suitable persons for this training school. He has already secured one pupil and expects to get a dozen or more in due time from the laborers in the Phosphate Company. Already some have made application to the training school, desiring to begin study as soon as their term of service with the Phosphate Com-



pany shall expire. A later report tells of Mr. Channon going to Sydney, under medical advice, that he might have the benefit of a sea voyage after his somewhat protracted illness. He writes of the benefit received from this voyage to Australia, and was anticipating his return in full strength and with great confidence as to the success of the work which God has permitted him to do.

#### MARSHALL ISLANDS

The girls' school for the Marshall Islands is still maintained on Kusaie, and Dr. Rife and his wife have adhered to their plan of residing within the group, their residence being on the island of Mejuro. Dr. Rife has been unable to reach all the islands on which work has been established, and the statistics for the year are therefore incomplete, but he can report that there are 20 churches and 83 places where worship is maintained. The church membership is placed at 3,371, of whom 460 have been received on confession of faith during the year 1908. Connected with the Christian Endeavor Society there are 4,163 persons; there are in all 37 schools and 1,417 under instruction. The contributions for Christian work amounted to \$4,391. It is not easy for us to appreciate the difficulties under which Dr. and Mrs. Rife labor in carrying on their work. They are separated from all their missionary associates and from most of the people for whom they labor, since they have no vessel by which they can pass from island to island, and are dependent upon such chance vessels as they can secure. We cannot do better than quote directly from Dr. Rife's report:—

“The work throughout the group is in fairly good condition, although at some of the older islands it is not very prosperous. At Namerik the report shows but 9 received during the year, while it does not show how many have been dropped from the roll. At Ebon I think there has been a healthy growth under Mr. Heine's supervision. They received 35 into church relationship, and things looked generally promising. Jaluit is one of the hardest fields, owing largely to the presence of so many white men, the majority of whom are either unmarried or have not their wives with them, and are very loose in their moral relations. And then there is considerable shipping there, as that is the port of entry, and this is not a helpful factor. Another injurious factor, not only at Jaluit but throughout the group, was the attitude of the former commissioner with reference to the marriage question. This has always been one of our most serious problems, for the natives have so little regard for their marriage vows, that the example of the majority of the foreigners and the precepts of such a one in authority have much influence with the people. At Mille the work has not prospered materially, owing to the defection of the teacher whom I left in charge last year. I have not been able to visit this island, but have sent them another man. This is the island which suffered most severely in the hurricane of four years ago, and at that time perhaps the majority of the inhabitants went to neighboring islands. The condition of the island is now improving and the people are *gradually* returning. We hope that the religious work will improve accord-



ingly. I think the work at Kwojelein is deserving of special mention. It is not a large island, but they had 18 candidates ready for me to receive into the church, ten of whom were new. I also married four couples of the old type, who have been living together for years, but have only lately been brought under religious influence. Several had been admitted to the church at the visit of one of my ordained men earlier in the year, so that the whole number reached 23. Ailuk is one of the islands I was not able to visit, but letters from the teacher stationed there report the work in good condition. It is not ten years since the first teacher was landed there and the population is not large, but they now have a membership of 110.

"About the most discouraging thing in our work the past year has been the leaving of four boys from our school, two of them our best educated as well as our oldest pupils. We anticipated defections of this kind when coming to the islands with the school, where they would necessarily be more in the way of temptation, but it goes hard to have our ablest boys succumb in this way. Our school is not lacking in numbers, however, for we have 16 young men of various ages and 4 girls. We hope soon to have Lejanar and wife, the couple that have done such good service at Nauru for nearly five years, to help in the school work.

"I am again at work on the revision of the Bible manuscript, and have finished Genesis since coming home. There remain yet the books from Exodus to the end of 2 Kings, which contain plenty of hard work. I spend my forenoons at this work, while the boys are in school with some of their own number as teachers, the afternoon at manual work (house building at present), and give the members of our school lessons in the Bible in the evening."

*Nauru (Pleasant Island).*—The work at this island was originally commenced by some Gilbert Islanders who had been taught on Kusaie, but it was not until 1899 that the present mission was begun by Mr. Delaporte, who labored nearly two years before the first church was organized, with 11 members. Since the opening of the Phosphate Company's works there has been a great change on the island; the number of white people who are living there is about 70, and the present population is decidedly cosmopolitan in its character. In the Sabbath services there are people from the various islands of Micronesia—Kusaie, Ponape, Mokil, Pingelap, Truk, and the Mortlock group, beside some Chinese. A spiritual revival in 1905 brought over 400 into the church. It can now be said that most of these converts who are still alive are maintaining their Christian faith. The Sabbath services are well maintained; a church that will seat 1,100 people has been built through the contributions of the people on the ground, aided largely by the Central Union Church of Honolulu, which provides for the support of Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte. In January last the church members numbered 524. There is a Christian Endeavor Society, with 20 active and 100 associate members. On the island there are 4 outstations, necessarily not far apart, each maintaining a day school, having in all 120 pupils.

A dispensary is carried on to meet the needs of the people who require simple remedies, and while no exact record is kept of the patients attended.

it is said that there were treated on an average about 10 a day. Since the completion of the Nauru New Testament, two years since, the local press has not been engaged in any extensive work. Every Protestant family on the island has in its possession a copy of the New Testament, and the people love their Bible. The record of their gifts for their church, church building, and for other purposes is certainly very creditable. Miss Maria Linke, who is supported by a Woman's Board of Missions in Germany, has been doing excellent work in teaching.

The Pacific Phosphate Company has enlarged its plant, and the European members of its staff are friendly to the mission and have aided materially by their contributions. Altogether the work in Nauru is in a hopeful condition.

*Kusaie and Truk.*—Information from both these islands has been greatly limited during the year. Since the *Morning Star* left the service of the Board, the only method of communication with these islands has been through the German steamship line. The girls' school for the Marshall and Gilbert Islands has been maintained on Kusaie, carried on faithfully by Miss Olin and Miss Wilson. The school has suffered much from sickness, so much so that it was difficult at times to maintain the routine work, and much extra care was imposed upon the scanty missionary force. Miss Olin herself was incapacitated by illness for several weeks. Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, who has been detained by illness in the United States for a long time, has returned to the mission, and is now relieving those who have borne such heavy burdens. Since the cyclone of 1905 destroyed the buildings on the island, the school has been obliged to put up with very insufficient accommodations. But materials for a school building have now been shipped, and in the near future an adequate school building will be supplied. A new missionary worker, Miss Marion P. Wells, is now on her way, to be associated with the other workers at Kusaie. Miss Olin reports that the society of King's Daughters has contributed for outside Christian work the sum of \$19.25, which is a notable gift when it is understood that all the money these girls have is earned by work at the wage of one cent an hour.

The work on Truk, like all the Board's work in the Caroline group, has been under the direct care of the German Liebenzeller Mission. This transfer, which has been going on for more than two years, as stated in previous annual reports, has been fully accomplished except in the case of Truk. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson were released from their connection with the Board more than a year ago, and during the present year Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Ponape, have also been released, Mr. Gray having entered the service of the American Missionary Association at Porto Rico. Miss Foss, of Ponape, who came home disabled, is now in the United States. The Misses Baldwin have remained in charge of the girls' school, because they would not leave it until the German teachers, who have been long expected to come to Truk, should arrive. They have remained at this post with great heroism, being convinced that unless the girls were kept together under some foreign teachers they would be scattered, and many of them would be lost to the work. The

German society has earnestly desired to send there two young women, and it is now anticipated that they will be sent to Truk in the autumn of 1909. The society also expects to send a small motor vessel, by means of which the whole Truk Lagoon, as well as the Mortlock Islands, can be visited and thoroughly cared for. The school, under the care of the Misses Baldwin, has had the usual number of pupils, for whom these devoted teachers have labored indefatigably and with much encouragement. Friends of the Board who recall the work of Mr. and Mrs. Logan on Truk will remember the teacher, Moses, who was a fast friend and devoted laborer in connection with all the work in this portion of Micronesia, having been pastor of the church at the outstation of Uman. In August of last year this Moses, having witnessed for long years a good confession, was called from earth. In his life and death he has testified for Christ with remarkable devotion. Of course no reports have been sent the Board from these German laborers who are working at Truk or Ponape, but indirectly tidings have come indicating that there has been progress under the new leaders. A delegate from the German Mission has visited the work at the islands, and it is apparent that the society is loyally seeking to evangelize the German colonial possessions and is determined to fill all reasonable expectations as to the conduct of the work within the Caroline Islands.

#### THE MARIANAS

*Guam.*—No special changes can be reported from Guam. Mr. and Mrs. Case are holding the fort with persistence and courage. It will be remembered that the foreign population, consisting chiefly of Americans, is largely connected with the government or with the naval forces, and comparatively few are interested in religious work.

The Sunday morning services are maintained about as usual, and the Sunday school also is well attended; the evening services, however, seem to have a reduced attendance. Much effort has been expended in the reformation of the church. Six have been received on confession of their faith, making the present membership 50. The Chamorro Bibles, which are now in the hands of the people, have proved of great value, especially in the meetings. Two families have been won from indifference and formalism to Christian faith. Mr. Case thinks that this should be regarded as seedtime in Guam. He has given much attention to the preparation of a pastor's manual, which can be used not only by himself but by the more intelligent members of the church. The Easter service was a great success, having the largest attendance of any service hitherto held.

These two workers, in their distant and hard field, should be constantly remembered in the prayers and sympathies of our people.

## MISSION TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DAVAO.—Charles T. Sibley, M.D., *Physician*; Mrs. Annie S. Sibley.

*On furlough.*—Robert F. Black, *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude G. Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Black came to the United States early in 1909, leaving Dr. and Mrs. Sibley alone on the field. Mr. Black, on his coming to the United States, presents the report for the mission.

The baptism of the first Filipino converts took place in October, 1908. Some had asked for baptism before this time, but the effort was to evangelize, and thorough conversion was insisted upon before administering this sacrament. Altogether 6 adult Filipinos have been baptized, two women and four men. We have in the district of Davao, besides the missionaries, 12 English-speaking communicants, of course mostly Americans. The monthly services in English were quite well attended, and the communion observed at the close of these English meetings was a time of sacred fellowship. The Filipino and American communicants took the sacrament together, and the harmony was beautiful to see. The number of adherents does not vary much. There are probably about 150, including school children who are under instruction in the Bible classes and the Sunday schools.

One great encouragement has been the services of the Filipino evangelist. How we have worked and prayed for such a man! We found him in our midst, a land surveyor, converted in Manila and brought to Davao to survey some of the native plantations. He was offered the management of a large plantation, but refused the tempting offer and accepted the work of an evangelist at a bare living wage. He was trained only a few months before Mr. and Mrs. Black left, but he showed such zeal and such tact in speaking, and such intelligence in the gospel story, that he was employed. He is doing remarkably well under the direction of Dr. Sibley. Interest among the Filipinos is increasing, and the attendance is better on Sunday and at the weekday Bible study classes. He has opened a class for Bible study in a new village. Some new converts are ready for baptism. One young man earnestly asked to join, but frankly stated that he could not give up gambling and the cock fight. He has now consented to give them up, and shows signs of true conversion. He is a very intelligent young fellow, holds a good government position, and speaks English well.

Cholera broke out in Davao in November, and gave Dr. Sibley his first experience with that dread disease. The evangelical work was stopped. Even the Roman Church was closed. No public meetings were allowed. But our doctor was kept busy almost night and day. There was plenty of opportunity for charitable work among those who suffered the loss of family or houses. Thatched houses where cases of cholera were found were burned. The mission was able to help some of the sufferers with food and with money, thanks to the gifts of some Sunday schools and Endeavor Societies at home. Dr. Sibley was chief health officer, and Mr. Black was a sanitary inspector part of the time. The victims of the cholera were mostly of the poorer and ignorant

class of natives. One great loss, however, was sustained in the death of *Presidente* Angel Brioso, who had been of great service to the American government.

A fine site for our mission has been secured. It is large and on the high ground back of Davao. It is a beautiful and healthful place for the new hospital to be built for the medical mission, and for the residences of the missionaries. There is room also for the mission school we hope to have in the future. The mission is well established now, and the seed sowing of the past, the work of our evangelist, and the gospel-medical work of Dr. and Mrs. Sibley are bringing forth and will yet bring forth much fruit for the kingdom.

Since Mr. and Mrs. Black returned to America the mission has had a most trying experience. During the week beginning June 6, a company of the native constabulary at Davao, without, so far as appears, any warning, mutinied, and twenty-three men seized their arms, with 7,000 rounds of ammunition, and revolted, with the intention apparently of killing their officers. They did not attempt to molest any of the Americans present. The conflict continued for some days, and the Americans collected in the house of the Trading Company, and afterwards went to the Roman Catholic monastery. Here, with such barricades as they could raise, they defended themselves from their assailants. The insurgents were cool and determined, and it was a time to try the spirits of the bravest. A report of this affair, prepared by the deputy superintendent of schools at Davao, shows the very serious character of this insurrection and the firm way in which it was met by those who were on the ground. This report mentioned the excellent work done by Dr. and Mrs. Sibley, without whose presence and efficient aid matters might have turned out very differently. Their house and clothing were riddled by bullets, but they themselves were at the convent at the time of the assault and were uninjured. Aid was sent from other sections of Mindanao, and quietness was restored. It is hoped and believed that this incident will strengthen the work of the mission at Davao and vicinity.

## MEXICAN MISSION

GUADALAJARA.—John Howland, Theodore F. Hahn, *Ordained*; Mrs. Sara B. Howland, Mrs. Anna S. Hahn.

CHIHUAHUA.—James D. Eaton, D.D., *Ordained*; Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton, Miss Mary F. Long.

HERMOSILLO.—Horace T. Wagner, *Ordained*; Mrs. Della McC. Wagner.

PARRAL.—Alfred C. Wright, *Ordained*; Mrs. Annie C. Wright, Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Miss Mary Dunning.

EL FUERTE.—

*On furlough*.—Miss Alice Gleason, Miss Octavia W. Mathews.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment*.—Mrs. Mary J. Blachly, Miss Helen A. Meserve, Miss Mabelle Crawford, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Ethel Beard.

Five stations; 45 outstations; 5 ordained missionaries; 5 wives; 5 single women; total American missionaries, 15; 5 ordained native pastors; 5 unordained preachers;

21 teachers; total native workers, 31. The 22 organized churches have 1,458 communicants, 79 having been added by confession of faith during the year; the adherents number 3,197; average attendance, 1,316; 1 church entirely self-supporting; 42 places of regular meeting. In the 34 Sunday schools 1,467 pupils are enrolled. The mission has 1 theological school, with 5 students for the ministry; 3 boarding and high schools, with 121 boys and 212 girls enrolled. The 3 other schools have 164 male and 198 female pupils; total number under Christian instruction, 700. The people gave for the support of Christian work, \$5,398, and for education, \$5,999. There were 500,000 pages printed on the mission press.

Great progress has been made in Mexico since 1867 toward the emancipation of the people from the power of a corrupt priesthood and in the establishment of fundamental principles of religious liberty. These principles include the divorcing of church and state and the taking possession by the government of vast estates which were held in the name of the church, but which were not used directly for ecclesiastical purposes. The rights of free speech, a free press, a speedy public trial in the courts, liberty of conscience in religious worship, and a system of public schools which is not in any measure under the control of the church or clergy are added steps in the process of emancipation. All these sweeping changes point toward liberty of thought and of worship, and are most encouraging features of the situation in Mexico as it relates to the progress of missions in that country. There is no reason why Mexico should not be one of the most favorable and accessible of mission fields. Every opportunity is given for the establishment of Christian institutions and the spread of modern ideas of religious progress and liberty.

The American Board opened work in Mexico, in the city of Guadalajara, in November, 1872. Originally the American Board missions in Mexico were divided into the Western Mexican Mission and the Northern Mexican Mission. In 1891 these two missions were united into the Mexican Mission of the American Board. This combination was in the interests of economy and unity of administration. At the present time missionaries of the American Board occupy only four places in the country, namely, Guadalajara, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, and Parral. Each one of these important places is a center of strong, evangelical Christian activity.

The Mexican Mission is carrying on practically all the regular departments of missionary work except the medical. Emphasis is laid at all points upon the evangelistic work, through which the simple gospel of Christ, with its promises and its claims, is brought to the attention of the Mexicans. As an auxiliary to this evangelistic work, and even an absolutely essential part of it, a certain amount of education has been inaugurated in each one of the centers named, especially Guadalajara, Chihuahua, and Parral.

This work of the American Board in the republic of Mexico has been established with great sacrifice and labor; it is the result of much effort and many prayers. Gradually barriers have given way, and little by little the field has opened, until today there is slight opposition, and we are free to place preachers and pastors and teachers and to open schools in any part of the vast fields we occupy, without any special hindrance. There is still



some persecution for those who separate themselves from the old church, and continued opposition upon the part of the ecclesiastics to evangelical effort; but it is not sufficient to deter those who engage in the work or to prevent the continual and healthful growth of the Protestant communities. These represent the spirit of enlightenment and inquiry, and this spirit has entered our sister republic to abide. It must result, and can result, only in an enlightened republic, with an open gospel and a free church.

#### CHIHUAHUA

The population of the Chihuahua field, including Chihuahua City, is 122,800. In this field, aside from the missionaries, there are 10 native laborers, two of whom are ordained. There are 8 organized churches and 13 places of regular meeting. The communicants number 458, 39 being added by confession last year. The 13 Sunday schools have a membership of 496. The contributions from the churches for evangelistic work last year amounted to \$2,713 (Mexican), while the contributions to the educational work from the native Christians were \$1,955 (Mexican).

The salient features of the work during the year were: (1) The securing of a pastor, Rev. A. A. Loder, "available for the English-speaking church at Chihuahua." This church, by the way, sends a generous contribution to the American Board. (2) A special edition in Spanish of "Christie's Old Organ," for use in the Sunday schools throughout Mexico. (3) The return of Rev. A. B. Case to the work for the year, under a special arrangement.

Mr. Case has been working in the northwestern part of the state, with San Buenaventura as a center. He reports an increase of interest in the town work and an encouraging growth in the Sabbath school there. At the March communion 8 new members were received into the church on confession. Aside from the regular meetings at the chapel, there have been frequent gatherings at Mr. Case's ranch, and encouraging changes have been noted in the lives of the ranchmen. At Galeana, twenty-five miles down the river, a number of meetings were held, with excellent attendance at first. This district where Mr. Case is at work is an important one. The prospect of a railroad, which disappeared in the general collapse of the Greene enterprises, has again become good. (4) A successful local convention of young people's societies and Sunday schools at El Paso. (5) The return of preacher F. Z. Hernandez and wife from California to Juarez City. This brother receives no pecuniary assistance from the mission. (6) A proposed union movement at Aldama, a town twenty miles from Chihuahua City. As representatives of the Southern Methodist and Baptist churches have preached in this locality for some years past, it would seem desirable to have the work carried on in that small place in an undenominational way. Accordingly the brethren are talking quite enthusiastically of organizing a Union Church with this end in view.

*Colegio Chihuahuense.*—This is a mixed school of nine grades, besides a normal department with three grades and a kindergarten. The total enroll-



ment last year was 205, 25 of whom were boarders. There were last year 7 regular and 3 special teachers. The school has been rejoicing in the services of Mrs. Blachly, the new matron, and Miss Meserve, who has assisted in the instruction. The school has also been greatly helped by Mrs. Marshall and Miss Ethel Beard. The year opened quite propitiously, showing the largest matriculation yet during the first two days. But 4 girls, however, were in the normal department. The closing exercises of the year were held in the last week of May, the examinations showing good work in all departments. One normal graduate received her diploma. None of the girls have made profession of their faith this year, but much development spiritually has been noted by the instructors during the year.

#### GUADALAJARA

In this field, with its 210,500 population, the mission has 1 station and 2 outstations. The total number of missionaries, including wives and single women, amounts to 6. There are 9 Mexican teachers and 1 ordained preacher. Four organized churches are working in coöperation with the station. The communicants number 287, 5 being added by confession during the year. The average attendance at the services has been 215. The 5 Sabbath schools have a membership of 330. The contributions from the Mexican Christians during the year amounted to \$856 for regular religious work and \$2,363 for education. Five hundred thousand pages have been printed on the mission press by way of publication.

Mr. Howland was obliged to be absent at the opening of the school year and again for three months during the second semester, when he served on the committee for the revision of the Spanish Bible, in New York. A new enthusiasm seems to have come over the Mexican church in the city. Old members who had long since ceased to attend church service are again encouraged to come. Sunday school was regularly though perhaps not as fully attended as in former years. The normal school, which was attended by the teachers and officers of the Sunday schools of the different churches of the city, received a new impulse from the fervent appeals and practical suggestions of Señor Sein, general secretary of the National Association of Sunday Schools. It was impossible to hold the sessions of the Jalisco Association of Congregational Churches, which was organized last year, during the local conventions of Sunday schools and young people's societies, as it was hoped.

The Dorcas Society has met regularly during the year, though the attendance has been small. The work in the outstations was kept up through the Mexican pastors or by occasional visits by missionaries or students at the college. The brethren in San Miguel have shown great enthusiasm in building their own little church. The German work begun last year has gone on as usual, though the hope of organizing a German church has not been realized. The Methodist brethren have kindly offered the chapel of their *girls' school* for these German services. The work of the Union Church has *gone on as usual*, though a pastor has not yet been secured.

Aside from the printing of the programs and other things for local use, the publication of the station was limited to the semi-monthly twelve-page paper, *El Testigo*. A fairly successful experiment has been made of putting the work of publishing into the hands of one of the oldest and most advanced pupils of the Colegio. The missionaries are encouraged to believe that the control of the paper can be more and more completely given over to those who were born to the language. In the publication department, as in all others, the greatest difficulty is the extreme limitation of funds. Yet in spite of these limitations there seems to be a demand for the paper.

*Colegio Internacional*.—During Mr. Howland's absence upon Bible revision work, Mr. Wright, of Parral, kindly substituted at the school. In spite of several changes in the teaching force, the year's work was satisfactory. The school year closed with an enrollment of 35. The examinations were unusually good and the number of visitors larger than in other years. Five received diplomas, including 1 from the theological department, 1 from the literary, and 3 from the commercial course. An additional thousand dollars from friends in the States made it possible to undertake the building of a chapel and gymnasium.

*Instituto Corona*.—The school has greatly missed Miss Gleason and Miss Mathews, both of whom were obliged to return to the States for a while for health reasons. Miss Crawford, however, has helped greatly to fill the vacancies. There have been 9 teachers during the year, counting the missionaries. The total enrollment of boarding students was 30, though the average was  $24\frac{1}{2}$ , the half being a "wee maiden who eats but does not sleep here." In the primary department the daily average was about 45. Of this number over half were girls, "but the lads made good in quality what they lacked in quantity." Of the intermediates there were several quite mature lads, in spite of the fact that the faculty prefers only girls. The lads have won their honor and have proved of little disturbance. Three girls were graduated from the school.

In the spiritual life of the school there has been less warmth than in the work of the literary society, although the interest in Sunday school and Christian Endeavor work has not decreased, but rather increased. The Friday evening house meetings, led by the girls themselves, were largely attended, and a new reverence and earnestness become more and more evident. Several generous gifts were received during the year. The outlook for the next year is an encouraging one so far as students are concerned. "So with not the best of equipment, even with lack of resources, we are positive that the Instituto Corona pays. It is in the villages especially where the difference between *the* girls and *our* girls is so marked."

#### PARRAL

This field, in the southern part of the state of Chihuahua, has a population of 33,300. There are 4 organized churches in the district, with 2 places of regular meeting; 343 communicants, with an average attendance at the church services of 250. Twenty were added by confession during the year. The

7 Sabbath schools number 290. There is only 1 unordained native Mexican preacher. Contributions for Christian work from the Mexican Christians amounted to \$949 (Mexican), and for educational work \$1,681 (Mexican).

The most noteworthy event of the Parral station has been the organization of a new church at Santa Barbara, where for several years regular services, with Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society, have been held. This church started with 21 members by letter and 6 on confession of faith.

As both Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been necessarily absent from the station a good part of the year upon mission business, the touring has not been as extensive as usual, though Mr. Wright traveled about 1,110 miles on horse-back during the five months he was in the field.

Within the limits of this field there are several thousand Tarahumare Indians and many Tepehuanes. They form the most inviting field for work, and the missionaries, watching for an opportunity to do something for them, hope to find support for this new work when the right moment for opening it shall appear.

*Parral School, El Progreso.*—The missionaries have had the aid of 5 teachers during the year. The number of pupils enrolled was 246, a few less than last year. Of this number 152 were in the regular department, 80 in the kindergarten, and 14 in the English department. Three-fourths of the pupils come from non-Protestant families. There has never been a year before when it has been so difficult to collect tuition, owing to poor financial conditions. The English department was continued until the middle of April, when it was closed on account of the illness of the teacher. The kindergarten, the only one in Parral, has had pupils from the most fanatical families in the town. A greater percentage of children in this department come from well-to-do families than do those in the advanced grades. Thirteen were graduated from the kindergarten. A class of 7 was graduated from the sixth-year class, two of whom will go to the Chihuahua school.

#### HERMOSILLO

This field has a population of 50,000, with 1 missionary family to direct the work. There were this year 6 native preachers, 3 of whom are supported by local funds and 5 of whom served only a part of the year. There are 20 outstations or places of regular meetings. The communicants numbered 279, 13 having been received on confession of faith during the year. The adherents numbered 772. Contributions by the congregations for self-support amounted to \$828.

Though railroad building and modern movements bring many temptations, especially for the young people, the spiritual and moral standing is good in general.

It is especially important that the force of native workers be increased. Each one of the workers is in a different political district and in the main agricultural and business town of a separate, extensive valley. No two workers are within sixty miles of each other. The country is being traversed

by railroads; dams and canals are being put into the valley, where the rich, alluvial soil formerly lay dormant. The centers of our work are permanent. They reach a people of influence and of fixed residence. Not only will it be a populous section, but the people have been responsive to the gospel, and besides are trying to support the work and pastor. The whole field gives promise of self-support within the next few years, provided the proper men can be furnished. The opportunities of this field are rare.

#### EL FUERTE

This station, with a population of 50,000, has no resident missionary family, but is worked in connection with the Hermosillo station by a native pastor, Rev. J. J. Valencia. In this field there are 6 outstations. The adherents in the district number 150; the church has nearly 100 members, with an average attendance of 40. Two were received on confession of faith during the year. Native contributions amounted to \$52.

Pastor Valencia has held regular services at different places, two and one-half miles, sixteen miles, and forty miles distant from El Fuerte, respectively.

### MISSION TO SPAIN

**MADRID.**—William H. Gulick, *Ordained*; Miss Anna F. Webb, Miss Mary L. Page, Miss May Morrison.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.*—Miss Elizabeth Huntington, Miss Elizabeth Parker, Miss Bertha Howland.

One station; 16 outstations; 1 ordained missionary; 4 single women; total American missionaries, 5; 4 ordained native pastors and 3 unordained; 24 Spanish teachers; 1 other native laborer; total native laborers, 32. There are 8 organized churches, with 301 communicants, of whom 36 were added by confession of faith during the year. There are 16 places of regular meeting: average attendance, 494, adherents, 1,510. The 21 Sunday schools have a membership of 1,014. The school for girls at Madrid has 47 boarding students and 19 day students, and the kindergarten 13. There are also 13 common schools, with 513 boys and 266 girls enrolled; night schools, 50 pupils; total number under Christian instruction in the mission, 908. Native contributions for the support of the work, \$690; for education, including income of the boarding school, \$6,574.

During the year the school of the Woman's Board in Madrid has enjoyed the services of the missionaries, Miss Webb, Miss Page, Miss Morrison, and Miss Bertha Howland, daughter of Rev. Mr. Howland, of the American Board's mission in Guadalajara, Mexico. These were ably assisted by Miss Elizabeth Huntington, of Norwich, Conn.; and Miss Elizabeth Parker, of Montclair, N. J., who had spent two years in the Philippine Islands as a teacher in the government schools, also gave valuable help through the academic year at her own charges.

Mr. Gulick in his report refers to the stay in Madrid of many Americans, professors, students, and others, men and women who have commended the

American name to the Spaniards by their abilities and attainments, and are widening the circle of friends of the Board in the United States. Special mention is made of the helpful visit of Mr. Charles H. Rutan, who is now president of the trustees of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

After referring to the two prominent events of the year, the war with Morocco and the outbreak of violence at Barcelona, Mr. Gulick says:—

“It is a significant proof of the popular appreciation of the work, of the spirit in which it is done, and of the evangelical missions and churches in Spain, that at the time of these vengeful acts in Barcelona, when 48 churches and convents were destroyed in the space of two days, not one of the score and more of Protestant schools and chapels in the city was touched, nor even menaced. It is also to be noted that though some 300 lay schools since that eventful week have been closed by the government in the city and province of Barcelona, as centers of immoral and anti-patriotic teaching, up to this date not one of the evangelical schools has been touched.

“It has been interesting to note that during the past twelve months, when in many respects the government had reached a degree of religious reaction unknown in Spain for a long time, this very circumstance led to the union of nearly all the elements of opposition, both monarchical and republican, in a campaign throughout the country in the interest of liberal thought and action. Three or four of the most eloquent men of the country, who are the conspicuous leaders in both the political parties mentioned, for weeks devoted themselves to conferences and the delivering of discourses in all the important centers of the country. In these the rights of man to freedom of conscience and worship and a certain large liberty of speech were discussed in a manner that would have been acceptable to almost any popular audience in England or the United States. Of course it is well known that no very concrete results are likely to be produced by such a campaign, but it may unhesitatingly be said that such speeches and conferences could not fail in a certain degree to broaden and enlighten the public conscience on these great and fundamental questions. And it may unhesitatingly be said that the presence in the body politic of the congregations and institutions, such as they are, of the evangelical community is the origin and the real motive of a large part of all the discussions on religious liberty. We are happy to say that the American Board, in the work which it has carried on for these well-nigh forty years in Spain, should receive no small share of the credit which attaches to the formation of the ever increasing healthful liberal sentiment in Spain.”

*The Woman's Board's School.*—This school has enjoyed a year of special prosperity. The two rented houses which have served as dormitory for faculty and students have been crowded to their utmost capacity. The domestic life has been happy, and though the conditions of the overcrowded premises have not been the most helpful for such results, the student life of the little community has been one of steady, cheerful, and productive work. A considerable part of those graduated become teachers in evangelical schools all over the country. There were 79 girls in the school during this year; of these 19 were church members, 4 of whom united on profession of faith during the

year. One of these girls was graduated from the highest course of the state normal school, and 1 from the Conservatory of Music; 3 received certificates for the commercial course, and 3 for other completed courses of work in the Woman's Board's school.

*Christian Endeavor.*—The administrative center of this society is in Madrid, and rests in the hands of the missionaries of the American Board. The monthly illustrated paper, *Esfuerzo Cristiano*, is printed in Madrid, and the officers of the societies have their center in the same place. The third national convention of the society was an event that marked an epoch, not only in this particular form of Christian work, but of evangelical life and labor throughout the country.

The convention enjoyed the presence of Dr. Clark, the president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, and Mrs. Clark through all its meetings, which were held in turn in all the different evangelical chapels of the city. Two evening meetings of a popular character were held in a large public hall, at which there were some 800 persons in attendance at each meeting. The grand rally was held in a theater accommodating about 1,500 people, which was filled with the Christian Endeavorers and members of the evangelical congregations of the neighborhood the last Sunday afternoon. It was a surprise and revelation to all that so large a number of evangelical Christians should be found in any one city in Spain, and undoubtedly this was the largest gathering of Protestants that has ever been held in Roman Catholic Spain.

*Madrid.*—Mr. Gulick finds opportunities without number for serving in connection with the evangelical work in this city. The faculty of the Woman's Board school forms an important group in three of the evangelical congregations in the city.

Special mention is made of the presence of Rev. Dr. Charles Drees, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, who has been laboring in Mexico and the Argentine Republic, Porto Rico, and elsewhere, and who by his personal presence and most effective discourses gave a new impulse to the work as he toured with Mr. Gulick through the several towns of Spain. They visited Santander, where they found good congregations, though a large number of the people were absent, as was their wont during the summer months. The Sunday school here ordinarily numbers 200. At Bilbao Dr. Drees found a congregation from which had gone forth many emigrants to the Argentine Republic, where he had had personal superintendence of them. The preacher, Don José Marques, a man of strong character, faith, and great activity, who for thirty-three successive years has had a place in our annual report, has recently died. At San Sebastian Dr. Drees greatly interested the congregation in reporting the good work done by members of this church, who on emigrating to the Argentine Republic were very helpful in the evangelical work in that distant land. Visits were also made at Logroño, Pradejón, and Zaragoza.

In concluding his report Mr. Gulick speaks of his own and of Dr. Drees's convictions that Providence is now indicating that a great change and a



glorious future may be anticipated in Spain, and urges that a new and more carefully considered plan of campaign in the interests of Spain should be undertaken at once.

*The Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls.*—The report of this school is prepared by Miss Webb, though she was for a portion of the year absent on furlough in America, during which absence Miss Morrison acted as *directora*. During the year Miss Winger and Miss Cooper have been sorely missed from the ranks of the faculty, but Miss Page has returned with recovered health, to the great joy of her associates. Two other American ladies have joined the mission, Miss Bertha Howland and Miss Elizabeth Huntington, besides Miss Elizabeth Parker, who has come as a voluntary helper. There have been 47 boarding pupils, 19 day pupils, and 13 in the kindergarten, a total of 79. An important matter has been the development of the commercial course, which serves admirably to prepare the girls for self-support in the future. The examinations in the government institutions have been passed successfully by the students. The normal department has two grades, the “elementary” and the “superior.” The day pupils in the school have increased greatly ever since the institution was transferred to Madrid. Almost all the older girls in the school are church members, and 4 have been received on confession of faith the past year.

## AUSTRIAN MISSION

PRAGUE.—Albert W. Clark, D.D., John S. Porter, *Ordained*; Mrs. Ruth E. Clark, Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

One station; 2 ordained missionaries; 2 wives of missionaries; 29 churches; 77 places for regular preaching: 1,913 adult members, 191 added on confession of faith during the year; 5,970 adherents; 22 Sunday schools, with 729 pupils; 15 Bible classes for adults; 16 ordained preachers, and 10 unordained preachers, evangelists, and helpers; 2 Bible-women; 25 societies connected with our churches, among them Young Men's Christian Associations, Christian Endeavor and temperance societies. Contributions of people, 36,000 crowns (\$7,200), or an average of about 18.80 crowns (\$3.76) per member.

Two hundred years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth this field of Bohemia and Moravia was a stronghold of Protestantism under such leaders as Huss and Jerome, but in 1620 a terrible persecution crushed evangelical Christianity almost out of existence, and the “year that marked a new era of freedom in America sounded the death knell of religious liberty for Bohemia.” New light and life, however, began again to gain admittance in 1872. Since then the work has slowly gathered headway, even though thousands upon thousands of the Bohemians have caught the “American fever” and settled in Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities here.

The church which started about thirty-five years ago in the home of Dr. Clark, in Prague, with 26 members, now has nearly 300, and is the *mother* of 23 other churches, each with its Sunday school, and several *showing various forms* of Christian activity. They reached self-support in 1894.



it being the policy of the American Board to lead the people to independence as rapidly as is safe and practicable. The first meetings of the mission for worship were held in a hired room. Now there are substantial church edifices, and the mission holds real estate valued at several thousand dollars, a large part of which was raised by the people themselves. A new gospel hall, with a seating capacity of 800, has recently been erected at Prague, at a cost of \$20,000, given by friends in Scotland. A living, witnessing church has been planted and is steadily growing. A good degree of religious freedom has been secured, and obstacles apparently insurmountable have been overcome. The masses have been roused from their long lethargy and the stagnation of ages is passed. There is scarcely a town in Bohemia that has not a higher standard of morality and a more enlightened conscience at the beginning of this twentieth century, through the influence exerted by our Austrian Mission.

#### SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR

The missionaries note as the special features of the year:—

1. An ever increasing sentiment in favor of temperance and temperance work.
2. A growing attempt to take care of the poor and unfortunate. The church at Zizkov has established a home for neglected children. The Smichov Young Men's Christian Association has entered into a fresh air work. The North Vienna church has begun deaconess work, and in one place and another an increasing interest has been aroused in the care of widows and orphans.
3. The rise and wane of a "holiness" movement.
4. The growth of the work beyond the means at hand. Many of the churches are manned by colporters and others who have had only partial training as preachers.
5. The formation of several new churches; and last,
6. The beginning of what may eventually grow into a Bohemian Home Missionary Society.

#### NEW CHURCHES

A new church has been organized at Beroun, near Prague, and has already received the praise of both friend and foe for its efficient "slum work." It helped the cause of temperance through what it has done in the way of forming a Blue Cross Society. At Bucina-Böhmish Trubau a new church was formed from the outstations, not far from the boundary line of Bohemia and Moravia. Another church has also been started at Prosetsch, in Bohemia. This church was made up of the members of three outstations, and is now entirely self-supporting, an example of life and push to all the other churches. Another new church was organized in Prossnitz, in Moravia. Mention of this church was made in the *Missionary Herald* for December, 1908. It is now manned by an able colporter. This church has received 12 new members from the Catholic Church.

The work among the other churches in Austria and Poland has, on the whole, made good progress. One hundred and ninety-one were added by confession during the year, all but two of the churches reporting additions. The church at Markowitz reports no additions, as does the church at Bucina. Markowitz, however, is not an organized church as yet. The church at Zizkov still has to hold its meetings in a rented hall, with wretched ventilation. A proper hall would double, if not treble, the audiences. The need is imperative. The same is true also of Klattau and Nichod.

The mission feels the need of a training school for lay workers at Prague. There is a great need for proper accommodations and equipment for the training of both young men and women in winter courses for efficient service in churches, Sunday schools, temperance, and Christian Endeavor work.

The Schwarz School, to which the Woman's Board contributes, has grown to the extent that the accommodations are proving too small for the number of applicants. Young women are still being trained for service as pastors' wives.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The work of the press has been unusually active during the year, the literature circulated amounting to 2,054,800 pages. The church paper, *Betanie*, holds its place among the first of the Bohemian religious papers in Austria and also in America. *Mlady Krestan* (The Young Christian) is a publication of unusual worth; and the little temperance paper, *The People's Friend*, seems to be a power for good. "Stepping Heavenward" has been put into Bohemian dress, and Saphir's "Commentary on the Hebrews" also published. The Christian Almanac of the mission and the Sunday School Lesson Helps continue to find their way into Bohemian homes. Numerous booklets and tracts have been issued and circulated in large numbers. Nor would we forget the *Woman's Leaflet*, edited by Miss Jehlicka.

**TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1908-1909.**

Missions.	MISSIONARIES.				NATIVE LABORERS.				CHURCH STATISTICS.							EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.							Native contributions.					
	Outstations.	Ordained.	Physicians and men not ordained.	Single women.	Wives.	Total missionaries.	Ordained preachers.	Unordained preachers.	Teachers.	Other native laborers.	Total native laborers.	Places of regular meeting.	Organized churches.	Communicants.	Added by confession, 1906.	Adherents.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school membership.	Theological and training schools.	Students for the ministry.	Colleges.	Students.		Boarding and high schools.	Pupils.	Other schools.	Pupils.	Total number under instruction.
W. Cent. Africa	5	14	7	2	9	8	26	94	118	154	53	4	597	97	8,300	6	1,900							3	466	28	3,594	\$382
South Africa	13	90	9	1	8	8	26	26	108	500	642	278	26	5,565	577	17,070	58	2,397						3	466	73	3,590	9,328
Zulu Branch	3	4	2	4	2	5	6	6	9	17	16	2	212	15	500	7	300							3	198	3	180	145
Rhododan Br.																												
Europe in Turkey	55	13	7	11	31	16	16	60	20	114	60	19	1,451	64	4,190	86	2,583	1	4	1	82	5	5	254	24	504	5,806	
Western Turkey	1919	6	84	19	5	28	26	37	304	28	407	131	43	4,630	224	16,580	117	11,046	1	3	1	578	15	1,451	140	5,867	8,002	
Central Turkey	1847	4	55	8	19	7	34	11	20	153	301	56	38	6,388	150	19,977	67	12,992	1	6	1	443	13	716	65	4,055	6,362	
Eastern Turkey	1858	6	102	12	5	15	45	19	47	236	33	74	3,008	130	13,201	75	8,317	2	23	1	228	11	782	141	5,562	8,005	18,042	
Marathi	1619	8	141	14	4	15	18	51	13	28	367	139	547	7,007	317	13,043	181	7,868	1	26	1	38	31	3,064	151	4,073	7,127	9,594
Madras	1834	10	417	16	7	14	37	33	156	415	113	705	6,638	530	21,105	285	9,694	2	40	1	38	10	2,431	215	7,574	10,387	6,088	
Ceylon	1615	6	23	8	1	8	4	11	13	14	541	58	426	2,025	76	1,128	66	3,349	1	4	1	98	3	369	122	10,472	10,565	10,793
Foochow	1647	6	136	8	4	15	10	37	9	70	130	108	317	2,731	190	5,486	53	1,837	1	5	2	57	8	539	117	2,148	2,760	17,055
South China	1883	9	42	3	3	2	7	13	12	43	3	3	4,000	353			130						2	59	38	810	900	6,000
North China	1854	7	78	17	4	19	19	59	6	64	66	54	190	102	10	4,124	328	19	1	12	1	59	17	587	30	519	1,177	9,309
Shansi	1882	3	9	3	2	4	4	13	14	15	24	53	17	2	750	3	288					7	4	146	4	65	237	517
Japan Kumi-ai cha.																												
Japan Mission	1869	12	27	23	1	25	23	72	7	17	26	17	67	1,156	234	25,000	91	6,977	1	50	2	266	5	1,126	13	536	2,022	41,216
Philippines	1903	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	1882	5	38	4	2	4	14	19	41	29	7	96	146	836			66	1,932	1	14								9,217
Micronesia	1872	5	45	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	11,397
Mexico	1872	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7,364
Spain	1872	1	72	2	4	2	4	16	10	33	77	29	1,918	151	5,970	23	729					10		87	63	775	917	7,900
Austria																												
Total	107	1,386	1701	32	183	189	531	263	617	2,488	1,196	4,254	73,671	5,914	156,236	1,269	76,028	15	207	15	1,845	144	12,135	1,309	49,354	70,978	8262,764	

<sup>1</sup> Of whom 8 are physicians.

<sup>2</sup> Of whom 8 are physicians.

<sup>3</sup> Of whom 5 are physicians.

<sup>4</sup> Of whom 8 are physicians. In this table the educational statistics of both bodies are combined.

<sup>5</sup> The work of the Japan Mission and that of the Kumi-ai churches is too closely allied to permit of clear separation.

# REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For Year Ending August 31, 1909

## DISBURSEMENTS

THE year has been a notable one in the financial history of the American Board. The results furnish much reason for encouragement and rejoicing.

A comparative view of the disbursements shows the amount expended for the missions, \$824,343.12, to be an increase of \$29,248.59 over the preceding year. This was due in part to an increase of \$24,804.14 in donations for special objects, carrying with it a corresponding outlay, and partly to a slight increase in the appropriations of two of the coöperating societies.

The cost of administration, publications, and agencies increased only \$1,136.25 over the previous year, and the cost of the missions and of these departments amounts to \$910,396.51, the total current expenses of the year, an increase of \$30,384.84 over 1908.

In addition to these disbursements a reduction was made in the debt of \$79,891.05 of August 31, 1908, by the payment toward this indebtedness of \$44,305.67. During the year the Board also expended \$6,884.61 for the construction of the schooner *Hiram Bingham No. 2*, for the use of Capt. A. C. Walkup in the Gilbert Islands.

## RECEIPTS

The receipts of the year were as follows:—

Gifts from churches and individuals.....	\$287,703.98	
Matured Conditional Gifts.....	55,747.00	
Income from miscellaneous funds.....	24,029.78	\$367,480.76
Woman's Boards .....		249,004.88
Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies.....		11,030.75
Receipts for special objects.....		73,775.29
Legacies .....		135,568.14
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler for use as specified in the will .....		30,000.00
Income from General Permanent Fund.....		21,005.57
From Joint Campaign Fund .....		59,297.86

The total amount of these receipts was \$947,163.25.

Not included in this sum were special contributions, received largely from Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies, of \$6,410.44 toward the cost of the schooner *Hiram Bingham No. 2*.

As previously stated, the increase of donations for special objects during the year was \$24,804.14, making the total amount received for special objects \$73,775.29. Prior to this year the average annual amount of such contributions in recent years has been about \$50,000. Analysis shows the gain of

the past year in this class of receipts to be made up largely of gifts for real estate and buildings, at least \$17,000 being for this purpose, an addition to the permanent resources rather than for any transient need of the missions.

In the annual report of last year, under the heading of gifts from churches and individuals, were included not only gifts from these sources, but matured Conditional Gifts and also what are now acknowledged as miscellaneous receipts, the income of certain funds. Had such receipts been classified separately in 1908, the amount from churches and individuals would have appeared as \$302,538.39, which compared with what was received this year from churches and individuals shows a shrinkage in receipts from these sources of \$14,834.41. Such a shrinkage in gifts from churches and individuals should not be taken as cause for discouragement when it is remembered that the great effort of the year has been devoted to the Joint Campaign for the liquidation of the debts of the three larger denominational societies, an effort which has magnificently displayed the beneficence of the churches, and which has resulted successfully in providing for the debts, not only of the American Board, but also of these home societies. It should also be stated that the customary more direct appeals to our constituency were not made to the usual extent this year, the place for such appeals having been given to the Joint Campaign.

The amount acknowledged as legacies includes the current legacy receipts for the year, \$113,330.40, and \$22,237.74 taken from the Twentieth Century Fund. The process of determining the amount thus taken will be shown by the following statement:—

The Twentieth Century Fund balance in 1908 was.....	\$284,513.65
Gifts added during the year were.....	50.00
The income was.....	8,810.38
The legacy receipts for the year were.....	113,330.40
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$406,704.43

One-third of this amount was available for use as legacies. After deducting the \$22,237.74 taken from the Twentieth Century Fund, the balance remaining in the fund is \$271,136.29, and this amount becomes the basis for averaging the legacy receipts for the new year. This basis is \$13,377.36 less than in 1908.

CONDITIONAL GIFTS

The amount of maturing Conditional Gifts during the year was \$55,747, a larger amount than usual, and an increase of \$37,147 over 1908. The amount of new Conditional Gifts received during the year was \$139,351.60, and the total amount of such gifts which the Board now holds is \$713,663.78, a net increase during the year of \$83,604.60, which is strong evidence of the favor with which the Conditional Gift plan is regarded by many friends of the Board.

## NEW FUNDS OF THE BOARD

The new funds created during the year were as follows:—

American College, Madura, Endowment Fund, income for current expenses of college.....	\$500
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment, income for current expenses of hospital .....	5,667
Clarke-Abbott Fund, income for the support of Little Boys' Home, Bombay .....	2,500
Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund, income for support of schools connected with Haik Evangelical Church.....	3,300
Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund.....	1,550
Jane P. Williams Trust Fund, income toward support of missionary in India .....	2,500

## RELIEF FUNDS

With the approval of the Prudential Committee an appeal was made for funds to relieve massacre sufferers in the Cilicia province of the Turkish empire, which resulted in the receipt of \$13,965.59 for this purpose.

While the Board's accounts at the close of the year August 31, 1909, show a debit balance of \$35,585.38, assurance is given by the treasurer of the Joint Campaign Funds that he holds cash and reliable pledges which have been apportioned to the Board, amounting to \$36,144.05, which when received will cancel the above indebtedness, and leave a balance in the Board's treasury of \$558.67. Adequate provision has therefore been made, not only for the debt with which the year began, but also for all the current expenses of the year, thus practically freeing the Board from debt and clearing the way for the Board's centennial year, upon which we have now entered.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
AUGUST 31, 1909

COST OF THE MISSIONS

Mission to West Central Africa

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$11,225.80	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	5,248.92	
Outfit, refit, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	1,758.05	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,150.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	183.66	\$19,566.43

Mission to East Central Africa

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$10,149.77	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,166.78	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	2,590.80	
Grant for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	219.03	\$14,376.38

Zulu Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$27,401.04	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,937.71	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	1,737.71	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	449.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	196.90	\$32,724.36

European Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$39,066.77	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,654.31	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	1,484.74	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	277.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	133.14	\$42,616.46

Western Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$87,932.19	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	9,159.47	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	4,424.68	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,484.10	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,115.66	\$105,116.10

Central Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$39,423.76	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,757.98	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	2,800.98	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,050.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	880.77	\$46,913.49

Eastern Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$45,687.11	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	6,727.15	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	5,411.49	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	684.52	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	662.33	\$59,172.60

Marathi Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$78,080.30	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,703.27	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	2,304.01	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	3,135.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	526.52	\$86,749.10

Madura Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$57,800.98	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,608.16	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	3,179.64	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,275.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	752.31	\$67,116.09



*Ceylon Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$12,227.20	
Expenses of missionary in this country . . . . .	563.67	
Traveling expenses of missionary to Ceylon . . . . .	129.05	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	200.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	122.45	\$15,042.67

*South China Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$2,206.07	
Traveling expenses of missionary to China . . . . .	235.72	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	228.47	\$2,669.26

*Foochow Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$44,206.62	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	5,225.53	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	2,944.26	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,200.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	553.53	\$54,129.37

*North China Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$22,764.25	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	4,261.94	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	5,247.25	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,761.78	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	323.16	\$76,297.22

*Shansi Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$17,574.64	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	1,524.32	
Expenses of missionary's family in this country . . . . .	120.53	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	202.78	\$19,422.27

*Japan Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$22,240.02	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	9,571.84	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan . . . . .	5,526.25	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,529.52	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	126.25	\$39,993.88

*Mission to Mexico*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$30,517.51	
Expenses of missionary and family in this country . . . . .	1,017.96	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Mexico . . . . .	569.73	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,025.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	26.32	\$34,147.61

*Micronesian Mission*

Drafts and purchases . . . . .	\$12,571.94	
Expenses of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	1,290.94	
Insurance of schooner <i>Hiram Bingham</i> . . . . .	263.22	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionaries to Micronesia . . . . .	720.00	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,263.12	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,271.96	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	65.24	\$19,376.91

*Mission to Spain*

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$14,564.63	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Spain . . . . .	519.06	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	575.60	\$15,658.71

*Mission to Austria*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$10,512.15	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	220.00	\$11,042.15

*Work in the Philippines*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$4,022.85	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	226.11	\$4,248.96

## COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION

## 1. Agencies

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creagan . . . . .	\$2,000.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. C. C. Creagan . . . . .	504.72	
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	2,500.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	200.00	
Salary of Rev. H. Melville Tenney . . . . .	2,383.29	
Traveling expenses of Rev. H. M. Tenney . . . . .	64.15	
Circulars, tracts, advertising, postage, clerk hire, rent, and stationery . . . . .	10,471.85	
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department . . . . .	2,195.60	
Services of Rev. W. E. Strong in this department . . . . .	825.00	
Expenses in connection with Laymen's Missionary Movement . . . . .	95.55	
Salary of Dr. McLane, Secretary of Advisory Committee . . . . .	850.00	\$34,651.34

## 2. Joint Missionary Campaign

Traveling expenses, advertising, printing, and incidentals . . . . .	\$6,580.86	
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## 3. Young People's Department

Salary of Mr. Harry W. Hicks, part of year . . . . .	\$750.00	
Salary of Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, part of year . . . . .	566.88	
Clerk hire . . . . .	977.00	
Circulars, tracts, stationery, and postage, less receipts from sales . . . . .	365.56	\$2,679.24

## 4. Publications

Cost of <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including salaries of editor and general agent and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors . . . . .		\$12,242.76	
Deduct amount received from subscriptions . . . . .	\$9,128.92		
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	1,164.60		
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund . . . . .	118.11	4,421.83	\$7,922.34
Annual Report . . . . .		745.40	
Dr. Mills's sermon, 2,000 copies . . . . .		50.30	
Almanacs, \$379.30, less \$587.58 received from sales . . . . .		282.10	
<i>Mission Dayspring</i> . . . . .		391.82	
<i>Congregational Work</i> . . . . .		726.61	
Clerk hire . . . . .		350.00	
Expense of distribution of miscellaneous publications . . . . .		50.00	
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing . . . . .	1,200.27		
Less amounts received from sale of literature . . . . .	600.46	730.79	\$11,168.96

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION

## 1. Department of Correspondence

Salary of Dr. Barton, \$3,750, less \$221.62 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,928.18	
Salary of Dr. Patton, \$3,750, less \$221.83 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	2,928.17	
Salary of Dr. E. E. Strong . . . . .	1,800.00	
Salary of Rev. Knock F. Bell . . . . .	2,200.00	
Clerk hire . . . . .	6,371.71	\$16,228.06

## 2. Treasurer's Department

Salary of Treasurer, \$3,750, less \$221.83 received from Fund for Officers . . . . .	\$2,928.17	
Clerk hire . . . . .	6,300.00	\$9,217.86

## 3. New York City

Office rent . . . . .	\$400.96	
Clerk hire . . . . .	1,201.85	
Stationery, postage, furniture, and incidental expenses . . . . .	545.42	\$2,224.23

## 4. Miscellaneous Charges

Rent of Missionary Rooms in part . . . . .	\$2,807.10	
Electric lights . . . . .	85.95	
Furniture and repairs . . . . .	1,045.79	
Copying letters, documents, etc. . . . .	1,480.16	
Expenses of Annual Meeting . . . . .	1,047.76	
Postage stamps . . . . .	1,261.14	
Stationery, printing, and binding . . . . .	1,672.40	
Certificates of honorary membership and commissions for new missionaries . . . . .	37.90	
Legal services . . . . .	725.50	
Books and periodicals for library . . . . .	221.20	

Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults . . . . .	\$100.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts . . . . .	150.00	
Care of rooms, telephones, and incidentals . . . . .	1,149.93	\$12,624.35
Balance due from coöperating societies September 1, 1908 . . . . .		36,418.48
Debt of A. B. C. F. M. September 1, 1908 . . . . .		79,891.05
		<hr/>
		\$1,028,706.04

RECEIPTS

Donations, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	\$760,589.54
Legacies, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	165,568.14
Interest on General Permanent Fund . . . . .	21,005.57
Due from coöperating societies August 31, 1909 . . . . .	43,957.41
Balance at debit of the A. B. C. F. M. August 31, 1909 . . . . .	35,585.38
	<hr/>
	\$1,026,706.04

INVESTMENT FUNDS

General Permanent Fund. \$1,400 added during the year. Income for current work . . . . .	\$431,123.22
Permanent Fund for Officers. Income applied to salaries of officers . . . . .	45,076.50
Twentieth Century Fund for averaging legacy receipts . . . . .	271,136.29
Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	613,663.78
Asa W. Kenney Fund (conditional gift) . . . . .	50,000.00
Danforth Gifts (conditional gift) . . . . .	50,000.00

COLLEGES

Amherst College Neesima Endowment . . . . .	1,737.83
Anatolia College Endowment for expenses of college . . . . .	38,153.41
Foochow College Professorship Endowment for professorship in China . . . . .	10,000.00
Harris School of Science Fund for Doshisha . . . . .	25,000.00
North China College Endowment for current expenses of the college . . . . .	10,000.00
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Endowment, income for Anatolia College . . . . .	50,000.00
Alice Julia Rice Fund for study in Doshisha . . . . .	400.00
Cyrus S. Richards Fund for salary of president of Anatolia College . . . . .	2,897.10
St. Paul's Institute, income for institute . . . . .	78,600.00
Elisha D. Smith Memorial Fund for salary of teachers in Foochow College, . . . . .	25,000.00
American College, Madura, Endowment for expenses of college . . . . .	500.00
Endowment Fund of Higher Educational Institutions . . . . .	1,000.00

HOSPITALS

Adana Medical Fund for medical work in Adana . . . . .	2,134.24
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment for medical missionary at Diarbekir . . . . .	20,000.00
Rev. George A. Gordon Fund for medical expenses of missionaries . . . . .	1,000.00
Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment for medical work in Ceylon . . . . .	7,777.69
Williams Hospital Endowment for work of hospital . . . . .	3,000.00
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment for expenses and salaries . . . . .	1,075.00
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment for running expenses of hospital . . . . .	5,775.09

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Gordon Theological Seminary for endowment of seminary . . . . .	10,000.00
Hollis Moore Memorial Fund for Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	5,000.00
Marash Theological Seminary Endowment for seminary . . . . .	1,800.00

MISSIONARIES, PREACHERS, AND TEACHERS

Susan B. Church Memorial Fund for native agency in India . . . . .	150.00
Clark Fund for native preacher in India . . . . .	1,000.00
Herbert R. Coffin Fund for native mission helpers . . . . .	4,850.00
Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund for two native workers in India . . . . .	800.00

Amelia A. Leonard Fund for educational work in Marsovan . . . . .	\$2,002.36
Rogene T. Fulton Fund for Bible-reader . . . . .	1,000.00
Mardin Fund for educational work . . . . .	2,897.70
Sumner Stone Phraner Fund for teachership, Bombay . . . . .	2,500.00
William White Smith Fund for education of native preachers in Africa . .	30,859.38

## SCHOOLS

Atterbury Fund for education of students in theological seminary, Tung-chou .	\$4,750.00
Atwater Memorial for school at Fen-cho-fu . . . . .	2,052.00
Boys' Academy, Hadjin, for academy . . . . .	965.55
Orilla C. Kellogg Fund for education of native children . . . . .	10,906.00
Marash Academy Endowment for academy . . . . .	2,226.77
C. Merriam Female Scholarship for education of missionaries' daughters . .	3,000.00
S. B. Poor Memorial Fund for Uduvil School for Girls . . . . .	5,000.00
B. Schneider Fund for needy students at Aintab . . . . .	1,961.52
Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund for education in schools con- nected with Haik Evangelical Church at Aintab . . . . .	3,300.00

## MISSION SCHOLARSHIPS

C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship for scholarship in Mardin .	1,740.10
Blank Memorial for scholarship in Anatolia College . . . . .	2,000.00
Andrews Scholarship for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . . .	500.00
Cornelia A. Allis Fund for pupil in Madura . . . . .	300.00
Dewey Scholarship for pupil, care Mrs. S. S. Dewey . . . . .	300.00
Deacon Gates Scholarship for Mardin High School . . . . .	1,000.00
Jennie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund for education of girls . . . . .	1,000.00
Annie A. Gould Fund for education of Chinese girls . . . . .	1,550.00
Norton Hubbard Scholarship for Ahmednagar Theological Seminary . . . .	1,000.00
J. S. Judd Scholarship for teacher in Doshisha . . . . .	1,000.00
Norman T. Leonard Scholarship for education of teachers and preachers . .	1,100.00
Miller Ahmednagar Fund for theological seminary . . . . .	1,645.63
Montgomery Memorial Scholarship for Central Turkey College . . . . .	184.56
T. B. Penfield Scholarship for scholarship in Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	500.00
Porter Scholarship for scholarship in China . . . . .	3,000.00
Ann E. Shorey Fund for education of Ram Chunder Shorey . . . . .	625.00
Mary W. Thompson Fund for education of student in Turkey . . . . .	500.00
Turvanda Topalyan Fund for girls in Hadjin Seminary . . . . .	1,021.31
Joanna F. White Scholarship for scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan . . . . .	650.00
Williams and Andrus Scholarship for pupil at Mardin . . . . .	1,417.78
Capron Hall Ives Scholarship . . . . .	2,000.00

## INCOME FOR CURRENT WORK

H. R. Adkins Fund . . . . .	250.00
Allen Memorial Fund . . . . .	4,000.00
C. E. Fowler Fund . . . . .	500.00
W. W. Penfield Fund . . . . .	100.00
Albert Wentworth Fund . . . . .	1,000.00

## MISCELLANEOUS

Bangor Churches Fund for support of missionary . . . . .	12,000.00
Marsovan Church Fund . . . . .	8,552.01
"Missionary Herald" Fund for expense of publishing <i>Missionary Herald</i> . .	2,605.00
Satara Orphanage Fund for child in orphanage . . . . .	486.00

Tarsus Church Building Fund . . . . .	\$2,244.93
Vlanga Church Fund . . . . .	10,420.46
Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund, Aintab . . . . .	1,550.00
Clarke-Abbott Fund for support of "Little Boys' Home," Bombay . . . . .	2,500.00
Jane P. Williams Trust Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$1,913,814.21</u>

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer.*

*Boston, Mass., September, 1909.*

Boston, October 6, 1909.

We have employed Robert J. Dysart, expert accountant, who has examined the books and accounts of FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the year ending August 31, 1909, who reports them correct. His statement we herewith submit as a part of this report.

We have examined the certificates of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities held by the Treasurer, representing the Investments of the several Funds of the Board, and find them to correspond with the Balance Sheet of August 31, 1909, and with the detailed statements of the books of the Board in which these Funds are entered.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was exhibited by the chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,  
WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT,  
HERBERT J. WELLS,  
*Auditors.*

OFFICE OF  
ROBERT J. DYSART,  
*Public Accountant and Auditor.*

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING,  
28 STATE STREET, BOSTON,  
September 25, 1909.

EDWIN H. BAKER, ESQ.,  
*Chairman, Board of Auditors,  
American Board of Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to advise that I have examined the books of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the year ended August 31, 1909, and have the honor herewith to certify to the accuracy of the accounts as disclosed in the final statement, with a balance of \$35,585.38 standing to the debit of the Board.

In the course of my examination I have covered thoroughly all points dealing directly with the receipt and disbursement of money, and have verified in detail the postings, footings, cross entries, etc., of the general ledger, as well as of the books of original entry.

I have proved and counted the cash balance in safe and on deposit at the several banks, and have also made an extended and careful inspection of the vouchers covering the disbursements of the year.

Your Committee as usual having examined the certificates of stock, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet renders, as in previous years, an examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

It gives me pleasure to state that the work in connection with the books and documents of the Board has been faithfully performed.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. DYSART, *Special Examiner.*

SUMMARY OF DONATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

<b>Maine</b>		<b>West Virginia</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$7,922.36	Donations . . . . .	\$32.30
Legacies . . . . .	30,300.00	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	25.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	300.00		<hr/>
Donations for Mission Work for Women <sup>1</sup>	4,257.08		\$47.30
	<hr/>	<b>District of Columbia</b>	
	\$42,879.44	Donations . . . . .	\$2,419.34
<b>New Hampshire</b>		Donations for School Fund . . . . .	90.00
Donations . . . . .	\$9,053.70	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	447.30
Legacies . . . . .	1,002.85		<hr/>
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	422.58		\$2,956.73
Donations for Mission Work for Women		<b>North Carolina</b>	
(of which \$1,150 are legacies) . . . . .	4,825.53	Donations . . . . .	\$302.04
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	5.00
	\$36,705.67	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	10.00
<b>Vermont</b>			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$7,504.11		\$217.04
Legacies . . . . .	3,775.00	<b>South Carolina</b>	
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	217.33	Donations . . . . .	\$0.14
Donations for Mission Work for Women		<b>Georgia</b>	
(of which \$2,923.35 are legacies) . . . . .	2,407.35	Donations . . . . .	\$471.30
	<hr/>	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	80.19
	\$19,964.40		<hr/>
<b>Massachusetts</b>			\$551.30
Donations . . . . .	\$101,212.44	<b>Florida</b>	
Legacies . . . . .	30,305.04	Donations . . . . .	\$306.30
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	3,500.96	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	3.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women		Donations for Mission Work for Women,	194.55
(of which \$21,238.38 are legacies) . . . . .	85,405.96		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$455.94
	\$221,404.40	<b>Alabama</b>	
<b>Rhode Island</b>		Donations . . . . .	\$70.85
Donations . . . . .	\$3,521.14	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	9.55
Legacies . . . . .	300.00		<hr/>
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	70.57		\$80.40
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	6,419.25	<b>Mississippi</b>	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$30.00
	\$10,310.97	<b>Louisiana</b>	
<b>Connecticut</b>		Donations . . . . .	\$361.30
Donations . . . . .	\$58,050.75	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	21.82
Legacies . . . . .	8,670.70	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	15.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	1,504.79		<hr/>
Donations for Mission Work for Women			\$396.02
(of which \$3,208.20 are legacies) . . . . .	35,610.27	<b>Tennessee</b>	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$116.33
	\$107,236.51	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
<b>New York</b>		Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7.82
Donations . . . . .	\$40,355.58		<hr/>
Legacies . . . . .	51,341.58		\$134.15
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	874.51	<b>Arkansas</b>	
Donations for Mission Work for Women		Donations for School Fund . . . . .	\$35.00
(of which \$875.06 are legacies) . . . . .	13,540.90	<b>Texas</b>	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$378.00
	\$117,041.57	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	16.00
<b>New Jersey</b>		Donations for Mission Work for Women,	51.00
Donations . . . . .	\$7,307.40		<hr/>
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	243.28		\$445.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,854.00	<b>Indiana</b>	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$704.00
	\$9,405.46	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
<b>Pennsylvania</b>		Donations for Mission Work for Women,	905.58
Donations . . . . .	\$6,731.72		<hr/>
Legacies . . . . .	2,063.55		\$1,710.18
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	13.17	<b>Kentucky</b>	
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,082.57	Donations . . . . .	\$50.28
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	11.20
	\$10,871.01	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	20.00
<b>Maryland</b>			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$846.55		\$81.48
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	5.00	<b>Virginia</b>	
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	128.00	Donations . . . . .	\$20.85
	<hr/>	Donations for School Fund . . . . .	13.02
	\$979.55	Donations for Mission Work for Women,	554.00
<b>Virginia</b>			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$20.85		\$568.47
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	13.02		
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	554.00		
	<hr/>		
	\$568.47		

<sup>1</sup> The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

Missouri	
Donations . . . . .	\$2,459.48
Legacies . . . . .	1,082.17
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	180.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$1,082.17 are legacies) . . . .	7,814.27
	<u>\$11,496.17</u>
Ohio	
Donations . . . . .	\$21,779.18
Legacies . . . . .	2,270.23
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	406.25
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,901.09
	<u>\$32,356.75</u>
Illinois	
Donations . . . . .	\$17,341.64
Legacies . . . . .	1,094.01
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	734.22
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	33,530.72
	<u>\$52,700.59</u>
Michigan	
Donations . . . . .	\$37,908.31
Legacies . . . . .	578.33
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	234.06
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	10,318.34
	<u>\$49,037.04</u>
Wisconsin	
Donations . . . . .	\$4,178.91
Legacies . . . . .	6,311.56
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	220.57
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	6,868.93
	<u>\$17,579.97</u>
Iowa	
Donations . . . . .	\$6,651.15
Legacies . . . . .	100.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	344.20
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	10,648.28
	<u>\$17,743.61</u>
Minnesota	
Donations . . . . .	\$8,895.83
Legacies . . . . .	1,500.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	233.58
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	7,067.83
	<u>\$17,697.24</u>
Kansas	
Donations . . . . .	\$3,424.39
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	87.87
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	3,218.52
	<u>\$6,730.78</u>
Nebraska	
Donations . . . . .	\$3,837.53
Legacies . . . . .	99.90
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	329.91
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,314.58
	<u>\$6,581.92</u>
California	
Donations . . . . .	\$13,827.73
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	476.82
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	11,974.15
	<u>\$26,278.70</u>
Oregon	
Donations . . . . .	\$2,010.62
Colorado	
Donations . . . . .	\$2,383.22
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	68.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	2,506.53
	<u>\$4,958.35</u>
Washington	
Donations . . . . .	\$5,755.63
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	95.52
	<u>\$5,851.15</u>

North Dakota	
Donations . . . . .	\$802.14
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	59.27
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	549.71
	<u>\$1,411.12</u>
South Dakota	
Donations . . . . .	\$924.07
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	39.08
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,925.52
	<u>\$2,888.67</u>
Montana	
Donations . . . . .	\$89.99
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.66
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	33.61
	<u>\$134.26</u>
Idaho	
Donations . . . . .	\$78.65
Legacies . . . . .	50.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	19.02
	<u>\$147.67</u>
Territory of Alaska	
Donations . . . . .	\$20.00
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	10.00
	<u>\$30.00</u>
Nevada	
Donations . . . . .	\$49.80
Wyoming	
Donations . . . . .	\$56.51
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	161.54
	<u>\$218.05</u>
Utah	
Donations . . . . .	\$546.14
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	7.00
	<u>\$553.74</u>
Oklahoma	
Donations . . . . .	\$132.21
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	509.92
	<u>\$642.13</u>
Arizona Territory	
Donations . . . . .	\$605.90
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	32.86
	<u>\$638.06</u>
Territory of New Mexico	
Donations . . . . .	\$57.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	75.07
	<u>\$132.07</u>
Canada	
Province of Quebec Donations . . . . .	\$1,077.50
Province of Ontario Donations . . . . .	4,291.62
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	1,886.53
	<u>\$7,255.65</u>
Hawaiian Islands	
Donations . . . . .	\$4,807.36
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	3.55
	<u>\$4,810.91</u>
Foreign Lands and Missionary Stations	
Donations . . . . .	\$1,490.22
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	9.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women,	359.41
	<u>\$1,858.63</u>
From Twentieth Century Fund	
Legacies . . . . .	\$22,164.41
Elisha D. Smith Fund	
Income to August 31, 1909, for salaries of teachers in Foochow College . . . . .	\$1,000.00



**Henry R. Adkins Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909 . . . . . \$11.42

**Allen Memorial Fund**  
Interest to August 31, 1909, for general work . . . . . \$183.00

**Atterbury Fund**  
Income for education of students in theological seminary, Tung-chou . . . . . \$217.47

**Clark Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for native preacher in India . . . . . \$45.70

**Herbert R. Coffin Fund**  
For support native helpers in India . . . \$222.04

**Susan B. Church Memorial Fund**  
From Congregational Church, Littleton, N. H., for Sholapur station . . . . . \$6.85

**Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909 . . . . . \$22.85

**Rogene T. Fulton Fund**  
For support of Bible-reader in India . . \$45.70

**Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund**  
Union Memorial ch., Glenbrook, Conn., for two native workers in India . . . . \$67.54

**Orilla C. Kellogg Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for support and education of native children . . . \$499.20

**W. W. Penfield Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909 . . . . . \$4.57

**Albert Wentworth Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909 . . . . . \$45.70

**From Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna**  
For expenses to June 30, 1909, including salaries of Dr. Curr and Miss Patten . \$1,520.32

**From Jaffna General Medical Mission**  
For salary Dr. T. B. Scott and family in part . . . . . \$422.10

**Hollis Moore Memorial Fund**  
Income for Pasumalai Seminary . . . . \$300.00

**Mission Scholarships**  
Income of Norton Hubbard scholarship, for Ahmednagar Theological Seminary, 50; income of Norman T. Leonard scholarship, for student in Eastern Turkey, 55; income of the J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship Fund, for support of teachers in training pupils for native ministry, 50; M. W. Thompson Fund, for education of students in Turkey, 25, \$180.00

**Foochow College Professorship Endowment**  
For allowance of Miss Wiley . . . . . \$450.00

**William White Smith Fund**  
Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa . . . . . \$1,394.00

**Albanian Work**  
For salaries, traveling expenses, etc., of Rev. P. B. Kennedy and Rev. C. T. Erickson to December 31, 1908, 944.24; for general work in Albania to December 31, 1908, 389.40; for salary of Rev. P. B. Kennedy, eight months to August 31, 1909, 645.33; salary of Rev. C. T. Erickson, eight months to August 31, 1909, 799.33; general work in Albania, six months to June 30, 1909, 475.20; traveling expenses Albanian Commission, 294.84; expenses annual meeting in Albania, excess of appropriations, 60.63; freight on Mr. Erickson's goods, 157.56; additional appropriation made August 3, 1909, for general work, 629.81 . . . . . \$4,396.34

**Diarbekir Hospital Endowment**  
For balance outfit and supplementary outfit of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin St. John Ward, 205.73; for additional traveling expenses of Dr. E. St. John Ward to Diarbekir, 100.91; for salary and additional outfit, Dr. and Mrs. E. St. John Ward, to December 31, 1908, 370.66; for salary of Dr. and Mrs. Ward to August 31, 1909, 586.67; and for hospital expenses to June 30, 1909, 450, . . . . \$1,713.97

**Asa W. Kenney Fund**  
Income for support of missionary in active service . . . . . \$861.37

**North China College Endowment**  
Income . . . . . \$550.95

**Williams Hospital Endowment**  
Income . . . . . \$165.68

**Gordon Theological Seminary, Tung-chou, China**  
Income . . . . . \$232.08

**Arts and Crafts Fund**  
For industrial work, Bombay, care Rev. B. K. Hunsberger . . . . . \$228.90

**St. Paul's Institute**  
Income for St. Paul's Institute . . . . \$6,467.95

**Deacon Gates Scholarship, Mardin High School, Turkey**  
For work, care Rev. A. N. Andrus . . . \$40.00

**Andrews Scholarship**  
Income for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . . . \$22.50

**Montgomery Memorial Scholarship Fund**  
For Central Turkey College, care Miss E. M. Blakely . . . . . \$5.00

**The Annie A. Gould Fund**  
Income for education of Chinese girls in  
Pao-ting-fu . . . . . \$75.00

**The Cornelia A. Allen Fund**  
Income for support of pupil in Madura,  
care Rev. J. E. Tracy . . . . . \$13.50

**The Joanna Fisher White Scholarship**  
Income for scholarship in girls' boarding  
school, Marsovan . . . . . \$20.00

**Porter Scholarships**  
Income . . . . . \$140.00

**Hugh Miller Scholarship**  
For Ahmednagar Theological Seminary . . . . . \$80.00

**Ann E. Shorey Fund**  
For education of Ram Chunder Shorey,  
care Mrs. M. L. Sibley . . . . . \$30.00

**Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin**  
Income to August 31, 1909, care Miss  
O. M. Vaughan . . . . . \$44.10

**Marash Theological Seminary Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for Seminary,  
care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . . \$82.26

**Marash Academy Endowment**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for academy,  
care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . . \$101.93

**S. B. Poor Memorial Fund**  
Income for Uduvil School for Girls, care  
Rev. James H. Dickson . . . . . \$228.90

**Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for mainte-  
nance of study in Doshisha, care Rev.  
F. A. Lombard . . . . . \$18.28

**Satara Orphanage Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for support of  
child in orphanage, care Mrs. H. J.  
Bruce . . . . . \$22.21

**Benjamin Schneider Memorial Fund**  
Income for training preachers in Central  
Turkey . . . . . \$89.61

**Blank Memorial Fund**  
For scholarship Anatolia College . . . . . \$78.00

**Medical Work Anatolia College**  
(Marston Legacy)  
Income for medical work, care Rev. Geo.  
E. White . . . . . \$341.60

**Dewey Scholarship**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for support of  
pupil, care of Mrs. S. S. Dewey . . . . . \$13.71

**C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship**  
Income for scholarship in Mardin High  
School . . . . . \$79.51

**Sumner Stone Phraner Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, for Little  
Boys' Home, Bombay, care Rev. J. E.  
Abbott . . . . . \$114.45

**Cyrus S. Richards Fund**  
Income to August 31, 1909, toward salary  
of president of Anatolia College . . . . . \$132.49

**Income Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Fund**  
For Anatolia College . . . . . \$2,375.00

**Atwater Memorial Fund**  
For support of school at Fen-cho-fu, care  
Rev. I. J. Atwood . . . . . \$91.40

**A. A. Leonard Fund**  
Income sent to Turkey . . . . . \$91.49

**Jeannie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund**  
Income for education of girls in Western  
Turkey, care Rev. L. S. Crawford . . . . . \$50.00

**Thornton Bigelow Penfield Scholarship**  
Income for students in Pasumalai Semi-  
nary, India . . . . . \$25.00

**Turvanda Topalyan Scholarship**  
Income for education of poor village girls,  
care Miss Virginia Billings . . . . . \$50.00

**Williams and Andrus Scholarship**  
Income for pupils at Mardin, Eastern  
Turkey . . . . . \$75.00

**Marash Theological Seminary Library**  
Income . . . . . \$152.88

**Mindanao Medical Work**  
NEW YORK.—New York, Mindanao Med-  
ical Mission Association, for outfit and  
traveling expenses of Dr. and Mrs. C.  
T. Sibley, 1,557.95; for salary of Dr.  
and Mrs. C. T. Sibley, 1,500 . . . . . \$3,057.95

**Joint Campaign Fund**  
From Joint Campaign Fund, by Dr. Lu-  
cien C. Warner, treasurer . . . . . \$59,297.86

**Work in the Philippines**  
For salaries of Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Black, . . . . . \$1,202.90

**Jaffna General Medical Mission Endowment**  
For expenses in part for Dr. Scott and  
family . . . . . \$356.00

**Albert Victor Hospital Endowment**  
Income to be sent to India for running  
expenses of hospital . . . . . \$108.09

<b>Rev. George A. Gordon Fund</b>	
For special medical expenses of mission- aries . . . . .	\$45.70
<b>Capron Hall Ives Scholarship</b>	
For Capron Hall, care Miss M. T. Noyes,	\$50.00
<b>American College, Madura Endowment</b>	
Income to August 31, 1909, for college, care Rev. W. M. Zumbro . . . . .	\$15.21
<b>Clarke-Abbott Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1909, for Little Boys' Home, Bombay, care Mrs. J. E. Abbott . . . . .	\$95.19

<b>Adana Medical Fund</b>	
For medical work, care Rev. W. N. Chambers . . . . .	\$97.52
<b>Marash Theological Seminary Library</b>	
Income to August 31, 1909, care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . .	\$68.55
<b>Total</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$408,282.99
Legacies . . . . .	165,568.14
Donations for School Fund . . . . .	11,030.75
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, \$278,586.52 (of which \$30,- 205.25 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 178 . . . . .	255,941.31
Income of (70) funds as above . . . . .	90,334.49
	<hr/>
	\$926,157.68

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD

THE following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization.

For the year ending		For the year ending	
September, 1811	\$999.52	August 31, 1861	\$340,022.56
August 31, 1812	13,611.50	" 1862	339,080.56
" 1813	11,361.18	" 1863	397,079.71
" 1814	12,265.56	" 1864	531,985.67
" 1815	9,483.89	" 1865	534,763.33
" 1816	12,501.03	" 1866	446,942.44
" 1817	29,948.63	" 1867	437,884.77
" 1818	34,727.72	" 1868	535,838.64
" 1819	37,520.63	" 1869	525,214.95
" 1820	39,949.45	" 1870	461,058.42
" 1821	46,354.95	" 1871	429,160.60
" 1822	60,087.87	" 1872	445,824.23
" 1823	55,758.94	" 1873	431,844.81
" 1824	47,483.58	" 1874	478,256.51
" 1825	55,716.18	" 1875	476,028.19
" 1826	61,616.25	" 1876	465,442.40
" 1827	88,341.89	" 1877	441,391.45
" 1828	102,009.64	" 1878	482,204.73
" 1829	106,928.26	" 1879	518,386.06
" 1830	83,019.37	" 1880	613,539.51
" 1831	100,934.09	" 1881	691,245.16
" 1832	130,574.12	" 1882	651,976.84
" 1833	145,847.77	" 1883	590,985.67
" 1834	152,386.10	" 1884	588,353.51
July 31, 1835	163,340.19	" 1885	625,832.54
" 1836	176,232.15	" 1886	658,754.42
" 1837	252,076.55	" 1887	679,573.79
" 1838	236,170.98	" 1888	665,712.21
" 1839	244,169.82	" 1889	685,111.33
" 1840	241,691.04	" 1890	762,585.63
" 1841	235,189.30	" 1891	824,325.50
" 1842	318,396.53	" 1892	840,804.72
" 1843	244,254.43	" 1893	679,285.94
" 1844	236,394.37	" 1894	705,132.70
" 1845	255,112.96	" 1895	716,837.17
" 1846	262,073.55	" 1896	743,104.59
" 1847	211,402.76	" 1897	642,781.97
" 1848	254,056.46	" 1898	687,208.96
" 1849	291,705.27	" 1899	644,200.89
" 1850	251,862.21	" 1900	737,957.30
" 1851	274,902.28	" 1901	697,370.90
" 1852	301,732.20	" 1902	845,105.85
" 1853	314,922.88	" 1903	740,777.17
" 1854	305,778.84	" 1904	725,315.90
" 1855	310,427.77	" 1905	752,149.75
" 1856	307,318.69	" 1906	913,159.64
" 1857	388,932.69	" 1907	920,384.09
" 1858	334,018.48	" 1908	837,999.15
" 1859	350,915.45	" 1909	953,573.69
" 1860	429,799.08		

## PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1810	Farmington . . . . .	No Sermon	
1811	Worcester . . . . .	No Sermon	
1812	Hartford . . . . .	No Sermon	
1813	Boston . . . . .	*Timothy Dwight, D.D. . . . .	John x, 16
1814	New Haven . . . . .	*James Richards, D.D. . . . .	Ephesians iii, 8
1815	Salem . . . . .	*Calvin Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Psalms xcvi, 10
1816	Hartford . . . . .	*Henry Davis, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cxix, 96
1817	Northampton . . . . .	*Jesse Appleton, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 21
1818	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel Spring, D.D. . . . .	Acts viii, 30, 31
1819	Boston . . . . .	*Joseph Lyman, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lviii, 12
1820	Hartford . . . . .	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D. . . . .	Mark xvi, 15
1821	Springfield . . . . .	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D. . . . .	Psalms ii, 8
1822	New Haven . . . . .	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11
1823	Boston . . . . .	*Jeremiah Day, D.D. . . . .	Nehemiah vi, 3
1824	Hartford . . . . .	*Samuel Austin, D.D. . . . .	Galatians i, 15, 16
1825	Northampton . . . . .	*Joshua Bates, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 32
1826	Middletown . . . . .	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20
1827	New York . . . . .	*Lyman Beecher, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828	Philadelphia . . . . .	*John H. Rice, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1829	Albany . . . . .	*Archibald Alexander, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1830	Boston . . . . .	*Thomas De Witt, D.D. . . . .	Matthew ix, 37, 38
1831	New Haven . . . . .	*Leonard Woods, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2
1832	New York . . . . .	*William Allen, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 36
1833	Philadelphia . . . . .	*William Murray, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1834	Utica . . . . .	*Gardner Spring, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 6
1835	Baltimore . . . . .	*Samuel Miller, D.D. . . . .	Numbers xiv, 21
1836	Hartford . . . . .	*John Codman, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 8
1837	Newark . . . . .	*John McDowell, D.D. . . . .	Acts iv, 12
1838	Portland . . . . .	*Heman Humphrey, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cii, 13-16
1839	Troy . . . . .	*Thomas McAuley, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xi, 9
1840	Providence . . . . .	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lxxii, 17
1841	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Justin Edwards, D.D. . . . .	Zechariah iv, 9
1842	Norwich . . . . .	*William R. De Witt, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1843	Rochester . . . . .	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D. . . . .	Philippians iii, 13
1844	Worcester . . . . .	*Rev. Albert Barnes . . . . .	Luke xiv, 28-32
1845	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Mark Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lv, 22
1846	New Haven . . . . .	*Joel Hawes, D.D. . . . .	1 Samuel vii, 12
1847	Buffalo . . . . .	*David Magie, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xxxii, 15
1848	Boston . . . . .	*Isaac Ferris, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1849	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D. . . . .	Daniel vii, 27
1850	Oswego . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians xv, 58
1851	Portland . . . . .	*David H. Riddle, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xli, 14, 15
1852	Troy . . . . .	*Leonard Bacon, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1853	Cincinnati . . . . .	*William Adams, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 38
1854	Hartford . . . . .	*Charles White, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1855	Utica . . . . .	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D. . . . .	Galatians ii, 20
1856	Newark . . . . .	*George W. Bethune, D.D. . . . .	1 Timothy i, 15
1857	Providence . . . . .	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 20
1858	Detroit . . . . .	*George Shepard, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 41
1859	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Robert W. Patterson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 33
1860	Boston . . . . .	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xlv, 1-6: xliii, 21
1861	Cleveland . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 28
1862	Springfield . . . . .	*Henry Smith, D.D. . . . .	John xvii, 20, 21
1863	Rochester . . . . .	*Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D. . . . .	Luke xxiv, 45-47
1864	Worcester . . . . .	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 15, 16
1865	Chicago . . . . .	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1866	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 10, 11
1867	Buffalo . . . . .	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	John i, 4
1868	Norwich . . . . .	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 32
1869	Pittsburg . . . . .	*John Todd, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11
1870	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18-20
1871	Salem . . . . .	*Truman M. Post, D.D. . . . .	Mark x, 45

\* Deceased.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1872	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 1-5
1873	Minneapolis . . . . .	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D. . . . .	Romans iv, 25
1874	Rutland . . . . .	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D. . . . .	Romans x, 14, 15
1875	Chicago . . . . .	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D. . . . .	Romans i, 14
1876	Hartford . . . . .	*William M. Taylor, D.D. . . . .	Ezekiel xlvii, 9
1877	Providence . . . . .	*James H. Fairchild, D.D. . . . .	1 John iv, 20
1878	Milwaukee . . . . .	Henry H. Jessup, D.D. . . . .	Address
1879	Syracuse . . . . .	*George F. Magoun, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19
1880	Lowell . . . . .	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D. . . . .	Revelation xxi, 1
1881	St. Louis . . . . .	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. . . . .	Luke xiv, 28, 30
1882	Portland . . . . .	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xiii, 2
1883	Detroit . . . . .	*William M. Barbour, D.D. . . . .	Mark xii, 31
1884	Columbus . . . . .	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xx, 24
1885	Boston . . . . .	*George Leon Walker, D.D. . . . .	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40
1886	Des Moines . . . . .	*John L. Withrow, D.D. . . . .	Acts xxvi, 17, 18
1887	Springfield . . . . .	Frederick A. Noble, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 2
1888	Cleveland . . . . .	*Henry Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889	New York . . . . .	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D. . . . .	John xx, 21-23
1890	Minneapolis . . . . .	Arthur Little, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 24
1891	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians iii, 9
1892	Chicago . . . . .	*Daniel March, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxi, 5
1893	Worcester . . . . .	Albert J. Lyman, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ix, 19-23
1894	Madison . . . . .	*T. Eaton Clapp, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1895	Brooklyn . . . . .	George A. Gordon, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 2
1896	Toledo . . . . .	Edward N. Packard, D.D. . . . .	Acts ii, 14-18
1897	New Haven . . . . .	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D. . . . .	John xxi, 17
1898	Grand Rapids . . . . .	R. R. Meredith, D.D. . . . .	Luke iv, 18
1899	Providence . . . . .	George C. Adams, D.D. . . . .	John x, 10
1900	St. Louis . . . . .	Edward C. Moore, D.D. . . . .	1 Kings xix, 7
1901	Hartford . . . . .	Edward D. Eaton, D.D. . . . .	Matt. xi, 4, 5
1902	Oberlin . . . . .	Newell D. Hillis, D.D. . . . .	Matt. xiii, 33; Mark vii, 24
1903	Manchester . . . . .	*Willard G. Sperry, D.D. . . . .	Rev. xiv, 1
1904	Grinnell . . . . .	*Reuen Thomas, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians vi, 11-13
1905	Seattle . . . . .	Rev. Joseph H. Twichell . . . . .	Romans i, 14
1906	Williamstown and North Adams,	George A. Gates, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1907	Cleveland, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon by George A. Gordon, D.D.		
1908	Brooklyn . . . . .	Charles S. Mills, D.D. . . . .	Job xxiii, 3; John xiv, 9
1900	Minneapolis . . . . .	Washington Gladden, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lx, 4-5

\*Deceased.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

THE following list presents the names of Missionaries now in connection with the Board in the field, or expecting soon to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Postoffice Addresses. These Postoffice Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

South African Mission					
ZULU BRANCH					
MISSIONARIES		WENT OUT			
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,		1855	Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,		1898
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtoti,		1860	Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,		1898
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,		1868	Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,		1898
Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda,		1877	Miss Emma C. Redick, Ochileso,		1900
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Johannesburg,		1881	Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,		1902
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,		1881	Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Bailundu,		1902
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,		1884	Rev. Merlin Ennis, Sachikela,		1903
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Inanda,		1889	Mrs. Elisabeth R. Ennis,		1907
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Amanzimtoti,		1890	Rev. Henry A. Neipp, Ochileso,		1904
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,		1890	Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp,		1904
Rev. George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtoti,		1893	Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Kamundongo,		1905
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,		1893	William Cammack, M.D., Chisamba,		1906
Miss Laura C. Smith, Umzumbe,		1898	Mrs. Sarah L. Cammack, M.D.,		1906
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,		1897	Rev. William C. Bell, Bailundu,		1907
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,		1897	Mrs. Lena H. Bell,		1907
James B. McCord, M.D., Durban,		1899	Miss Helen H. Stover, Bailundu,		1908
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,		1899	Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D., Kamundongo,		1909
Rev. James D. Taylor, Amanzimtoti,		1899			
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,		1899	European Turkey Mission		
Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, Amanzimtoti,		1901	Rev. James F. Clarke, Sofia,		1859
Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy,		1901	Rev. Henry C. Haskell, Philippopolis,		1862
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Amanzimtoti,		1901	Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,		1862
Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, Esidumbini,		1906	Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,		1870
Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell,		1906	Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,		1872
Miss Alice E. Seibert, Umzumbe,		1906	Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,		1868
Rev. Walter Foss, Mapumulo,		1908	Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,		1872
Mrs. Anna B. Foss,		1908	Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,		1870
			Rev. J. Henry House, Salonica,		1872
RHODESIAN BRANCH			Mrs. Addie B. House,		1872
Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,		1880	Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,		1881
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,		1880	Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,		1881
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,		1891	Miss Mary L. Matthews, Samokov,		1888
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,		1888	Miss Mary M. Haskell, Monastir,		1890
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Melsetter,		1896	Rev. William P. Clarke, Monastir,		1891
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Mt. Silinda,		1900	Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,		1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,		1900	Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,		1891
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,		1902	Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell,		1904
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,		1902	Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,		1898
Rev. Thomas King, Mt. Silinda,		1905	Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,		1899
Mrs. Estelle R. King,		1905	Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Samokov,		1901
Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda,		1907	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,		1901
Arthur J. Orner, Mt. Silinda,		1909	Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,		1902
			Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,		1902
West Central African Mission			Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov,		1907
Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,		1880	Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, Kortcha,		1907
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,		1888	Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy,		1907
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,		1882	Rev. Charles T. Erickson, Elbasan,		1908
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,		1882	Mrs. Mary E. Erickson,		1908
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,		1886	Rev. William C. Cooper, Salonica,		1909
Mrs. Amy J. Currie,		1893			
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,		1887	Western Turkey Mission		
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Ochileso,		1888	Rev. Joseph K. Greene, Constantinople,		1859
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,		1888	Mrs. Mathilde H. Greene,		1865
			Rev. George F. Herrick, Constantinople,		1859
			Mrs. Helen M. Herrick,		1861
			Rev. Henry S. Barnum, Constantinople,		1863
			Mrs. Helen P. Barnum,		1869



Rev. Charles C. Tracy, Marsovan,	1907
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy,	1907
Miss Harriet G. Powers, Brousa,	1908
Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas,	1906
Mrs. Mary H. Perry,	1902
Rev. Edward Riggs, Marsovan,	1909
Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs,	1909
Miss Laura Farnham, Adabazar,	1871
Miss Mary M. Patrick, Constantinople,	1871
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan,	1874
Rev. James L. Fowle, Cesarea,	1878
Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle,	1878
Rev. Robert Chambers, Bardesag,	1879
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers,	1879
Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea,	1880
Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople,	1881
Mrs. Martha H. Peet,	1881
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople,	1881
Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Constantinople,	1882
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna,	1883
Miss Ida W. Prime, Constantinople,	1884
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Smyrna,	1887
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton,	1886
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan,	1890
Mrs. Esther B. White,	1890
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople,	1890
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna,	1890
Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan	1891
Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Constantinople,	1893
Mrs. Ellen R. Allen	1889
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea,	1893
Mrs. Jane C. Wingata,	1887
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople,	1894
Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna,	1894
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan,	1907
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna,	1897
Miss Claribel Platt, Marsovan,	1899
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar,	1899
Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas,	1900
Mrs. Winona G. Partridge,	1900
Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople,	1900
Mrs. Mary R. Riggs,	1900
Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan,	1900
Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas,	1901
Miss Stella N. Loughbridge, Cesarea,	1901
Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea,	1902
Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea,	1902
Miss Annie T. Allen, Brousa,	1903
Charles Ernest Clark, m. d., Sivas,	1903
Mrs. Ina V. Clark,	1903
Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan,	1903
Mrs. Susan Riggs Getchell,	1892
Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna,	1908
Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell,	1903
Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Cesarea,	1903
Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin	1903
Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas,	1903
Miss Lillian F. Cole, Cesarea,	1904
Miss Gwen Griffiths, Constantinople,	1904
Miss Jeannie L. Jilison, Smyrna,	1904
Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Smyrna,	1904
Mrs. May S. Tracy,	1904
Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Marsovan,	1905
Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer,	1905
Alden R. Hoover, m. d., Marsovan,	1905
Mrs. Esther F. Hoover,	1905
Miss Madeline Gile, Adabazar,	1907
Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea,	1908
Rev. Thomas J. S. Ferguson, Bardesag,	1908
Mrs. Amy Ferguson,	1908
<b>Central Turkey Mission</b>	
Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1881
Miss Corinna Shattuck, Oerfa,	1873
Rev. Thomas D. Christie, Tarsus,	1877
Mrs. Carmelate B. Christie,	1877
Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana,	1879
Mrs. Cornelia F. Chambers,	1879
Rev. Lucius O. Lee, Marash,	1880
Mrs. Eula Bates Lee,	1880
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash,	1885
Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana,	1885
Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Marash,	1885
Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum,	1886
Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana,	1886
Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1891
Miss Edie M. Chambers, Kesab,	1892
Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab,	1894
Rev. John E. Merrill, Aintab,	1899
Mrs. Isabel Trowbridge Merrill,	1900
Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash,	1901
Miss Cora May Welpton, Marash,	1901
Miss Virginia A. Billings, Hadjin,	1904
Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Hadjin,	1904
Miss Isabella M. Blake, Aintab,	1905
Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab,	1905
Rev. Stephen vR. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1906
Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge	1906
Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Aintab,	1907
Mrs. Lulu C. S. Goodsell,	1907
Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab,	1907
Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Hadjin,	1908
Miss Kate E. Ainalue, Marash,	1908
Miss Sara Louise Peck, Adana,	1908
Miss Emily F. Richter, Hadjin,	1908
Rev. Harold I. Gardner, Hadjin,	1909
<b>Eastern Turkey Mission</b>	
Rev. Herman N. Barnum, Harpoot,	1868
Mrs. Mary E. Barnum,	1869
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin,	1869
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus,	1909
Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Bidia,	1885
Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Bidia,	1889
Rev. George C. Raynolds, m. d., Van,	1890
Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds,	1890
Daniel M. B. Thom, m. d. Mardin,	1874
Mrs. Helen L. Thom,	1890
Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot,	1875
Mrs. Leila K. Browne,	1876
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin,	1877
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot,	1885
Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot,	1890
Mrs. Anna J. Knapp,	1890
Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin,	1894
Rev. Robert S. Stapleton Errsroom,	1897
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton m. d.,	1898
Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, m. d., Van,	1895
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher	1899
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Eraroom,	1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van,	1898
Henry H. Atkinson, m. d., Harpoot,	1901
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson,	1901
Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot,	1901
Mrs. Miriam V. Carey,	1900
Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin,	1901
Miss Mary W. Kluge, Harpoot,	1901



Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., Ponasang,	1889	Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Pang-Chuang,	1902
Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear,	1893	Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D.,	1902
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shao-wu,	1892	Miss Laura N. Jones, Pao-ting-fu,	1903
Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss,	1898	Rev. Emery W. Ellis, Lintsing,	1904
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Ing-hok,	1892	Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis,	1904
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896	Miss Jessie E. Payne, Peking,	1904
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shao-wu,	1898	Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Jr., Pang-Chuang,	1904
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu,	1898	Mrs. Louise H. Stanley,	1904
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu,	1900	Charles W. Young, M.D., Peking,	1904
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900	Mrs. Olivia D. Young,	1904
Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Diong-loh,	1901	Miss Alice S. Browne, Tung-chou,	1905
Rev. Edward H. Smith, Ing-hok,	1901	Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Pang-Chuang,	1905
Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901	Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D., Lintsing,	1906
Rev. Lewis Hodous, Ponasang,	1901	Miss May N. Corbett, Peking,	1906
Mrs. Anna J. Hodous,	1901	Miss Mabel A. Ellis, Lintsing,	1907
Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D., Ing-hok,	1901	Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Lintsing,	1908
Mr. George M. Newell, Foochow,	1904	Mrs. Florence C. Eastman,	1908
Mrs. Mary R. Newell,	1906	Miss Marian G. MacGown, Tientsin,	1908
Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Jr., Shao-wu,	1904	Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Tung-chou,	1908
Miss Grace A. Funk, Shao-wu,	1906	Mrs. Lillian D. Porter,	1908
Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Diong-loh,	1907	Rev. Arie B. DeHaan, Pang-Chuang,	1909
Miss Ruth P. Ward, Ponasang,	1907	Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan,	1909
Miss Agnes J. Meebold, Ing-hok,	1909	Miss Delia D. Leavens, Tung-chou,	1909
Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg, Shao-wu,	1909	Miss Lucy I. Mead, Peking,	1909
Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg,	1909		

#### South China Mission

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., Hong Kong,	1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager,	1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Edna Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Miss Vida Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Rev. Obed S. Johnson, Canton,	1909

#### North China Mission

Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1862
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Peking,	1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-chou,	1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Peking,	1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, Tung-chou,	1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield,	1869
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Tientsin,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
Mrs. Mary A. Ament, Peking,	1877
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Pao-ting-fu,	1882
Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, M.D.,	1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Pao-ting-fu,	1885
Mrs. Rose M. Aiken,	1902
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-chou,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895
Miss Luella Miner, Peking,	1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-Chuang,	1887
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking,	1890
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-chou,	1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-chou,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1893
Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Tientsin,	1894
Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing,	1894
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-chou,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking,	1901
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle,	1899
James H. McCann, Lintsing,	1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking,	1902

#### Shansi Mission

Rev. Mark Williams, Taikuhsien,	1866
Mrs. Alice M. Williams,	1891
Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D., Taikuhsien,	1903
Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway,	1903
Rev. Paul L. Corbin, Taikuhsien,	1904
Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin,	1904
Miss Flora K. Heebner, Taikuhsien,	1904
Rev. Watts O. Pye, Fenchow,	1907
Miss Daisy P. Gehman, Taikuhsien,	1907
Rev. Albert W. Staub, Taikuhsien,	1908
Mrs. Jane F. Staub,	1908
Dr. Percy T. Watson, Fenchow,	1909
Mrs. Clara B. Watson,	1909
Miss Gertrude Chaney, Taikuhsien,	1909

#### Japan Mission

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, Tokyo,	1869
Mrs. Mary J. Greene,	1869
Rev. Jerome D. Davis, Kyoto,	1871
Mrs. Frances H. Davis,	1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyoto,	1872
Miss Eliza Talcott, Kobe,	1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., Osaka,	1873
Mrs. Mary S. Taylor,	1873
Miss Julia A. E. Gulick, Miyazaki,	1874
Rev. John H. DeForest, Sendai,	1874
Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest,	1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, Kyoto,	1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kobe,	1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Matsuyama,	1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyoto,	1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879
Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kobe,	1883
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kobe,	1883
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1883

Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1888
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1888
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1886
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Otara,	1887
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett,	1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto,	1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kobe,	1887
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama,	1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Matsuyama,	1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888
Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyoto,	1888
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kobe,	1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Maebashi,	1888
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Okayama,	1890
Mrs. Ida McL. White,	1888
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata,	1890
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis,	1890
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kobe,	1890
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama,	1891
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Bennett,	1905
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyoto,	1902
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning,	1902
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Matsuyama,	1902
Mrs. Corn Keith Warren,	1899
Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Maebashi,	1902
Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Miyazaki,	1903
Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds,	1903
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kobe,	1903
Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Kyoto,	1904
Rev. Edward S. Cobb, Niigata,	1904
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb,	1904
Mrs. Amanda A. Walker, Kobe,	1905
Miss Elizabeth Ward, Osaka,	1905
Mr. Dana I. Grover, Kyoto,	1907
Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover,	1908
Miss Grace H. Stowe, Tottori,	1908
Miss Mary E. Stowe, Tottori,	1908
Miss Florence S. Allchin, Kyoto,	1909
Miss Rosamond C. Bates, Kobe,	1909

## Micronesian Mission

Rev. Irving M. Channon, Ocean Island,	1890
Mrs. Mary L. Channon,	1890

Miss Jennie R. Hoppin, Kusaie,	1890
Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie,	1893
Rev. Clinton F. Rife, M. D., Mejuro,	1894
Mrs. Isadora Rife,	1894
Miss Jenny Ölin, Kusaie,	1897
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, Guam,	1904
Mrs. Ada R. Case,	1904
Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, Nauru,	1907
Mrs. Salome Delaporte,	1907
Miss Marion P. Wells, Kusaie,	1909

## Mission to the Philippines

Rev. Robert F. Black, Davao, Mindanao,	1902
Mrs. Gertrude G. Black,	1908
Charles T. Sibley, M. D., Davao,	1908
Mrs. Annie S. Sibley,	1908

## Mexican Mission

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara,	1882
Mrs. Sara B. Howland,	1882
Rev. James D. Eaton, Chihuahua,	1882
Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton,	1882
Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Parral,	1886
Mrs. Annie C. Wright,	1886
Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral,	1886
Miss Mary Dunning, Parral,	1889
Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo,	1894
Mrs. Della McC. Wagner,	1895
Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua,	1897
Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara,	1901
Miss Octavia W. Mathews, Guadalajara,	1904
Rev. Theodore F. Hahn, Guadalajara,	1904
Mrs. Anna S. Hahn,	1904

## Spanish Mission

Rev. William H. Gulick, Madrid,	1871
Miss Alice H. Bushee, Madrid,	1892
Miss Mary L. Page, Madrid,	1892
Miss Anna F. Webb, Madrid,	1892
Miss May Morrison, Madrid,	1904

## Austrian Mission

Rev. Albert W. Clark, Prague,	1872
Mrs. Ruth E. Clark,	1884
Rev. John S. Porter, Prague,	1891
Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter,	1893

## CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

All male missionaries of the Board who have been seven years in service and are still holding its commission are Corporate Members. Their names will be found in the preceding list of missionaries.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of first election; where there has been a re-election the date is indicated after the name.]

Maine		
1878.	Rev. Frederick A. Noble, Phillips.	1900
1883.	Rev. William H. Fenn, Portland.	
1884.	Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.	
1889.	Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor.	
1890.	Galen C. Moses, Bath.	
1893.	George H. Eaton, Calais.	
1894.	Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.	
1901.	John M. Gould, Portland.	1909
1905.	S. M. Came, Alfred.	
1906.	Rev. Omar W. Folsom, Bath.	
1906.	Henry L. Chapman, Brunswick.	
1906.	Rev. Raymond Calkins, Portland.	
New Hampshire		
1880.	Edward P. Kimball, Portsmouth.	1900
1894.	Elisha R. Brown, Dover.	1900
1905.	Henry C. Holbrook, m. o., Penacook.	
1906.	Henry W. Lane, Keene.	
1906.	Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.	
1906.	Rev. Edward L. Gulick, West Lebanon.	
1906.	Charles C. Morgan, Nashua.	
1906.	Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, Manchester.	
1906.	Rev. Charles H. Percival, Rochester.	
Vermont		
1877.	Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.	1900
1880.	Rev. William S. Smart, Brandon.	
1890.	Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.	1900
1905.	John M. Comstock, Chelsea.	
1905.	David M. Camp, Newport.	
1905.	H. Chester Jackson, m. o., Woodstock.	
1905.	H. M. Stevens, St. Albans.	
1906.	Rev. Clifford H. Smith, Pittsford.	
1906.	Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.	
1906.	Carl V. Woodbury, Northfield.	
1906.	Rev. I. Chipman Smart, Burlington.	
1906.	Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare, St. Johnsbury.	
1906.	Rev. Edwin J. Lewis, West Brattleboro.	
Massachusetts		
1867.	Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, Malden.	
1875.	A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.	1900
1876.	Elbridge Torrey, Dorchester.	
1879.	Rev. Elstan E. Strong, Auburndale.	1900
1882.	Franklin Carter, Williamstown.	
1883.	Samuel B. Capen, Boston.	1900
1886.	G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.	1900
1886.	Rev. George W. Phillips, Shrewsbury.	
1887.	Rev. Arthur Little, Dorchester.	
1887.	Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.	1900
1887.	Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Cambridge.	1900
1888.	Rev. Francis E. Clark, Auburndale.	1900
1888.	Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.	
1889.	Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline.	1900
1889.	A. G. Cunnock, Lowell.	
1889.	James M. W. Hall, Newton Center.	
1890.	Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.	
1890.	Thomas Weston, Newton.	1900
1890.	Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.	1900
1891.	Rev. Charles H. Daniels, S. Framingham.	1900
1894.	Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.	1900
1894.	John E. Bradley, Randolph.	
1894.	Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem.	1900
1894.	Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline.	1900
1894.	Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.	
1895.	Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke.	1900
1895.	W. Murray Crane, Dalton.	
1895.	Frank H. Wiggins, Boston.	
1895.	Rev. Asher Anderson, Cambridge.	1900
1895.	Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston.	1900
1895.	Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.	1900
1896.	Rev. Arcturus Z. Conrad, Boston.	1900
1896.	Samuel Usher, Cambridge.	1900
1896.	William B. Plunkett, Adams.	1900
1896.	Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.	1900
1896.	Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.	1900
1896.	George E. Tucker, Ware.	1900
1896.	Charles E. Swett, Winchester.	
1897.	Rev. W. V. W. Davis, Pittsfield.	1900
1897.	Edward Whitt, Whitinsville.	1900
1897.	John C. Berry, m. o., Worcester.	1900
1897.	Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.	1900
1898.	Henry H. Proctor, Boston.	1900
1899.	Pres. George Harris, Amherst.	
1899.	Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge.	1900
1899.	Miss Caroline Hazard, Wellesley.	
1900.	Rev. Frank A. Warfield, Milford.	1900
1900.	George E. Keith, Campello.	1900
1900.	Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.	1900
1901.	Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.	1900
1901.	Frank Wood, Dorchester.	
1902.	Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.	1900
1903.	Frank A. Day, Newton.	1900
1903.	Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley.	1900
1903.	Lewis A. Crossett, North Abington.	1900
1903.	Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.	1900
1904.	Rev. John H. Denison, Boston.	1900
1905.	Edward S. Rogers, Lee.	
1905.	Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.	
1905.	Rev. William W. Dornan, Plymouth.	
1905.	Francis A. Rugg, Greenfield.	
1906.	Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, Brookline.	
1906.	Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon.	
1906.	Frederick A. Russell, Methuen.	
1906.	Rev. Edwin H. Byington, West Roxbury.	
1906.	Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Cambridge.	
1907.	Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.	
1907.	Seba A. Holton, Falmouth.	
1907.	Lemuel L. Dexter, Mattapoisett.	
1907.	Alvin L. Wright, South Hadley.	
1908.	Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Roxbury.	
1908.	Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.	
1908.	James Logan, Worcester.	

1908. Arthur Perry, Boston.  
 1908. Rev. Brewer Eddy, Newton Highlands.  
 1909. C. H. Lyman, Northampton.  
 1909. Rev. Clarence F. Swift, Fall River.  
 1909. John H. Gifford, w. d. Fall River.  
 1909. Rev. Edward E. Bradley, Lincoln.  
 1909. Victor J. Loring, Wellesley Hills.  
 1909. Walter K. Bigelow, Salem.  
 1909. Rev. Harris G. Hale, Brookline.  
 1909. Delcevere King, Quincy.  
 1909. Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton.  
 1909. Rev. Newton M. Hall, Springfield.  
 1909. Rev. John L. Kilbon, Springfield.  
 1909. Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Newtonville.  
 1909. E. H. Bigelow, w. d., Framingham.  
 1909. Pres. Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown.

**Rhode Island**

1907. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston. 1909  
 1908. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale. 1909  
 1909. Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, Pawtucket.  
 1909. Frederic H. Fuller, Providence.

**Connecticut**

1906. Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford. 1909  
 1901. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.  
 1905. Rev. George P. Fisher, New Haven.  
 1909. Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Norwich. 1909  
 1909. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich. 1909  
 1909. Rev. Chester D. Hartman, Hartford.  
 1909. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.  
 1901. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford. 1909  
 1908. John H. Perry, Southport. 1909  
 1904. O. Vincent Coffin, Middletown.  
 1904. Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven. 1909  
 1905. Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven. 1909  
 1905. Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Greenwich. 1909  
 1905. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield. 1909  
 1908. Rev. John DePew, Bridgeport.  
 1907. Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven.  
 1907. Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford. 1909  
 1907. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London. 1909  
 1907. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven. 1909  
 1907. Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby.  
 1907. Rev. James G. Merrill, South Norwalk.  
 1909. George B. Burrall, Lakeville.  
 1900. Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington. 1909  
 1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.  
 1902. Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam. 1909  
 1902. Rev. William H. Holman, Southport. 1909  
 1903. Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk. 1909  
 1904. Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford. 1909  
 1904. Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport. 1909  
 1905. Charles A. Thompson, Ellington.  
 1905. Daniel O. Rogers, New Britain.  
 1905. Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven.  
 1907. Pres. William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford.  
 1909. Alfred Colt, New London.  
 1909. Daniel R. Howe, Hartford.  
 1909. Rev. C. A. Dinmore, Waterbury.  
 1909. Frank E. Smith, Stony Creek.  
 1909. George S. Palmer, New London.  
 1909. Martin Welles, Hartford.  
 1909. Rev. William F. Stearns, Norfolk.  
 1909. William H. Catlin, Meriden.

**New York**

1906. Rev. Henry A. Stinson, New York City. 1909  
 1904. Rev. James W. Cooper, New York City. 1909

1908. Chester Holcombe, Rochester.  
 1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo. 1909  
 1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1895. Lucien C. Warner, New York City. 1909  
 1895. Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York City. 1909  
 1895. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City. 1909  
 1895. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie. 1909  
 1897. Rev. Robert J. Kent, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1899. Dyer B. Holmes, New York City. 1909  
 1899. Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown. 1909  
 1900. Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn.  
 1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn.  
 1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1903. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1904. Harry A. Flint, Syracuse. 1909  
 1905. Charles Lee, Binghamton.  
 1905. H. B. Olmstead, Walton.  
 1905. William H. Crosby, Buffalo.  
 1907. Charles H. Aldrich, Mattituck.  
 1908. Rev. William Dana Street, White Plains.  
 1908. George W. Baily, Brooklyn.  
 1908. Rev. Andrew M. Wight, Ogdensburg.  
 1908. Edward F. Cragin, Brooklyn.  
 1908. A. V. Wadhams, Wadhams.  
 1909. Rev. William A. Trow, Sherburne.  
 1909. Edward G. Warner, Brooklyn.  
 1909. John B. Clark, New York.

**New Jersey**

1891. Rev. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair.  
 1894. Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair. 1909  
 1908. James M. Speers, Montclair.  
 1908. Clarence H. Kelsey, Orange.  
 1908. Harry Wade Hicks, Summit.  
 1909. Charles H. Baker, Montclair

**Pennsylvania**

1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia. 1909  
 1899. Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, Kingston. 1909  
 1908. C. S. Burwell, Meadville.

**Ohio**

1884. Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland. 1909  
 1887. Rev. William E. Park, Oberlin.  
 1888. Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus. 1909  
 1895. Rev. Caspar W. Hatt, Cleveland.  
 1895. Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Cleveland. 1909  
 1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
 1897. William W. Mills, Marietta. 1909  
 1902. Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin.  
 1904. Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Oberlin. 1909  
 1904. Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin. 1909  
 1905. S. S. Searles, Geneva.  
 1906. Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, Oberlin.  
 1906. John G. Jennings, Cleveland.  
 1906. Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo.  
 1905. Uriah S. Shelley, Ashland.  
 1907. Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta.  
 1907. Frank L. Fairchild, Mount Vernon.  
 1907. Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati.  
 1908. H. Clark Ford, Cleveland.  
 1909. Rev. Howard S. MacAyeal, Akron.  
 1909. E. P. Johnson, Oberlin.

Maryland			1905. E. F. Grabill, Greenville.			1909
1904.	Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore.	1909	1906.	Rev. Archibald Hadden, Muskogee.		
District of Columbia			1906.	George N. Stray, Ludington.		
1901.	Merrill E. Gates, Washington.		1906.	C. B. Stowell, Hudson.		
1906.	David J. Brewer, Washington.	1909	1907.	G. C. Meisel, Port Huron.		
1907.	John B. Sleman, Jr., Washington.		1907.	Rev. Carl S. Patton, Ann Arbor.		
North Carolina			1909.	C. A. Hammond, Traverse City.		
1906.	Thomas S. Inboden, Enfield.		Wisconsin			
Florida			1909.	Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.	1909	
1905.	Rev. William H. Woodwell, Pomona.		1904.	John M. Whitehead, Janesville.		
1908.	Rev. Mason Noble, Lake Helen.		1906.	Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Madison.	1909	
Tennessee			1909.	Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.		
1906.	Pres. George A. Gates, Nashville.		1906.	C. S. Kitchel, Milwaukee.		
Louisiana			1906.	Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee.		
1905.	Rev. Richard V. Sims, New Iberia.		Minnesota			
Oklahoma			1971.	Rev. James W. Strong, Northfield.	1909	
1908.	Pres. Calvin B. Moody, Kingfisher.		1906.	Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis.	1909	
Indiana			1906.	William H. Laird, Winona.		
1905.	Rev. Andrew U. Ogilvie, Elkhart.		1906.	Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield.	1909	
Illinois			1900.	Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.	1909	
1871.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago.	1909	1901.	Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.		
1871.	Ralph Emerson, Rockford.		1902.	Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.		
1877.	Charles H. Case, Chicago.		1903.	David Percy Jones, Minneapolis.	1909	
1878.	Joel K. Scarborough, Payson.		1905.	Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.		
1886.	Rev. Edward M. Williams, Oak Park.	1909	1905.	Charles H. Cooper, Mankato.		
1888.	Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Chicago.		1906.	George E. Perley Moorhead.		
1889.	Rev. E. F. Williams, Chicago.	1909	1906.	Rev. Squire Heath, Benson.		
1890.	Rev. William A. Waterman, Elgin.		1906.	Charles M. Way, Minneapolis.		
1890.	Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Canton.	1909	1909.	Ward Ames, Duluth.		
1901.	Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.		1909.	Rev. Edwin B. Dean, Northfield.		
1902.	Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.	1909	1909.	Rev. Fred B. Hill, Northfield.		
1903.	Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago.	1909	Iowa			
1904.	Hiram T. Lay, Kewanee.	1909	1891.	Nathan P. Dodge, Council Bluffs.		
1904.	Rev. Clarence A. Beckwith, Chicago.	1909	1895.	Rev. Alvah L. Frable, Des Moines.		
1905.	David Fales, Lake Forest.		1896.	Rev. William W. Gist, Cedar Falls.		
1907.	Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago.		1897.	Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines.	1909	
1907.	Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.	1909	1898.	Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.	1909	
1907.	Rev. William H. Pound, Chicago.		1904.	F. A. McCormack, Sioux City.	1909	
1901.	Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.		1905.	W. B. Whiting, Whiting.		
1901.	Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.		1907.	E. N. Coleman, Davenport.		
1905.	Thomas D. Catlin, Ottawa.		1907.	Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon, Des Moines.		
1905.	James Craig, Champaign.		1907.	Rev. Herbert J. Hinman, Creco.		
1905.	Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Elgin.		1908.	Robert W. Aborn, Sheldon.		
1906.	H. H. Kennedy, Chicago.		1909.	Rev. Naboth Osborne, Burlington.		
1906.	Frank Kimball, Oak Park.		1909.	Rev. Wilson Denney, Cedar Rapids.		
1906.	Rev. John C. Myers, Gridley.		1909.	William D. Evans, Hampton.		
1907.	M. A. Dean, Evanston.		Missouri			
1907.	Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Hinsdale.		1892.	Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.	1909	
1907.	Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.		1897.	Rev. Charles S. Mills, St. Louis.	1909	
1907.	James C. Hanna, Aurora.		1899.	Pres. J. H. George, Springfield.	1909	
1908.	Harry Ainsworth, Moline.		1905.	A. P. Hall, Springfield.		
1908.	Rev. Frank G. Smith, Chicago.		1906.	Edward E. Holmes, Kansas City.		
1909.	Pres. Osora S. Davis, Chicago.		1906.	Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, St. Joseph.		
1909.	Rev. William A. Bartlett, Chicago.		North Dakota			
1909.	Rev. J. Percival Hugot, Galesburg.		1899.	Pres. Charles C. Creagan, Fargo.		
1909.	Rev. James R. Smith, Chicago.		1906.	Rev. George B. Denison, Cando.		
Michigan			1906.	Newton C. Young, Fargo.		
1892.	George Parsons, Watervliet.		1907.	Arthur D. Parker, Carrington.		
1893.	Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.	1909	1908.	Rev. Robert Paton, Carrington.		
1894.	C. A. Gower, Lansing.	1909	South Dakota			
			1905.	A. Loomis, Redfield.		
			1906.	Rev. A. Craig Bowditch, Mitchell.		
			1909.	Pres. Henry K. Warren, Yankton.		



Nebraska

- 1894. Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln.
- 1905. Pres. D. Brainerd Perry, Crete.
- 1906. Charles H. Tully, Grand Island.
- 1906. Rev. Lucius O. Baird, Omaha.
- 1909. B. J. Helsabeck, Franklin.

Kansas

- 1902. Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka. 1909
- 1906. Rev. Francis L. Hayes, Topeka.
- 1906. Robert R. Hays, Osborne.
- 1906. William R. Guild, Sabetha.
- 1909. Rev. Oakley B. Thurston, Manhattan.
- 1909. Howard M. Darling, Wichita.

Montana

- 1906. Edward H. Talcott, Livingston.

Colorado

- 1896. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver. 1909
- 1909. William E. Sweet, Denver.

New Mexico

- 1906. Rev. Josiah H. Heald, Albuquerque.

Idaho

- 1906. Rev. Charles E. Mason, Mountain Home.

Washington

- 1890. Rev. Hiram D. Wiard, Winslow.
- 1896. Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla. 1909
- 1902. Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle. 1909
- 1902. Rev. Sydney Strong, Seattle. 1909

- 1905. Edwin Eells, Tacoma.
- 1905. Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Seattle.
- 1906. James A. Moore, Seattle.
- 1909. William H. Lewis, Seattle.
- 1909. Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

Oregon

- 1907. Pres. William N. Ferrin, Forest Grove.

California

- 1896. Rev. Jean F. Loba, Pasadena. 1909
- 1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland. 1909
- 1897. Rev. George C. Adams, San Francisco. 1909
- 1904. Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland. 1909
- 1905. George W. Marston, San Diego.
- 1905. Rev. Cyrus G. Baldwin, Palo Alto.
- 1906. Peter Cook, Rio Vista.
- 1907. Rev. John H. Williams, Redlands.
- 1908. Rev. Henry Kingman, Claremont.
- 1908. Rev. Francis M. Washburn, Lodi.
- 1909. Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles.

Hawaiian Islands

- 1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu. 1909
- 1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu. 1909
- 1906. William R. Castle, Honolulu.
- 1907. Henry P. Baldwin, Honolulu.

Canada

- 1906. Pres. Edward M. Hill, Montreal.
- 1908. Rev. Joseph K. Unsworth, Westmount.

Syria

- 1897. Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut. 1909

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>
<b>Presidents</b>					
1810.	John Treadwell,	1820	1868.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1878
1823.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1826	1868.	Ezra Farnsworth,	1880
1826.	John Cotton Smith,	1841	1869.	Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1878
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1857	1870.	J. Russell Bradford,	1888
1857.	Rev. Mark Hopkins,	1887	1870.	Joseph S. Ropes,	1884
1887.	Rev. Richard S. Storrs,	1887	1875.	Rev. Egbert C. Smyth,	1888
1887.	Rev. Charles M. Lamson,	1890	1876.	Rev. Edwin B. Webb,	1900
1890.	<sup>1</sup> Samuel B. Capen.		1878.	Charles C. Burr	1900
<b>Vice-Presidents</b>					
1810.	Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819	1878.	Elbridge Torrey,	1880
1819.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1838	1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
1823.	John Cotton Smith,	1826	1882.	Rev. Albert H. Plumb,	1908
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer,	1838	1883.	William P. Ellison,	1908
1838.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1841	1884.	Rev. Charles F. Thwing,	1908
1841.	Thomas S. Williams,	1857	1886.	Rev. Edward S. Atwood,	1888
1857.	William Jessup,	1864	1886.	Rev. Charles A. Dickinson,	1888
1864.	William E. Dodge,	1883	1888.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1908
1883.	Eliphalet W. Blatchford,	1897	1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb,	1908
1897.	D. Willis James,	1900	1893.	A. Lyman Williston,	1894
1900.	Rev. Henry Hopkins,	1908	1893.	Rev. James G. Vose,	1899
1908.	Rev. Albert J. Lyman,	1907	1893.	Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1907.	Rev. Henry C. King.		1893.	James M. W. Hall,	1905
<b>Prudential Committee</b>					
1810.	William Bartlett,	1814	1893.	Rev. John E. Tuttle,	1894
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1815.	Rev. Jedediah Morse,	1821	1894.	Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,	1889
1818.	William Reed,	1834	1898.	Rev. William H. Davis,	1908
1819.	Rev. Leonard Woods,	1844	1897.	Samuel C. Darling,	1908
1821.	Samuel Hubbard,	1843	1899.	Rev. Edward C. Moore,	1908
1821.	Rev. Warren Fay,	1839	1900.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1908
1828.	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1836	1900.	Edward Whittin,	1907
1831.	Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832	1903.	Rev. Arthur L. Gilbert,	
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1832.	Charles Stoddard,	1873	1904.	Herbert A. Wilder,	
1834.	John Tappan,	1864	1904.	Edward M. Noyes.	
1835.	Daniel Noyes,	1846	1904.	John Hopkins Denison,	
1837.	Rev. Nehemiah Adams,	1869	1905.	Frederick Fosdick,	1908
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1843.	William W. Stone,	1850	1905.	Rev. Francis J. Van Horn,	1908
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1850.	William T. Eustis,	1868	1906.	Henry H. Proctor.	
1850.	John Aiken,	1865	1908.	Rev. Edwin H. Byington,	190
1851.	Daniel Safford,	1856	1907.	Rev. George A. Hall.	
1854.	Henry Hill,	1865	1908.	Arthur Perry.	
1856.	Rev. Isaac Ferris,	1857	1908.	Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.	
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1893. Rev. Charles H. Daniels,	1903	1896. Frank H. Wiggin.	
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<sup>1</sup> The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895; those from 1895 to 1900, in the Report for 1900; and those from 1900 to 1905, in the Report for 1905. The full list is omitted here to save expense.

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 Wallace, Robert  
 Wood, Emily S.  
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 Teel, Marie Arvilla  
 Teel, Mary Arvilla Webster  
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THE  
CENTENNIAL  
REPORT

American Board of  
Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions



1910

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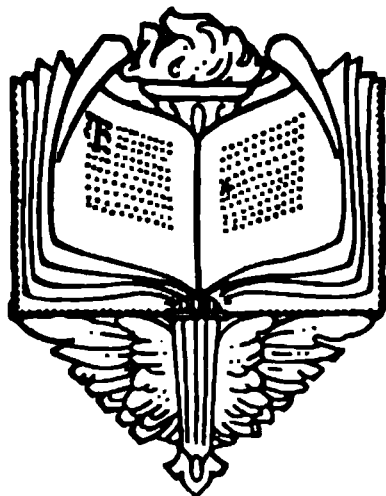
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# THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

## ★ American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

TOGETHER WITH THE MINUTES OF THE  
CENTENARY MEETING HELD AT BOSTON  
OCTOBER 11-14, 1910    ❧   ❧   ❧   ❧



PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD  
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE  
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# CONTENTS

	PAGE
<b>ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD</b> . . . . .	5
<b>CHARTER AND BY-LAWS</b> . . . . .	7
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> . . . . .	21
<b>MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING</b> . . . . .	27
Corporate Members Present . . . . .	27
Missionaries Present . . . . .	29
Male Honorary Members Reported as Present . . . . .	29
Organization . . . . .	31
Committees Appointed . . . . .	31-33
Amendment to By-Laws . . . . .	33, 34
Announcement of Gifts . . . . .	33
Letters of Excuse . . . . .	34
New Members . . . . .	34
Place and Preacher for Next Meeting . . . . .	35
Election of Officers . . . . .	35
Resolutions . . . . .	35
Greetings from Other Missionary Boards . . . . .	36
Reports of Committees at the Annual Meeting . . . . .	40
Report on the Home Department . . . . .	40
Report on the Treasurer's Report . . . . .	41
<b>HOME DEPARTMENT</b>	
The Apportionment Plan . . . . .	46
The Laymen's Missionary Movement . . . . .	47
The Committee of One Hundred . . . . .	47
Non-Contributing Churches . . . . .	48
Per Capita Giving . . . . .	48
Special Centennial Gifts . . . . .	49
The Activity of Pastors . . . . .	50
New Recruits . . . . .	50
Administrative Matters . . . . .	52
Associate Secretaries . . . . .	54
Amendment to the Board's Charter . . . . .	54
The History of the Board . . . . .	55
Some Observations on Human Nature . . . . .	55
Giving in Four Figures . . . . .	60
Missionary Appointments . . . . .	61
The Middle District (Mr. Beard's Report) . . . . .	63
The Interior District (Dr. Hitchcock's Report) . . . . .	66
The Pacific Coast District (Dr. Tenney's Report) . . . . .	72
<b>THE MISSIONS</b>	
West Central African Mission . . . . .	79
South African Mission (Rhodesian Branch) . . . . .	83
South African Mission (Zulu Branch) . . . . .	88
European Turkey Mission . . . . .	94
Western Turkey Mission . . . . .	101
Central Turkey Mission . . . . .	112

	PAGE
Eastern Turkey Mission . . . . .	117
Marathi Mission . . . . .	124
Madura Mission . . . . .	136
Ceylon Mission . . . . .	147
Foochow Mission . . . . .	155
South China Mission . . . . .	161
North China Mission . . . . .	165
Shansi Mission . . . . .	175
Japan Mission . . . . .	181
The Island Missions . . . . .	187
Mexican Mission . . . . .	196
Mission to Spain . . . . .	201
Austrian Mission . . . . .	204
Tabular View of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. for the Year 1909-10 . . . . .	208

**THE TREASURY**

The Treasurer's Report for the Year ending August 31, 1910 . . .	209
Pecuniary Accounts . . . . .	215
Summary of Donations . . . . .	236

**STATISTICS**

Receipts of the Board . . . . .	242
Places of Meeting and Preachers . . . . .	243
Missionaries of the Board . . . . .	245
Corporate Members of the Board . . . . .	251
Corporate Members whose Service has Ceased . . . . .	256
Officers of the Board . . . . .	258
Honorary Members . . . . .	260

**MAPS**

The World in 1810 . . . . .	21
The Board's Mission, 1810-1860 . . . . .	26
The Board's Missions in 1910. . . . .	36
West Central African Mission . . . . .	37
South African Mission . . . . .	42
European Turkey Mission . . . . .	95
Asiatic Turkey Mission . . . . .	102
Marathi Mission . . . . .	124
Madura and Ceylon Missions . . . . .	136
Foochow and South China Missions . . . . .	155
North China and Shansi Missions . . . . .	166
Japan Mission . . . . .	181
Micronesia Mission . . . . .	187
Mission to the Philippines . . . . .	193
Mission to Mexico . . . . .	196
Mission to Spain and Austria . . . . .	204



# American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Room 708, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address, "Forastalk-Boston."

*President.* — SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

*Vice-President.* — EDWARD D. EATON, D.D.

*Prudential Committee.* — The President and Vice-President, *ex officiis*.

HON. ARTHUR H. WELLMAN, ALBERT P. FITCH, D.D., HENRY H. PROCTOR, LUCIUS H. THAYER, D.D. Terms expire 1911.

FRANCIS O. WINSLOW, ARTHUR L. GILLETT, D.D., CHARLES A. HOPKINS, ARTHUR PERRY. Terms expire 1912.

HERBERT A. WILDER, Rev. EDWARD M. NOYES, EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D., Rev. GEORGE A. HALL. Terms expire 1913.

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*Treasurer.* — FRANK H. WIGGIN.

*Recording Secretary.* — HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

*Assistant Recording Secretary.* — EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

*Editorial Secretaries.* — E. E. STRONG, D.D., *Emeritus*; Rev. WILLIAM E. STRONG.

*Associate Secretaries.* — Rev. ENOCH F. BELL, Rev. D. BREWER EDDY.

*Auditors.* — EDWIN H. BAKER, WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, HERBERT J. WELLS.

*Publishing and Purchasing Agent.* — JOHN G. HOSMER.

<i>District Secretaries.</i>	{	<p>Rev. WILLARD L. BEARD, United Charities Building, 4th Ave. and 22d St., New York.</p> <p>A. N. HITCHCOCK, D.D., 153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.</p> <p>H. MELVILLE TENNEY, D.D., Mechanics Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.</p>
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## Woman's Boards of Missions

*W. B. M., Boston.* — Mrs. CHARLES H. DANIELS, *President*; Miss E. HARRIET STANWOOD, *Home Secretary*; Miss KATE G. LAMSON, *Foreign Secretary*; Miss HELEN B. CALDER, *Assistant Secretary*; Miss ALICE M. KYLE, *Editorial Secretary*; Miss LUCIA C. WITHERBY, *Secretary of Young People's Work*; Miss SARAH LOUISE DAY, *Treasurer*; Miss S. EMMA KEITH, *Assistant Treasurer*.

*W. B. M. of the Interior.* — Mrs. LYMAN BAIRD, *President*; Miss M. D. WINGATE, *Secretary*; Mrs. S. E. HURLBUT, *Treasurer*, 1454 Asbury Ave., Evanston, Ill.

*W. B. M. for the Pacific.* — Mrs. R. B. CHERINGTON, *President*, Sunnyvale, Cal.; Mrs. W. J. WILCOX, *Home Secretary*, 576 E. Fourteenth St., Oakland, Cal.; Miss MARY C. MCCLEES, *Treasurer*, 57 Monte Vista, Oakland, Cal.



**THE CHARTER**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR**  
**FOREIGN MISSIONS**  
**WITH ADDITIONAL ENACTMENTS, AND**  
**BY-LAWS**

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**ACT OF INCORPORATION**

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***Commonwealth of Massachusetts***

In the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve: An Act to Incorporate the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Whereas William Bartlett and others have been associated under the name of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, for the purpose of propagating the Gospel in heathen lands, by supporting Missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the holy scriptures, and have prayed to be incorporated in order more effectually to promote the laudable object of their association.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that William Bartlett, Esq., and Samuel Spring D.D. both of Newburyport, Joseph Lyman D.D. of Hatfield, Jedediah Morse D.D. of Charlestown, Samuel Worcester D.D. of Salem, the Hon. William Phillips Esq. of Boston and the hon<sup>ble</sup> John Hooker Esq. of Springfield, and their associates be and they hereby are incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and by that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, appear, prosecute, and defend, to final judgment and execution; and in their said corporate capacity they, and their successors forever, may take, receive, have and hold in fee simple or otherwise, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise not exceeding the yearly value of Four thousand dollars, and may also take and hold by donation, bequest or otherwise, personal estate to an amount the yearly income of which shall not exceed eight thousand dollars; so that the estate aforesaid shall be faithfully appropriated for the purpose and object aforesaid and not otherwise. And the said Corporation shall have power to sell convey, exchange or lease all or any part of their lands, tenements or other property for the benefit of their funds; and may have a common seal which they may alter or renew at pleasure. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall enable the said Corporation or any person or persons, as trustees for, or for the use of, said Corporation to receive and hold

any gift, grant, legacy, or bequest, heretofore given, or bequeathed to any person or persons in trust for said Board, unless such person or persons could by law have taken and holden the same if this act had not passed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the said Board may annually choose from among themselves, by ballot, a President, a Vice President, and a Prudential Committee; and, also from among themselves, or others, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor, and such other officers as they may deem expedient, all of whom shall hold their offices until others are chosen to succeed them, and shall have such powers & perform such duties as the said Board may order and direct; and in case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy may in like manner be filled at any legal Meeting of the said Board. And the said Treasurer shall give Bond with sufficient surety or sureties, in the judgment of the Board, or the Prudential Committee, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all contracts and deeds which the said Board may lawfully make and execute, signed by the chairman of said Prudential Committee, and countersigned by their clerk (whom they are hereby authorized to appoint) and sealed with the common seal of said Corporation, shall be valid in Law to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the first annual meeting of said Board shall be on the third Wednesday of September next, at such place as the said William Bartlett may appoint; and the present officers of said Board shall continue in office until others are elected.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the said Board, at the first annual meeting aforesaid, or at any subsequent annual meeting, may elect by ballot any suitable persons to be Members of said Board, either to supply vacancies, or in addition to their present number.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said Board shall have power to make such bye-laws, rules, and regulations, for calling future meetings of said Board, and for the Management of their concerns, as they shall deem expedient, provided the same are not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That one quarter part of the annual income from the funds of said Board shall be faithfully appropriated to defray the expence of imparting the Holy Scriptures to unevangelized nations in their own languages. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to defeat the express intentions of any testator, or donor, who shall give or bequeath money to promote the great purposes of the Board. Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to restrict said Board from appropriating more than one quarter of said income to translating and distributing the Scriptures whenever they shall deem it advisable.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That not less than one third of said Board shall at all times be composed of respectable laymen, and that not less than one third of said Board shall be composed of respectable clergymen, the remaining third to be composed of characters of the same description, whether clergymen or laymen.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the Legislature of this Commonwealth shall at any time have the right to inspect, by a Committee of their own body, the doings, funds, and proceedings of the said Corporation, and may at their pleasure alter or annul any or all of the powers herein granted.

[Chap. 185]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-three.**

**An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are hereby authorized to take, receive, have and hold, in fee simple or otherwise, lands, tenements or hereditaments, by gift, grants or otherwise, for the purposes of their organization not exceeding the yearly value of thirty thousand dollars, and may also take and hold, by donation, bequest or otherwise, personal estate to an amount the yearly income of which shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars, anything in their act of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. Said American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions shall not be under obligation, by reason of the seventh section of their act of incorporation, to appropriate any part of the income of their funds to defray the expense of imparting the holy scriptures to unevangelized nations in their own language, unless they shall deem it advisable so to do, or shall be so required by the express terms of any grant, donation or bequest made to them.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 185]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six.**

**An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: Section 1. All contracts and deeds which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may lawfully make and execute, signed by the treasurer thereof, he having first been duly authorized so to do, by a vote of the Prudential Committee of said Board, and sealed with the common seal of said Corporation, shall be valid in law to all intents and purposes.

Section 2. So much of the third section of the Act to incorporate said Board passed the twentieth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 23]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty.**

**An Act**

**to enable the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to hold additional real and personal estate.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to take and hold in fee simple or otherwise, lands, tenements or hereditaments, by gift, grant or otherwise, for the purposes for which they were incorporated, not exceeding one million dollars; and may also take and hold by donation, bequest or otherwise, personal estate to an amount not exceeding two million dollars, anything in its act of incorporation or in subsequent acts amending the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 343]

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight.

An Act

in addition to an Act to incorporate the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to hold its meetings in any State or Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2 All acts and proceedings of the said corporation at any meeting heretofore held in any part of the United States are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall have the same validity and force as though said meeting had been held within this Commonwealth.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The following Act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York June 2, 1877:

## STATE OF NEW YORK

[Chap. 376]

An Act in relation to "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions."

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Corporation created by the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and known by the name and style of "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," shall be capable of taking by gift, devise, or bequest any real or personal property, and may hold and convey the same for the uses and purposes of the said corporation, *provided*, that the annual income of the real estate so held by the said corporation in the State of New York, at any one time, shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

[Chap. 138]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four.**

**An Act**

**relative to the Terms of Office of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Section 1. The members of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may be elected for a term of one year or for a longer term, as said corporation by its By-laws shall from time to time determine.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 192]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three.**

**An Act**

**Relative to the Terms of Membership, Qualifications and Method of Election of Members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a religious corporation incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and twelve, is hereby authorized to define and limit the terms of membership, qualifications, and method of election of its members.

Section 2. Section eight of said chapter twenty-one is hereby repealed; but no rights or privileges of membership, if any, created by or acquired under said section eight, shall be affected by this repeal.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 164]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Five.**

**An Act**

**To authorize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Hold Additional Real and Personal Estate.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to take and hold in fee simple or otherwise, lands, tenements or hereditaments, by gift, grant or otherwise, for the purposes for which it was



incorporated, not exceeding in value one million dollars; and may also take and hold by gift, bequest or otherwise, personal estate to an amount not exceeding four million dollars, anything in its act of incorporation or in subsequent acts amending the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Chap. 146]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven.**

**An Act**

**To provide that Vacancies in offices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may be filled by the Prudential Committee.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section 1. Any vacancy in any office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions may be filled by the Prudential Committee, the persons thus chosen to hold office until the next annual meeting of said Board or until others are chosen and qualified to succeed them.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

[Chap 413]

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**

**In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and ten.**

**An Act**

**To authorize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to Hold Additional Real and Personal Estate.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:

Section 1. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to take and hold in fee simple or otherwise, for the purposes for which it was incorporated, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by gift, grant or otherwise, not exceeding in value three million dollars; and may also take and hold by gift, bequest or otherwise, personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, anything in its act of incorporation or in subsequent acts amending the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

BY-LAWS

*Adopted October 5, 1888, and Amended October 10, 1890, October 12, 1893, October 12 and 13, 1894, October 17, 1895, September 16, 1905, October 12, 1906, October 10, 1907, and October 13, 1910.*

I. OBJECT OF THE BOARD

1. The object of the Board is to propagate the gospel among unevangelized nations and communities, by means of preachers, teachers, Bible readers, other helpers, and the press.

II. MEMBERSHIP

2. *Corporate Members.* The Corporate Members of the Board, except the missionaries hereinafter referred to, shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Not less than one-third of these shall be laymen, and not less than one-third clergymen.

3. *Apportionment.* Each local conference on the roll of the National Council, numbering not less than twelve churches, a majority of which has been reported in the two preceding Year-Books as having contributed to the foreign mission work of the Congregational churches, shall be entitled to be represented by one Corporate Member.

Each State Association, whose delegates are recognized by the National Council, shall be entitled to be represented by one Corporate Member and one additional Corporate Member for each 10,000 members (or major part thereof beyond the first 10,000). In addition to the above, there may be 150 members at large, and this membership at large shall be in addition to the present members who are not allotted as provided in By-law 5, to the first two classes above specified. Any Corporate Member who removes from the conference or the State Association which he represents shall cease to be a member.

Each conference or association entitled to representation as aforesaid shall nominate two persons for each membership to which it is entitled, one of whom shall be a layman.

The term of service of the Corporate Members elected in and after October, 1903, shall be five years.

4. *Missionaries.* Men holding the commission of the Board as missionaries, shall, after seven years of service, and so long as they hold said commission, be Corporate Members.

5. *Committee to Nominate New Members.* At each annual meeting a Committee on the Nomination of New Members shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Board. This Committee shall consist of nine, of whom after the first year three shall be appointed annually. The first committee appointed under this By-Law shall be divided by the President into three classes, to serve one, two, and three years, respectively. The committee shall organize by the choice of a chairman before the close of each annual meeting. The Home Secretary shall be, *ex officio*, its permanent clerk, without vote. Its duty shall be to keep conferences and associations above referred to informed of their right to representation, to nominate to the annual meeting from the nominees submitted by those bodies the member to which they are entitled, and to nomi-

nate suitable persons for the membership at large. It may also from time to time transfer unallotted present members into the class of members at large.

This committee shall make all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of the By-Laws relating to membership, shall allot the existing members so far as possible to the first two classes above referred to, shall notify the members of their allotment, and shall request all members elected prior to October, 1903, to accept the five years' limitation of membership from October, 1904.

6. *Duties of Members.* Inasmuch as membership in this corporation is not an honor merely, but is a trust which cannot be discharged without labor and sacrifice; therefore, every member shall be considered as pledged to perform its duties, and especially to be a constant attendant at the meetings of the Board, whenever such attendance is possible. Absentees are expected to send to the Recording Secretary letters giving the reasons for their absence.

7. *Corresponding Members.* Clergymen and laymen residing in foreign lands may be elected by ballot Corresponding Members of the Board, who, although not officially obliged to attend its meetings, yet when present may assist in its deliberations, and may at other times and in other ways promote its objects.

8. *Honorary Members.* Clergymen on paying fifty dollars, and other persons on paying one hundred dollars, at any one time, shall be entitled to the privilege of attending the meetings of the Board, and of assisting in its deliberations as Honorary Members.

9. *Rights of Members.* The right of voting is limited by the Act of Incorporation to Corporate Members; but Corresponding and Honorary Members may participate freely in discussions and in service on committees.

10. *Certificates.* The Certificates of membership for Corporate and Corresponding Members shall be signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the Board, and those for Honorary Members by the President and Treasurer.

### III. OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

11. *Officers.* The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Assistant Recording Secretary; a Prudential Committee consisting of the President and Vice-President, *ex officio*, and twelve other persons; two Corresponding Secretaries, an Editorial Secretary, one or more Associate Secretaries, a Treasurer, and three Auditors. An Assistant Treasurer may be elected. These officers shall be chosen by ballot annually, except that, beginning with the year 1894, the twelve members of the Prudential Committee shall be elected in three classes of four each: one class to serve three years, one class to serve two years, one class one year; and at the expiration of these several terms members shall be chosen in classes for terms of three years each. No member who has served upon the Committee for three full successive terms of three years each shall be eligible for reelection till after a year has passed. All officers shall discharge the duties for which they were elected until others are appointed to succeed them, except that the Recording Secretaries shall hold office until the close of the annual meeting at which their successors are chosen.

12. *The President.* It shall be the duty of the President, and in his absence, of the Vice-President, to preside at each meeting of the Board, and to perform such official acts, either during the session of the Board, or at any other time, as shall be assigned to him by any by-law or vote of the Board. In the absence of both the President and Vice-President, the meeting shall be called to order by

the senior member present, and a presiding officer shall be immediately chosen for the session.

13. *The Recording Officers.* The Recording Secretary shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and enter the same in a book of records, and certify all such doings of the Board as are to be known only by an inspection of the records. He shall make oath to the faithful performance of his duties. The Assistant Recording Secretary shall render such help as may be needed; and shall become Recording Secretary in case that office shall become vacant during the year.

14. *The Prudential Committee.* The Prudential Committee may fix the number of its own quorum for the transaction of business. Notices of all meetings shall be given to each member in such manner as the committee shall direct by a general rule. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurer, although not members, to attend its meetings and assist in its deliberations.

The Committee shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep a full record of its doings, and sign all its official acts. The records above described shall be always open to the inspection of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee to carry into effect all resolutions and orders of the Board, the execution of which shall not have been assigned to some other committee; to receive and act upon any matter submitted to the committee by the Treasurer or either of the Corresponding Secretaries; to cause the more inviting fields for missionary enterprise to be explored; to appoint the places where missions shall be attempted, and to determine the scale upon which they shall be conducted, and to superintend them; to appoint, instruct, and direct all the missionaries of the Board; to prescribe where the Treasurer shall deposit the moneys of the Board, and the times and modes of investments and remittances; to authorize the payment of moneys from the treasury; to ascertain the state of the treasury at least twice a year, and as much oftener as they see cause; to appoint business agents and other agents at home and abroad, with such powers and duties as they may think are demanded by the best interests of missions; and generally, to perform all duties necessary, in their opinion, to promote the objects of the Board; provided the same shall not be contrary to any resolution or by-law of the Board, nor to the Act of Incorporation. They shall annually elect a chairman, who shall keep the bond of the Treasurer.

For the purpose of bringing the whole annual report of the Prudential Committee under the distinct consideration of the Board, previous to its acceptance, it shall be prepared in such a form that on presenting it to the Board the several leading parts of it may be referred to different committees. The Prudential Committee shall also cause to be printed, in connection with their annual report, an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts, and such other documents as they judge proper to be included in that publication.

15. *Corresponding Secretaries.* The Corresponding Secretaries shall act for the Board in conducting its written correspondence, both foreign and domestic, except what relates immediately to the Treasurer's department, and they shall supervise official publications of the Board; dividing their duties between the foreign and the home department, under the advice and with the concurrence of the Prudential Committee.

The Secretary to whom, at any time, is assigned the foreign department shall have the immediate charge and supervision of the foreign field; shall keep the

Prudential Committee informed of the condition and needs of the several missions; shall present to the Committee, for its consideration and approval, careful statements of all business relating to the work under his care, and when any missionary or assistant missionary under appointment desires a personal interview with the Prudential Committee shall present to that Committee his request. He shall also perform such other duties as the Board or the Prudential Committee shall direct.

The Secretary to whom, at any time, the home department is assigned shall endeavor to promote a missionary spirit at home, and to secure, from the churches and the friends of missions, the missionaries and means required for the support and constant enlargement of the work abroad, in order to a speedy promulgation of the gospel throughout the world. He shall present to the Prudential Committee the names of all persons making written application for appointment to missionary service, and such information as, in accordance with the by-laws and other instructions of the Board, he has obtained in regard to their qualifications for such appointment; and, when any candidate desires a personal interview with the Prudential Committee, shall present to that committee his request. He shall also perform such other duties as the Board or the Prudential Committee shall direct.

All applications for appointment to missionary service shall be addressed to the Corresponding Secretaries of the Board. In all cases the communications received by the Secretaries shall forthwith, without further correspondence on doctrinal matters, be presented to the Prudential Committee. In case the committee desires further scrutiny into the theological opinions of the candidate, they may address to him such supplementary questions as appear to them important, and if further light shall be needed this shall be had through an interview with the committee as a body, or in case this in any special instance is not practicable, with a sub-committee appointed by them from their own number, consisting, in part, of laymen. At such theological examination by the committee or sub-committee the doors shall be open for the presence of any members of the Board, or personal friends of the candidate.

The duties of the Editorial Secretary shall be to prepare and edit such publications of the Board as shall be assigned to him.

16. *The Treasurer.* It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take the charge of all moneys paid into the treasury of the Board, and to give receipts therefor; to keep safely all the funds and moneys of the Board, and all notes, bonds, deeds, and other evidences of property; to keep fair and accurate accounts of all moneys received and expended; to make out annually a statement of receipts and payments, and of the condition of the several permanent funds, for the information of the Board; to invest and deposit moneys, and make remittances and payments, according to the direction of the Board or of the Prudential Committee; to exhibit his books, accounts, vouchers, and evidences of property, whenever required, to the Board, the Prudential Committee, or the Auditors; to conduct the correspondence relating immediately to his department, and perform such other acts as are necessary to the faithful execution of the duties of his office. He shall give bonds therefor in such sum as the Prudential Committee shall determine. In case of the inability of the Treasurer, or a vacancy in the office, the Assistant Treasurer shall perform the duties of the Treasurer, giving such bonds as the Prudential Committee may require.

17. *The Auditors.* It shall be the duty of the Auditors to examine the books of the Treasurer, thoroughly and particularly, at least once a year; and if they shall find the accounts correctly kept and accurately cast, the payments well vouched, the balance satisfactorily stated and accounted for, and the evidences of property duly exhibited, to give their certificate accordingly; which certificate they shall enter at large in the Treasurer's books, and deposit a duplicate thereof with the Recording Secretary, to be by him entered in his book of records. They shall have authority at any time to employ an expert in the particular examination of the accounts.

18. *District Secretaries and Librarian.* There shall be appointed by the Prudential Committee a Librarian, who shall have charge of the library and cabinet. There shall also be such other persons appointed by the Prudential Committee, as it shall deem expedient, to act in particular districts of country as District Secretaries or General Agents; whose duty it shall be, within their respective fields, to coöperate with the pastors of churches, with ecclesiastical bodies, with the Corresponding Secretaries, and the Auxiliaries of the Board, and with the other friends of missions, in promoting a missionary spirit and in drawing out the resources of the Christian community for the vigorous prosecution of the work. These shall be *ex-officio* Honorary Members of the Board.

#### IV. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

19. *Annual Date.* The annual meeting of the Board shall begin on the second Tuesday of October at three o'clock in the afternoon, unless the Board shall have otherwise ordered.

20. *Power to Change.* If, in the opinion of the Prudential Committee, it shall at any time be highly inexpedient to meet at the place or the time appointed for any annual meeting, the Prudential Committee is authorized to appoint some other time or place for such meeting, by publishing a notice of such change in such religious and secular newspapers as it may deem expedient, and sending a notice to each Corporate Member of the Board.

21. *Opening the Session.* The first, and each subsequent, session shall be opened with prayer and such other devotional services as the presiding officer shall think proper.

22. *Reading of Records.* The business of the annual meeting shall begin with the reading of the material parts of the journal of the annual meeting next preceding, and of any intervening special meeting; and at the opening of every morning session the journal of the preceding day shall be read in full.

23. *Appointment of Committees.* During the first session of every annual meeting the President shall appoint, subject, except as to the Committee of Nominations, to the approval of the Board:

(1) A Committee of Arrangements for the meeting.

(2) A Business Committee, to which shall be referred, without debate, all propositions submitted to the Board, excepting such as are contained in reports duly made, or motions growing out of such reports. Upon the appointment of the Business Committee, the time and place of the meetings of said Committee, on each day, shall be announced, and during the successive morning sessions the said committee shall be called upon to make any report which it may desire to offer.



(3) A Committee of Nomination, consisting of five persons, whose duty it shall be to nominate the following committees; namely: (a) on the Treasurer's report of the next following year, to each member of which committee an early copy of that report shall be sent by the Treasurer; (b) on the different parts of the Prudential Committee's report, in case the Board directs that such reference be made; (c) on the place and preacher (with alternate) for the next meeting; and (d) on officers of the Board; said Committee of Nomination to make its report before or at the close of the next business session, submitting its nominations for approval or rejection by the Board.

All other committees shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the Board.

24. *Annual Sermon.* There shall be an annual sermon preached before the Board by some person or alternate appointed the preceding year. Should both be prevented from preaching, the Prudential Committee is authorized to procure a preacher. The alternate not called upon to preach shall be first on the list of candidates at the succeeding anniversary.

25. *The Lord's Supper.* At each annual meeting, unless peculiar circumstances should render it inexpedient, the Board will unite with their fellow Christians in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

26. *Special Meetings.* It shall be the duty of the President, or, in case of his death or disability, of the Vice-President, to cause a special meeting to be called, through the Recording Secretary or one of the Corresponding Secretaries, on the written application of the Prudential Committee or any twenty-five Corporate Members of the Board. The time and place for holding the meeting shall be such as the officer who calls such special meeting shall appoint. On receiving an application as above described, the officer to whom the same is directed shall cause a seasonable notice of the time and place of meeting to be sent to each member, and also cause a notice of the same to be published in such religious and secular newspapers as he may deem expedient.

27. *Adjourned Meetings.* In case of an adjourned meeting the Recording Secretary shall give suitable notice as provided for a special meeting.

28. *Quorum.* The number of Corporate Members necessary for transacting business at any meeting of the Board shall be thirty.

## V. RULES OF ORDER

The Rules of Order shall be those of the common parliamentary law, with the following modifications:

29. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received except to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a time certain, to commit, to amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named, and, except to lay on the table and to adjourn, shall be debatable. But the Board at any time, on the motion of one member seconded by five others and passed by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, may order the previous question upon any principal or subsidiary debatable motion then pending. After this is so ordered, the debate shall not be cut off for one-half hour, provided any member desires to speak; but during that time no person shall speak more than once, or more than five minutes.

30. No member shall speak more than twice to the merits of any question



under debate, except by special permission of the body; nor more than once, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken.

31. Ordinarily, voting shall be *viva voce*, or by show of hands; but any member may call for a division, in which case the number voting on each side shall be counted, announced by the chair, entered in the minutes, and published in the printed reports of the proceedings.

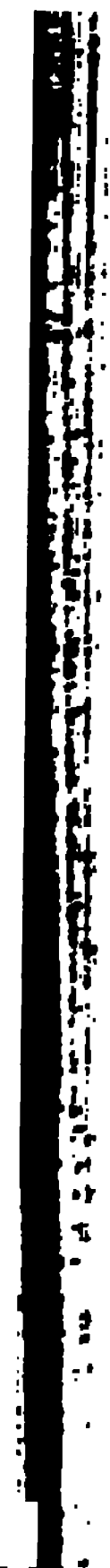
32. When a committee report has been presented, it shall, in the absence of objection, be deemed to be received by the Board, and unless otherwise disposed of shall pass to the Recording Secretary for preservation, but shall not be spread upon the minutes.

33. If the report contains recommendations or resolutions which call for action by the Board, those recommendations or resolutions shall thereupon be deemed to be before it for adoption upon motion of the committee, and shall be subject to such rules as are prescribed by parliamentary law for similar motions.

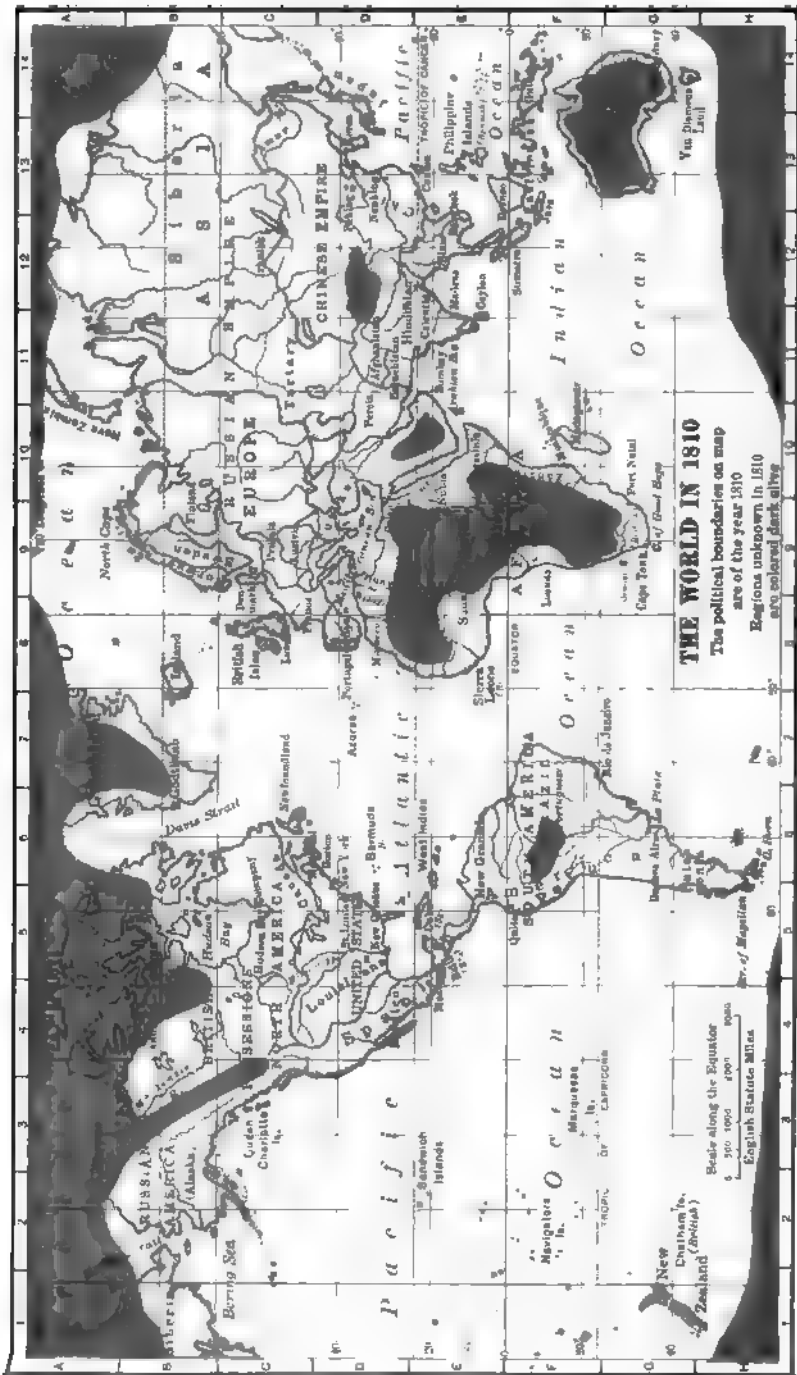
The action taken by the Board in these cases shall be entered on the minutes.

## VI. METHOD OF AMENDMENT

34. These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote, notice of the proposed amendment having been presented in writing twenty-four hours previous, and any By-Law may be suspended for the immediate occasion by unanimous consent.



NEW YORK  
JAN 11 1904  
[RECEIVED]



## Introduction

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was organized at Bradford, Mass., June 29, 1810. But that was not the beginning of it. A chain of circumstances led to its origination: the evangelical revival which marked the turn of the century; the missionary awakening in England and Europe whose impulse was quickly felt in America and prompted various local efforts, largely for domestic missions; and, most immediately, the resolve of a group of students, manifested first at Williams College and later at Andover Seminary, where young men of like purpose from several New England institutions formed themselves into the society of The Brethren, "to effect in the person of its members a mission or missions to the heathen."



Rev. Samuel Worcester  
Secretary, 1810-1821

These young men, looking about for some body that should assist them in their enterprise and provide a supporting base for the movement, after consultation with their teachers and trusted ministerial advisers, applied to the General Association of Massachusetts Proper, a body of conservative Congregational ministers holding its annual meeting that year in Bradford, which thereupon approved their purpose and adopted a plan of organization. The idea of the American Board was not thought out by a committee on church polity nor was its plan devised to afford some administrative function for an ecclesiastical body; it was created to meet a spontaneous demand that could not be gainsaid; it was framed to do in the simplest, quickest, and surest way what a small but considerable number of Congregational people felt must be done.

The organization of the American Board was at the outset slight and flexible. It was composed of nine members; at first the Association of Massachusetts was to choose five, that of Connecticut four; soon it was provided that the members should elect their own suc-



Jeremiah Evarts, Esq.  
Treasurer, 1811-1822  
Secretary, 1821-1831

cessors. The conduct of its affairs was put into the hands of the usual officers of a society and of a Prudential Committee, consisting originally of but three members, who should meet when needed and wherever convenient. The annual meetings for the choice of officers and committee and for the conducting of whatever business was to be presented were held for years in private parlors, inconspicuous in their assembly, and generally unregarded in their proceedings.

Within two years of its organization the Board welcomed to its comradeship representatives of the Presbyterian Church, and through its first half century of life was the foreign missionary agency of several denominations. Though one after another these denominations withdrew to form their own societies, representatives of them and of other communions have been continually contributors to the Board's treasury and upon its staff of missionaries.

FOUR OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES



Samuel Newell



Harriet Atwood Newell



Ann Haseltine Judson



Adoniram Judson, Jr.

The initial operations of the Board were slowly and cautiously begun. It was a difficult matter for it to secure a charter; one was rather grudgingly granted by the Massachusetts legislature in 1812. Its first missionaries were sent out early in the same year, not without misgivings and only because the eagerness of the candidates to get to their fields would not brook longer delay. At the time of their commissioning there was not money enough in the Board's treasury to send them; the churches and the ministry were in most cases skeptical if not opposed to the undertaking; reliance could be put only upon the devotion of exceptional churches and pastors here and there, and of a few auxiliaries and similar agencies seeking to bind together those who were willing to become

supporters of the venture. Nothing was sure in the day of beginnings save the faith and resolve of those who made the start.

The first adventures of the missionaries whom the Board sent forth were similarly uncertain and experimental. They knew almost nothing of the lands to which they went; they had no foothold for beginning, no apparatus ready to their hand. The countries which they entered were in most cases either practically closed to them or so indisposed to receive their message that they seemed to be tapping on a rock. More missionaries died in India in the first twenty years than natives were baptized; in Africa, after ten years, not one convert could be found or a single hearer who showed any benefit from the message.

During this period of pioneering there was terrific sacrifice of life and a huge expenditure of time, strength, and money in getting located. It was then that the American Board rendered lasting service to the missionary cause by its wide exploration of the lands of paganism to find the best openings. Not only were the fields which the Board occupied thus traversed, but as well the countries from which for one reason or another it held back. Thus in South America, Africa, and some of the remote parts of Asia prospecting missionaries of this Board searched eagerly for fields white to harvest. Similarly shifts of location became necessary and sometimes withdrawals from fields because of unforeseen conditions that made advance impossible or because the opening of new doors made clear the duty to seek more strategic centers.

Fields in the East Indies that had been held at great disadvantage were left when China was opened to residence, and the Board's missions among the North American Indians, at one time commanding a large share of her supply of missionaries and of funds, were at length closed or transferred in the process of readjustment. Fortunately instructions to those early missionaries were very free and general; they were wisely left large liberty in decisions both as to places and forms of work.

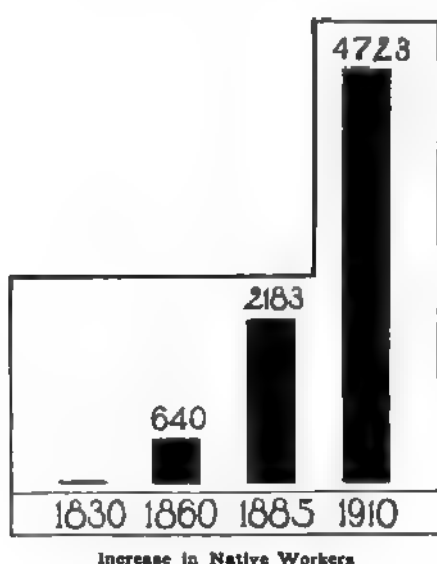
The record of the years which have now rounded out into a century furnish abundant and inspiring proof that the good hand of God has been with this Board. The historical portions of the several Stories of the Missions contained in this report give some indication of how the development of these missions has shown them to be divinely sustained and guided. The pioneers in field after field were blessed in discovering important and influential locations. The crises of need in the several missions have been



signally met, and emergencies and disasters that it seemed would be ruinous have again and again proved stepping stones to higher things. In the main the American Board's methods of operation have been approved and strengthened in the passing of the years. Where mistakes and failures have occurred the lesson of them has been so learned that advance thereafter became surer and stronger.

In every phase of the Board's life contrast between the early years and the present prompts a song of praise and thanksgiving.

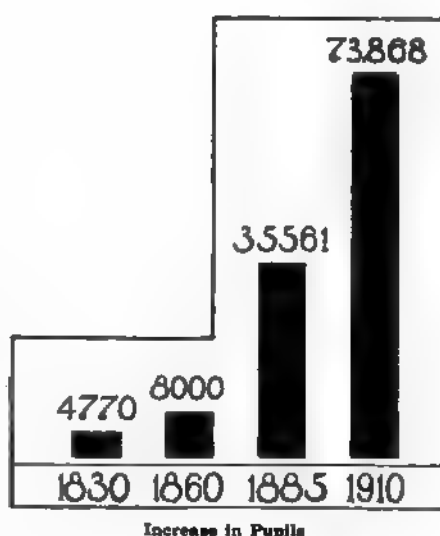
In its management at home, instead of depending upon scattered agencies and auxiliaries of uncertain permanence, the Board is now closely linked with the life of the Congregational churches, whose ecclesiastical machinery and method are set directly to serve its needs. The general and increasing adoption of the Apportionment Plan marks, at the end of the century,



the climax of this growth in the sense of responsibility and loyalty to the foreign missionary task on the part of the churches operating through this missionary board. Instead of the small and independent membership of the corporation as first constituted, there is now a large and representative body in direct relation to the churches upon which it rests. Whereas the Board's charter originally permitted it to hold only so much property as would yield annual income of not more than \$12,000, that charter, repeatedly amended, now provides for the holding of \$13,000,000. Whereas the income of the Board the first year was \$999.52, it has come to be in its one hundredth year \$995,414.36.

Keeping pace with this growth and establishment on the home side, the affairs of the Board on its mission fields have marvelously developed. From the one city on an island off the mainland of western India through which the first missionaries got a rather

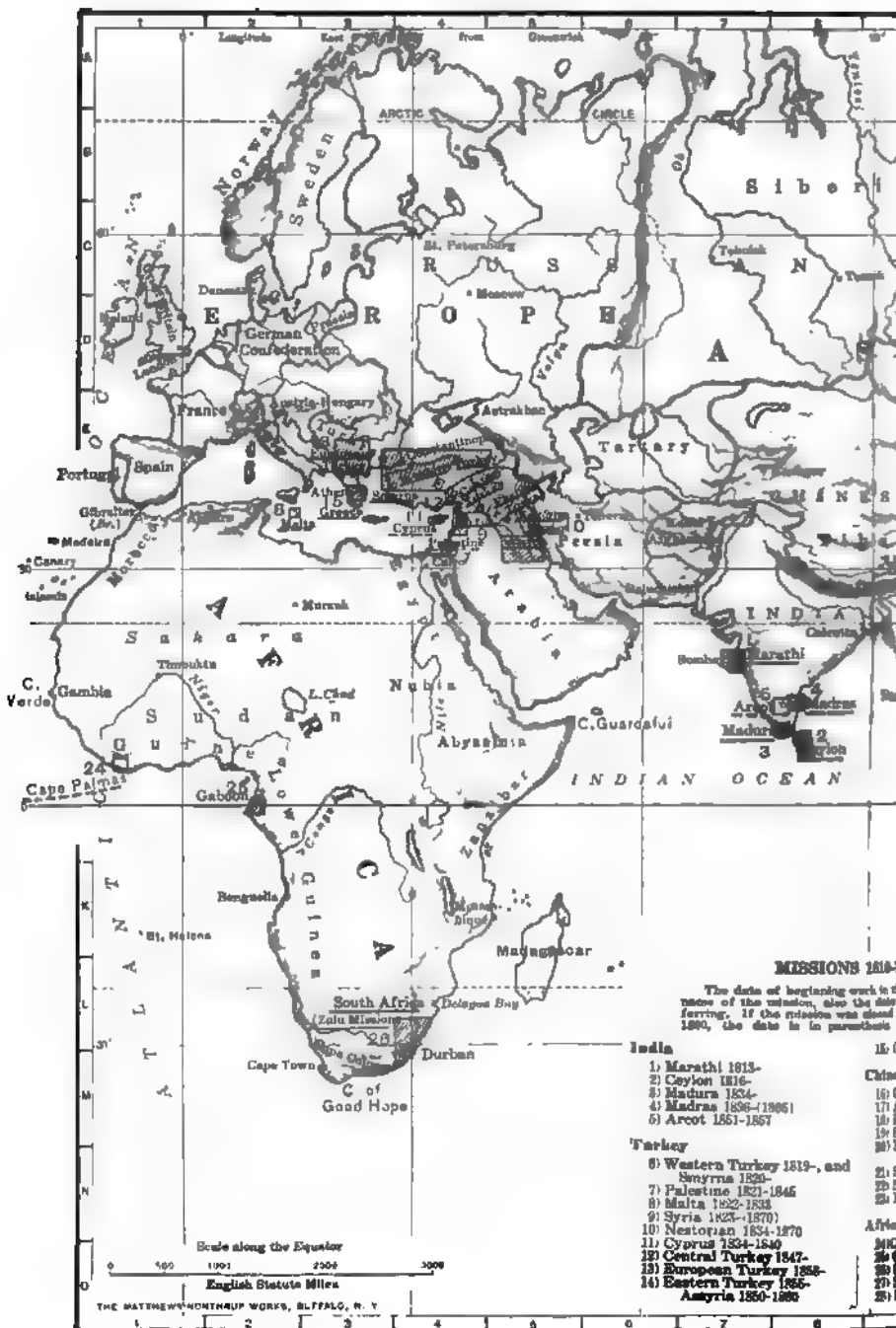
unwilling approach, there are now to be recorded 102 stations in 20 organized missions in 10 great lands of the world; over against the native opposition and even bitter persecution which missionaries and converts uniformly had to endure in those earlier years, the Board's work now has not only legal rights in these lands, but the respect, good-will, and endorsement of high officials and of multitudes of the common people. Whereas it then had scarce foothold for its work, it now has compounds and establishments valued at not less than two million and a quarter of dollars; and, where missionaries could scarcely make themselves understood to a few natives here and there, there is now a native agency of 4,723, many of whom are educated and trained leaders of their people. And these people also gathered into communities are giving toward the maintenance of churches, schools, and other institutions which Christianity has brought to them and their land, \$276,715 annually. In place of experiment in methods of mission work, frequent alterations of policy and a sense of uncertainty as to courses to be followed, these missions have now to guide them settled policies which, though requiring adaptation and fresh invention and advance, are yet in their guiding principles definite and determined. The two outstanding principles for which the American Board is famous among the missionary societies of the world are not likely to be further questioned in the conduct of its affairs. As a result of the operations of these years it stands to-day justified and reënforced in these two prime features of its work,—a broad and high education of native youth for Christian leadership among their people and the training of the native church to responsibility in the management of its affairs and in the outreach of its life.

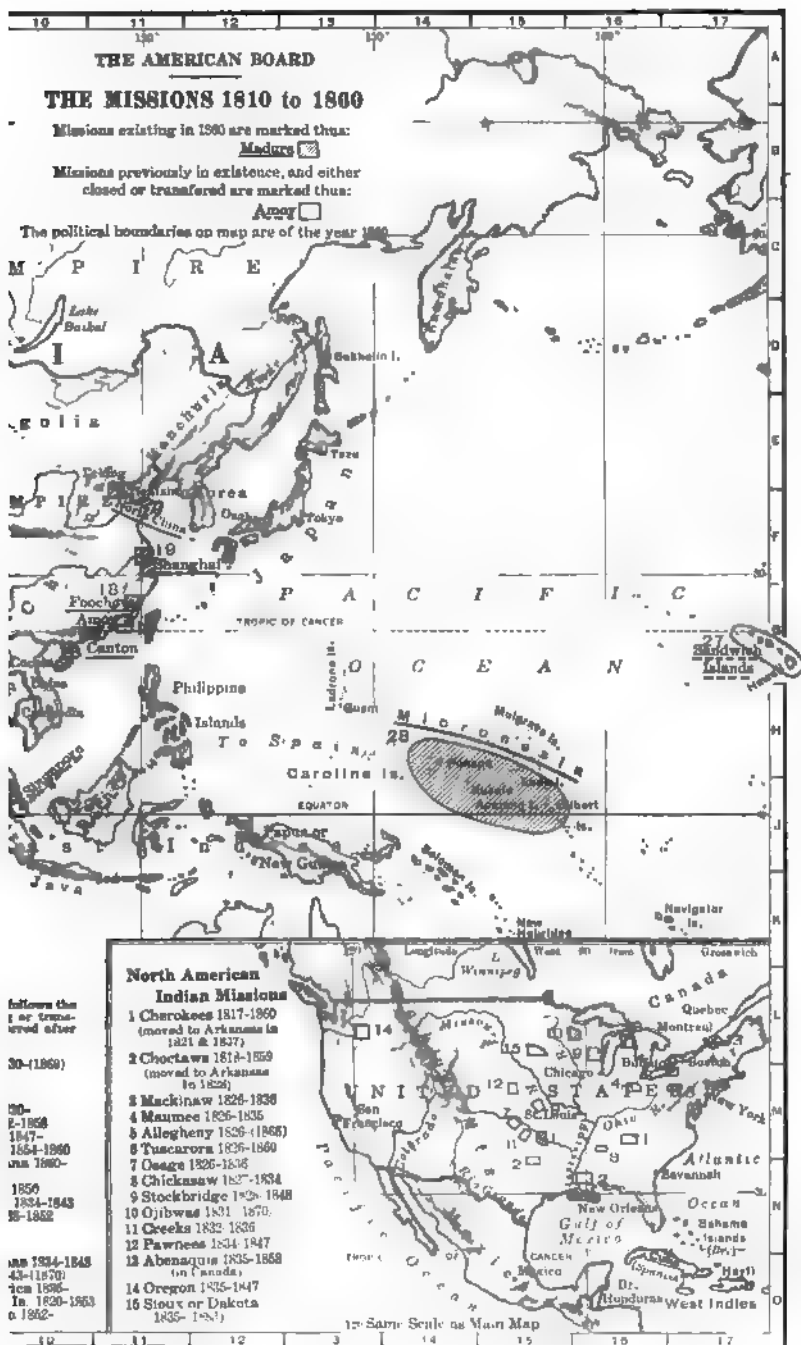


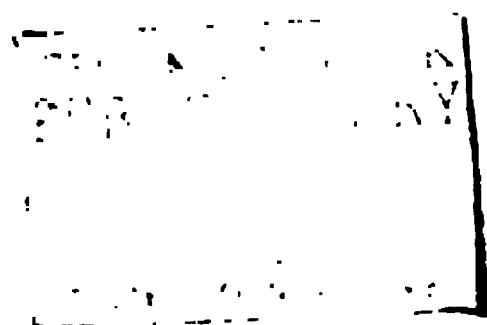
A survey of the year's reports which follow, in the administration

of this Board both at home and on its fields abroad, will justify the assertion that the outlook was never before so bright. It is an era of awakening on both sides of the world; of awakening lands and peoples abroad, restless for something better than they now have, eager for education and listening for some voice that they can trust that will speak to them the word of help in the confusion of the time; and of an awakening church at home, realizing as never before the oneness of the world, looking out with mingled hope and apprehension upon the nations of the East whose barriers are being pulled down and whose multitudes are coming on the stage of human action for a share in its affairs; a church conscious that upon its faith and devotion rests the solution of the Christianizing of the world and that there is need to hasten if the work is to be done in the day of opportunity. These combined features of the present outlook make the situation of the American Board in its centennial year full of cheer and of challenge, a situation in which it is hoped all who read these pages will be moved to offer themselves anew to the service of the Lord in the day of his power.











## Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its One Hundred and First Annual Meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., Tuesday, October 11, 1910, at 2 P.M.

### CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

#### *Maine*

Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.  
Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor.  
Galen C. Moses, Bath.  
Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.  
John M. Gould, Portland.  
Rev. Omar W. Folsom, Bath.  
Rev. Raymond Calkins, Portland.

#### *New Hampshire*

Henry W. Lane, Keene.  
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.  
Rev. Edward L. Gulick, Hanover.  
Charles C. Morgan, Nashua.  
Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, Manchester.  
Rev. Charles H. Percival, Rochester.

#### *Vermont*

Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury.  
Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls.  
John M. Comstock, Chelsea.  
Rev. Clifford H. Smith, Pittsford.  
Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.  
Rev. I. Chipman Smart, Burlington.  
Rev. Edwin J. Lewis, West Brattleboro.

#### *Massachusetts*

A. Lyman Williston, Northampton.  
Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, Auburndale.  
Samuel B. Capen, Boston.  
G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester.  
Rev. Arthur Little, Dorchester.  
Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord.  
Rev. Francis E. Clark, Auburndale.  
Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.  
Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline.  
James M. W. Hall, Newton Center.  
Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.  
Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.  
Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.  
John E. Bradley, Randolph.  
Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem.  
Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.  
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.  
Rev. Asher Anderson, Hyde Park.  
Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston.

Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg.  
Rev. Arcturus Z. Conrad, Boston.  
Samuel Usher, Cambridge.  
Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence.  
Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.  
Charles E. Swett, Winchester.  
John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.  
Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.  
Henry H. Proctor, Boston.  
Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge.  
Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford.  
George E. Keith, Campello.  
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.  
Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.  
Frank Wood, Dorchester.  
Herbert A. Wilder, Newton.  
Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley.  
Lewis A. Crossett, North Abington.  
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.  
Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.  
Rev. William W. Dornan, Plymouth.  
Francis A. Rugg, Greenfield.  
Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, Brookline.  
Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon.  
Rev. Edwin H. Byington, West Roxbury.  
Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Cambridge.  
Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.  
Seba A. Holton, Falmouth.  
Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Roxbury.  
Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.  
Rev. James G. Merrill, Somerset.  
Arthur Perry, Boston.  
Rev. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville.  
C. H. Lyman, Northampton.  
Rev. Clarence F. Swift, Fall River.  
John H. Gifford, M.D., Fall River.  
Rev. Edward E. Bradley, Lincoln.  
Victor J. Loring, Wellesley Hills.  
Walter K. Bigelow, Salem.  
Rev. Harris G. Hale, Brookline.  
Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton.  
Rev. Newton M. Hall, Springfield.  
Rev. John L. Kilbon, Springfield.  
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Newtonville.  
E. H. Bigelow, M.D., Framingham.

#### *Rhode Island*

Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, Pawtucket.  
Frederic H. Fuller, Providence.

*Connecticut*

Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford.  
 Rev. James W. Copper, Hartford.  
 Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.  
 John H. Perry, Southport.  
 Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven.  
 Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven.  
 Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Greenwich.  
 Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.  
 Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.  
 Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.  
 Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven.  
 Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby.  
 Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington.  
 Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.  
 Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.  
 Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.  
 Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.  
 Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven.  
 Pres. Wm. Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford.  
 Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, Waterbury.  
 Rev. William F. Stearns, Norfolk.  
 William H. Catlin, Meriden.

*New York*

Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City.  
 Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn.  
 Lucien C. Warner, New York City.  
 Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City.  
 Dyer B. Holmes, New York City.  
 Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown.  
 William H. Crosby, Buffalo.  
 Harry A. Flint, Syracuse.  
 Charles H. Aldrich, Merrickville.  
 Rev. William Dana Street, White Plains.  
 George W. Baily, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. Andrew M. Wight, Ogdensburg.  
 Rev. William A. Trow, Sherburne.  
 Rev. A. F. Pierce, Mt. Vernon.

*New Jersey*

Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair.  
 Harry Wade Hicks, Summit.  
 Charles H. Baker, Montclair.

*Pennsylvania*

Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, Kingston.

*Ohio*

Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland.  
 William W. Mills, Marietta.  
 Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin.  
 Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin.  
 Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo.  
 Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta.  
 Rev. Howard S. MacAyeal, Akron.  
 E. P. Johnson, Oberlin.

*Maryland*

Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore.

*Florida*

Rev. Mason Noble, Inverness.

*Illinois*

Rev. William A. Waterman, Elgin.  
 Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.  
 Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.  
 David Fales, Lake Forest.  
 Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago.  
 Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.  
 Thomas C. MacMillan, Chicago.  
 Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Elgin.  
 Frank Kimball, Oak Park.  
 Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.  
 Rev. Frank G. Smith, Chicago.  
 Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago.  
 Rev. J. Percival Huget, Galesburg.  
 Rev. James R. Smith, Quincy.

*Michigan*

E. F. Grabill, Greenville.  
 Rev. Archibald Hadden, Muskegon.  
 C. B. Stowell, Hudson.  
 Rev. Carl S. Patton, Ann Arbor.

*Wisconsin*

Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.  
 John M. Whitehead, Janesville.

*Minnesota*

Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis.  
 Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.  
 David Percy Jones, Minneapolis.  
 Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.  
 Rev. Edwin B. Dean, Northfield.  
 Rev. Fred B. Hill, Northfield.

*Iowa*

Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines.  
 W. B. Whiting, Whiting.  
 Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon, Des Moines.  
 Rev. Herbert J. Hinman, Cresco.

*Missouri*

Rev. Charles S. Mills, St. Louis.

*North Dakota*

Pres. Charles C. Creegan, Fargo.

*South Dakota*

Pres. Henry K. Warren, Yankton.

*Nebraska*

Pres. D. Brainerd Perry, Crete.

*Kansas*

Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka.  
Rev. Francis L. Hayes, Topeka.  
Robert R. Hays, Osborne.

*Washington*

Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.  
Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Seattle.  
Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

*California*

Rev. Jean F. Loba, Ontario.  
Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland.  
Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles.

*Hawaiian Islands*

Peter C. Jones, Honolulu.  
Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu.  
William R. Castle, Honolulu.

*Syria*

Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut.

**MISSIONARIES PRESENT\***

\*C. Burnell Olds, Japan.  
\*Francis F. Tucker, M.D., North China.  
\*J. B. McCord, M.D., South Africa.  
\*C. C. Fuller, South Africa.  
\*J. C. Perkins, Madura.  
\*C. A. Stanley, North China.  
\*J. H. Pettee, Japan.  
\*D. W. Learned, Japan.  
\*R. A. Hume, Marathi.  
\*G. P. Knapp, Eastern Turkey.  
\*L. F. Ostrander, European Turkey.  
\*George Allchin, Japan.  
\*C. A. Nelson, South China.  
\*W. P. Clarke, European Turkey.  
\*W. L. Thompson, M.D., South Africa.  
\*Edward Riggs, Western Turkey.  
\*D. S. Herrick, Madura.  
\*G. E. White, Western Turkey.  
\*H. M. Irwin, Western Turkey.  
\*J. K. Greene, Western Turkey.  
\*J. E. Abbott, Marathi.  
\*H. A. Neipp, West Africa.  
\*A. E. LeRoy, South Africa.  
\*D. C. Churchill, Marathi.  
\*L. H. Beals, M.D., Marathi.  
\*Arthur H. Smith, North China.

\*By provision of the By-Laws, men holding the Board's Commission as missionaries are, after seven years of service, Corporate Members.

\*Edward Fairbank, Marathi.  
\*J. P. Jones, Madura.  
\*J. D. Davis, Japan.  
\*F. D. Shepard, M.D., Central Turkey.  
\*J. D. Eaton, Mexico.  
\*J. S. Porter, Austria.  
\*H. T. Whitney, M.D., Foochow.  
\*E. P. Holton, Madura.  
\*S. S. White.  
\*Edward F. Carey.  
\*W. P. Sprague.  
Rev. C. W. Kilbon.  
Rev. W. A. Farnsworth.  
Rev. J. H. Roberts.  
Rev. O. P. Allen.  
Rev. R. M. Cole.  
Rev. George P. Washburn.

**HONORARY MEMBERS**

*Maine*

Rev. W. B. Hague, Gorham.  
Rev. J. S. Richards, Litchfield.  
Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Gorham.  
Rev. A. M. MacDonald, Bar Harbor.  
Rev. Alex. P. McDonald, Bar Harbor.

*New Hampshire*

E. G. Philbrick, Tilton.  
C. S. Campbell, Derry Village.  
Rev. M. F. Hardy, East Jaffrey.  
Amasa Downes, Franconia.  
John F. Stearns, Lancaster.  
Rev. F. E. Rand, Canterbury.

*Vermont*

Rev. Joseph Torrey, Burlington.  
Rev. H. T. Barnard, McIndoes.  
L. M. Pierce, Guildhall.  
Rev. Samuel H. Barnum, Jericho Center.  
Rev. Hollis A. Campbell, East Hardwick.

*Massachusetts*

William L. Greene, Boston.  
Frank E. Bridgman, Boston.  
William E. Murdock, Boston.  
Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, Boston.  
Rev. Charles F. Weeden, Dorchester.  
Edward Warren Capen, Jamaica Plain.  
Rev. Perley B. Davis, West Roxbury.  
John P. Jewell, West Roxbury.  
Rev. George F. Stanton, Boston.  
Rev. George E. Freeman, Needham.  
George Gould, Wellesley.  
Rev. George M. Howe, Groton.  
Rev. Charles S. Holton, Newburyport.

William S. Hazen, Beverly.  
 Rev. W. B. Williams, Bridgewater.  
 Rev. G. B. Hatch, Ware.  
 Rev. Frank S. Brewer, Palmer.  
 Rev. S. K. B. Perkins, Medford.  
 Herbert N. Ackerman, West Medford.  
 Joseph C. Gordon, Maiden.  
 Rev. R. W. Haskins, Reading.  
 Rev. Edward A. Reed, Holyoke.  
 Charles P. Wood, West Somerville.  
 F. D. Freeman, Hyde Park.  
 William A. Mowry, Hyde Park.  
 Rev. Frank E. Butler, South Hadley Falls.  
 Rev. G. H. Morse, Stowe.  
 Rev. S. H. Lee, Springfield.  
 J. H. Barton, Springfield.  
 Rev. Oliver W. Means, Springfield.  
 Rev. Irving H. Childs, Deerfield.  
 Rev. J. H. Childs, North Rochester.  
 Rev. J. B. Seabury, Wellesley Hills.  
 Rev. W. E. Locke, Wellesley.  
 D. D. Stratton, Melrose.  
 Rev. Thomas Sims, Melrose.  
 Rev. John O. Paisley, Melrose Highlands.  
 Rev. M. A. Dougherty, Cambridge.  
 Horace Dutton, Auburndale.  
 Rev. S. W. Dilke, Auburndale.  
 Rev. Wolcott Calkins, Newton.  
 Rev. Edward C. Ewing, Roxbury.  
 Rev. S. W. Adrians, Winchester.  
 Rev. S. A. Norton, Woburn.  
 Rev. Fred T. Knight, Harwich.  
 Rev. A. B. Chalmers, Worcester.  
 Elijah E. Richards, Taunton.  
 James Dingwell, Leicester.  
 Austin C. Packard, East Bridgewater.  
 Rev. Morris H. Turk, Natick.  
 C. R. Hamlin, Randolph.  
 Rev. A. F. Newton, North Leominster.  
 Rev. C. H. Gates, North Wilbraham.  
 Rev. Isaac Pierson, Wellesley Hills.  
 Rev. George W. Andrews, Dalton.  
 Rev. George A. Beckwith, Marlboro.  
 Rev. Calvin B. Hulbert, South Dennis.  
 Reuben L. Thayer, Enfield.  
 Rev. George H. Tilton, Woburn.  
 John E. Kimball, Oxford.  
 Rev. P. S. Suter, Lynn.  
 Norman McKinnon, Middleboro.  
 Marshall Menant, Pepperell.  
 Rev. Charles N. Thorp, Chelsea.  
 Rev. P. R. Crowell, Petersham.  
 Everett Boynton, Swampscott.  
 James A. Bates, South Royalton.

*Rhode Island*

Arthur W. Claflin, Providence.  
 Rev. Gideon A. Burgess, Providence.  
 Rev. Albert Donnell, Slatersville.  
 Dr. Charles H. Leonard, Providence.

*Connecticut*

Rev. Edward G. Stone, Barkhamsted.  
 Rev. Charles H. Peck, Hanover.  
 Rev. Levi Rodgers, Greenwich.  
 Rev. John W. Ballantine, Stafford Springs.  
 Rev. F. A. Sumner, Milford.  
 Rev. A. W. Gerrie, Ridgefield.  
 Rev. E. B. Snow, Winsted.  
 Rev. Henry T. Arnold, Norwich.  
 Rev. C. H. Reckets, Norwich.  
 Rev. G. W. Reynolds, South Manchester.  
 Rev. E. C. Ingalls, Colchester.  
 Rev. H. S. Brown, Darien.  
 Rev. W. G. Lathrop, Shelton.  
 Rev. G. W. Judson, Winsted.  
 Rev. E. C. Gillette, Canaan.  
 Rev. G. A. Pelton, New Haven.  
 Rev. John Hutchins, Litchfield.  
 Rev. G. H. Ewing, Norwich Town.  
 Edwin N. Hinckley, Lebanon.  
 Rev. G. H. Beard, Bridgeport.  
 H. G. Talcott, Talcottville.  
 E. E. Lewis, Haddam.  
 F. C. Sherman, New Haven.  
 George R. Hyde, Yantic.

*New York*

Rev. Jason N. Pierce, Brooklyn.  
 Rev. L. L. Taylor, Canandaigua.  
 Rev. H. S. Capron, Rochester.  
 Rev. W. F. Kettle, Oswego.  
 Rev. J. G. Roberts, Jamaica.  
 Rev. Duncan MacGregor, Antwerp.  
 Harry A. Flint, Syracuse.  
 Dr. F. W. Spaulding, Clifton Springs.  
 Harlan P. French, Albany.

*New Jersey*

Rev. S. W. Boardman, Bloomfield.  
 Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, Westfield.  
 Charles E. Hope, Ridgewood.

*Pennsylvania*

Rev. Sydney H. Cox, Philadelphia.

*District of Columbia*

Rev. S. H. Woodrow, Washington.

*Virginia*

Rev. R. C. Drisko, Herndon.

*Florida*

Rev. James P. Hoyt, St. Petersburg.

*Alabama*

Rev. E. W. Butler, Thorsby.

*Ohio*

Rev. Newton W. Bates, Austinburg.  
Rev. H. A. N. Richards, Newton Falls.  
Rev. W. W. Curtis, Oberlin.  
Rev. G. W. Andrews, Norwalk.  
Rev. Joseph A. Goodrich, Jefferson.  
Henry H. Keesur, Marietta.

*Illinois*

Rev. Quincy L. Dowd, Roscoe.  
Rev. P. M. Snyder, Rockford.  
Rev. J. R. Nichols, Rogers Park.  
Aaron B. Mead, Chicago.  
R. E. Short, Seward.

*Michigan*

Rev. W. H. Warren, Detroit.  
Rev. George Benford, Grand Blanc.

*Wisconsin*

Rev. W. H. Hannaford, Lancaster.  
William A. Leary, Platteville.

*Minnesota*

Rev. C. C. Warner, Crookston.

*Iowa*

Rev. M. L. Stimson, Elkader.

*Kansas*

Rev. James G. Dougherty, Kansas City.

*Nebraska*

Rev. A. A. Cressman, Red Cloud.

President Capen took the chair, a hymn was sung, and devotional services were led by Rev. James H. Pettee, of Japan.

The minutes of the last meeting were read in their important parts.

The President appointed the following *Committee on Nominations*: Rev. H. P. Dewey, of Minnesota; Rev. C. J. Ryder, of New York; President O. S. Davis, of Illinois; W. H. Catlin, of Connecticut; E. S. Holmes, of Missouri.

The President also nominated the following committees, and they were appointed:

*On Arrangements.* — F. G. Cook, Rev. D. W. Waldron, S. B. Carter, G. W. Mehaffey, Phineas Hubbard, Rev. H. A. Bridgman, Rev. G. A. Hall.

*On Business.* — President H. S. Bliss, of Syria; President W. D. Hyde, of Maine; Rev. J. A. Adams, of Illinois; Prof. L. F. Anderson, of Washington; W. R. Castle, of Honolulu; President E. M. Hill, of Canada; L. F. Mellen, of Ohio.

Secretary Patton gave notice of the purpose of the Prudential Committee to move at a subsequent time an amendment to the By-Laws under Section IV, relating to meetings of the Board, as follows in Number 23, paragraph 3b.

Treasurer Wiggin presented his annual report with the report of the Auditors, which was read by the Recording Secretary, and both were accepted.

The Treasurer further reported that at the meeting of the Auditors Mr. William B. Plunkett, one of their number, offered a gift of \$5,000 towards removing the debit balance on the books of the Board, and the whole sum, \$6,005 was quickly made up and the year closed with all bills paid.

Secretary Patton presented that part of the report of the Prudential Committee covering the Survey of the Home Department, and it was referred to the Committee on the Home Department.

Secretary Barton presented that part of the report of the Prudential Committee covering the Foreign Department. He also reported a promise of a gift in April next of \$100,000 from Dr. Pearsons, of Chicago, for the Endowment Fund of the Educational Work of the Board, thus making the pledges for that fund now above \$1,200,000.

Rev. David S. Herrick, of India, made an address and presented a gift of

\$1,000 from the Congregational Christians of the Madura Mission, with formal greetings from them.

Secretary Barton presented the greetings of the Congregational churches of the Ceylon Mission with a gift of Rs. 4,000, this sum having been raised by the natives entirely.

Treasurer Wiggin reported a gift of \$25,000 from the descendants of the early missionaries in Honolulu.

A devotional service was conducted by Mr. Harry W. Hicks.

An address was made by President Capen.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. E. Strong, and the Board took a recess until half-past seven.

### **Tuesday Evening**

The Board met at half-past seven, President Capen in the chair.

A hymn was sung. Prayer was offered by Rev. William H. Ward, of New York.

An address was made by President Henry C. King, of Oberlin.

An address was made by Mr. Robert E. Speer.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. A. N. Hitchcock. A recess was taken until Wednesday evening at 7.30.

NOTE. — On Wednesday morning the Board made a pilgrimage to Andover and Bradford. At Andover a tablet was dedicated at Rabbit Rock, in memory of the seven missionary students who in 1810 applied to the churches for sympathy and aid in their purpose to preach the gospel to the heathen. An address was made by Rev. R. A. Hume, of India. At Bradford a missionary monument was dedicated on the site of the church in which the General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts received the Andover students who applied to be sent abroad and formed the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

### **Wednesday Evening**

The Board met at half past seven o'clock, President Capen in the chair.

The devotional service was led by President Ozora S. Davis, of Chicago Theological Seminary.

Rev. H. P. Dewey, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following committees, and they were appointed:

*Committee on the Treasurer's Report.* — Frederick W. Lyman, of Minnesota; Judge Alfred Coit, of Connecticut; George W. Baily, of New York; H. Clark Ford, of Ohio; Rev. Harris G. Hale, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Place and Preacher.* — Rev. J. H. Selden, of Connecticut; Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Ohio; Rev. C. R. Raymond, of New York; Charles W. Osgood, of Vermont; President Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Washington.

*Committee on the Home Department.* — Rev. Oliver Huckel, of Maryland; Rev. Edward S. Sanderson, of New York; William P. Fiske, of New Hampshire; Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, of Missouri; Rev. C. C. Merrill, of Massachusetts.

*Committee on Nomination of Officers.* — Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, of Connecticut; Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Maine; Frank Kimball, of Illinois; Rev. Frank W. Hodges, of Iowa; Harrington Beard, of Minnesota.

An address was made by Mr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the World's Student Federation, on "Missions and Christian Unity."

Rev. Doremus Scudder brought a message from Hawaii accompanying the gift to the Board of \$25,000 from descendants of the early missionaries to that island.

A hymn was sung.

An address was made by Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York, on "Missions and International Peace."

Recess was taken to half past nine o'clock Thursday morning. The benediction was pronounced by Vice-President Henry C. King.

### **Thursday Morning**

The President took the chair at 9.30 o'clock.

• Devotional service was conducted by President Alexander MacLachlan, of Smyrna.

The minutes of Wednesday were read.

Greetings were brought by Rev. W. J. Peck from the Association of Presbyterian Ministers of New York City and Vicinity.

A congratulatory cablegram was received from the churches of Bombay.

Addresses were made by Dr. James B. McCord, of the South African Mission; Rev. H. A. Neipp, of the West Central African Mission; Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, of Samokov; Rev. William P. Clarke, of Monastir; Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, of the Western Turkey Mission; Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, president of the International College of Smyrna; Rev. Edward Riggs, president of the Theological Seminary of Marsovan; Rev. Joseph K. Greene, of Constantinople; Rev. Edward F. Carey, of Harpoot, Eastern Turkey Mission; Dr. F. D. Shepard, of the Central Turkey Mission.

A service of intercession was led by Rev. William H. Day, of California.

A cable dispatch conveying warm Christian greetings from the Kumi-ai churches of Japan was read by Secretary Barton.

Addresses were made by the following persons connected with the Japan Mission: Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Rev. George Allchin, and Rev. Jerome D. Davis.

President Tasuku Harada brought a message from the Kumi-ai churches of Japan and from the Doshisha.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. H. Melville Tenney, of California, and the Board took a recess until two o'clock.

### **Thursday Afternoon**

The President took the chair at two o'clock.

Prayer was offered by President Howard S. Bliss of Beirut.

Secretary Patton moved in behalf of the Prudential Committee the following resolution in amendment of the By-Laws, of which notice was given on Tuesday afternoon:



*Resolved*, That By-Law in Section IV, number 23, paragraph 3b, be amended to read as now, with the addition "in case the Board so directs";

and it was adopted and the By-Law so amended.

The resignation of Rev. C. H. Daniels from the Committee on Nominating New Members was accepted.

Excuses were presented from the following members unable to attend the meeting: E. I. Bosworth, D. F. Bradley, C. F. Thwing, F. M. Washburn, Margaret J. Evans, J. B. Clark, George Parsons, C. B. Moody, E. W. Blatchford, J. W. Bradshaw, F. G. Smith, J. H. Twichell, A. D. Parker, L. A. Hyde, W. H. Holman, J. W. Strong, C. S. Kitchel, F. A. Noble, F. T. Bayley, D. M. Pratt, C. H. Kelsey, C. H. Cooper, J. E. Snowden, W. W. Gist, E. G. Warner, C. E. Mason, Alexander McKenzie, E. M. Hill, C. A. Hopkins, C. H. Hulburt, R. Emerson, G. H. Strang, J. C. Hanna, G. S. F. Savage, A. R. Thain, H. L. Chapman, A. H. Bradford, L. E. Jepson, M. A. Dean, A. P. Hall, D. M. Camp, C. Holcombe, D. O. Rogers, E. L. Smith, C. A. Beckwith, H. B. Olmsted, Edward F. Williams, Merrill E. Gates, W. S. Smart, Judson Titsworth, George E. Perley, C. V. Woodbury, M. A. Bullock, E. G. Updike, Joseph E. Brown, E. W. Chapin, Lewellyn Pratt, E. F. Cragin, Franklin Carter, J. K. Unsworth, John G. Jennings, C. H. Daniels, William H. Nichols.

The Committee on the Nomination of New Members reported through John M. Whitehead, proposing the following persons for membership, and they were elected by ballot:

*Maine.* — York Association, Samuel M. Came. *New Hampshire.* — Merrimack Association, Rev. George H. Reed; Rockingham Association, Rev. Samuel H. Dana. *Vermont.* — State Conference, A. H. Cheney; Addison Association, Rev. Charles H. Dickinson; Franklin and Grand Isle Association, Rev. Carl J. Peterson; Orleans Association, David M. Camp; Orange Association, Rev. Fraser Metzger; Windsor Association, Rev. Benjamin Swift. *Massachusetts.* — Berkshire South Association, Edward S. Rogers; Mendon Association, Rev. John Reid; Pilgrim Association, Rev. William W. Dornan; Taunton Association, Charles M. Rhodes; Woburn Association, Rev. Stephen A. Norton. *Connecticut.* — Fairfield East Consociation, Rev. Gerald H. Beard; Litchfield Northwest Conference, Rev. John Calvin Goddard; Middlesex Association, Rev. Azel W. Hazen. *New York.* — Oneida, Chenango, and Delaware Association, William J. McCaw. *New Jersey.* — State Conference, Starr J. Murphy. *Pennsylvania.* — State Conference, Charles W. Huntington, M.D. *Ohio.* — State Conference, Theodore M. Bates; Grand River Association, William F. Hewins. *Oklahoma.* — State Conference, J. S. Ross. *Illinois.* — Bureau Association, Charles W. Boyden; Elgin Association, D. A. Syme; State Conference, Rev. Frank N. White, Edward H. Pitkin, Rev. William Eugene Cadmus, James H. Moore, Myron A. Myers. *Michigan.* — Detroit Association, Rev. MacH. Wallace; Kalamazoo Association, Paul Chamberlain Warren. *Wisconsin.* — State Conference, Rev. Robert Hopkin; Beloit Convention, Allen S. Baker; Winnebago Convention, Frank J. Harwood. *Minnesota.* — Minneapolis Association, Frederick W. Lyman; Southeastern Association, Rev. Frank E. Knopf. *Iowa.* — Council Bluffs Association, Rev. George Edwin Ladd. *South Dakota.* — State Conference, Rev. George E. Green; Central Association, Bayard E. Beach; Northern Association, W. F. Mason. *Nebraska.* — Blue Valley Association,

President David B. Perry; Lincoln Association, Rev. Charles H. Rogers. *Kansas*. — Wichita Association, Rev. Lucius C. Markham. *Arizona*. — State Conference, Theodore W. Otis. *Northern California*. — State Conference, Rev. W. T. Patchell; San Francisco Association, B. S. Hays; Santa Clara Association, Silas W. Mack. *Hawaii*. — Hawaii Association, Rev. William Brewster Oleson; Maui Association, Rev. Edward Bates Turner; Oahu Association, Edward K. Lilikalani.

*At large*: Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, Rev. William E. Strong, Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, of Massachusetts; Simeon E. Baldwin, Rev. John DePeu, of Connecticut; Rev. Willard L. Beard, of New York; Rev. William T. McElveen, of Illinois; Charles E. Harwood, George W. Marston, of California; Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, of Washington.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported through Rev. J. H. Selden recommending Milwaukee as the place of annual meeting in 1911, and Rev. A. H. Smith, of China, as preacher, with Rev. W. L. Phillips, of Connecticut, as alternate, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported through Rev. R. H. Potter the list of nominations for the various officers of the Board, and they were elected by ballot.

<i>President</i>	<i>Associate Secretaries</i>
SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.	REV. ENOCH F. BELL. REV. D. BREWER EDDY
<i>Vice-President</i>	
EDWARD D. EATON, D.D.	<i>Treasurer</i>
<i>Corresponding Secretaries</i>	FRANK H. WIGGIN
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D. CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D.	<i>Auditors</i>
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	EDWIN H. BAKER WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT HERBERT J. WELLS
HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.	<i>Prudential Committee</i>
<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>	<i>Term expires 1913</i>
EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.	
<i>Editorial Secretaries</i>	HERBERT A. WILDER REV. EDWARD M. NOYES EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D. REV. GEORGE A. HALL
E. E. STRONG, D.D., <i>Emeritus</i> REV. WILLIAM E. STRONG.	

The Committee on Home Department reported through Rev. Oliver Huckel, offering the following *resolutions*. which were adopted:

1. That the Prudential Committee join with the other societies and with the National Council in giving the Apportionment Plan its financial support as a part of the Board's administrative expense.
2. That the Prudential Committee give careful attention to such change as will make the Apportionment year coincide with the fiscal year of the Board.

Mr. H. W. Hicks spoke upon the missionary exposition and its uses.

Rev. Arthur Little moved that the salutations of the Board be sent to Rev. G. S. F. Savage by the President, and it was so ordered.

Addresses were made by the following missionaries: Rev. C. A. Stanley, of North China; Rev. J. K. Greene, of Turkey; President H. S. Bliss, of Beirut; Rev. C. A. Nelson, of South China; Dr. F. D. Shepard, of Central Turkey; President Edward Riggs, of Western Turkey; Rev. J. P. Jones, of South India; Rev. L. F. Ostrander, of Bulgaria; Rev. George Allchin, of Japan; Rev. G. E. White, of Western Turkey; Rev. John S. Porter, of Prague, Austria; Rev. Edward Fairbank, of Western India; and by Secretary Barton, David Fales, and Rev. Doremus Scudder.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Harlan P. Beach, and the Board adjourned to 7.30 o'clock.

### **Thursday Evening**

The Board met at 7.30, the President in the chair.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. Arthur Little, of Massachusetts.

Secretary Patton presented the delegates from invited missionary societies, who brought their salutations. The following is the list of the societies and the delegates who presented their greetings:

*Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen (Moravian Church).* Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D.D.

*Hawaiian Evangelical Association.* Hon. Peter C. Jones.

*Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Western Division).* Dr. R. P. Mackay.

*General Conference of Free Baptists.* Rev. Thomas H. Stacy, D.D.

*Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.* Rev. Leonard Kip Storrs, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (General Synod).* Rev. James Y. Boice, D.D.

*Foreign Mission Board, Maritime Baptist Convention.* Rev. J. A. Glendinning.

*Seventh Day Baptist Missionary Society.* Mr. E. B. Saunders.

*Foreign Missions Board of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec.* Stuart S. Bates.

*Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association.* Bishop Samuel P. Spreng, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States.* Rev. Allen R. Bartholomew, D.D.

*Mission Board of the Christian Church.* Rev. P. S. Sailer.

*Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Board of Home and Foreign Missions.* Rev. T. C. Edwards.

*American Tract Society.* Rev. Isaac H. Pierson.

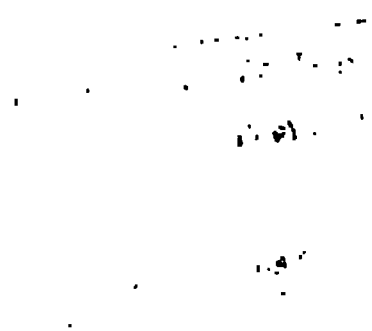
*Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.* Fennell P. Turner.

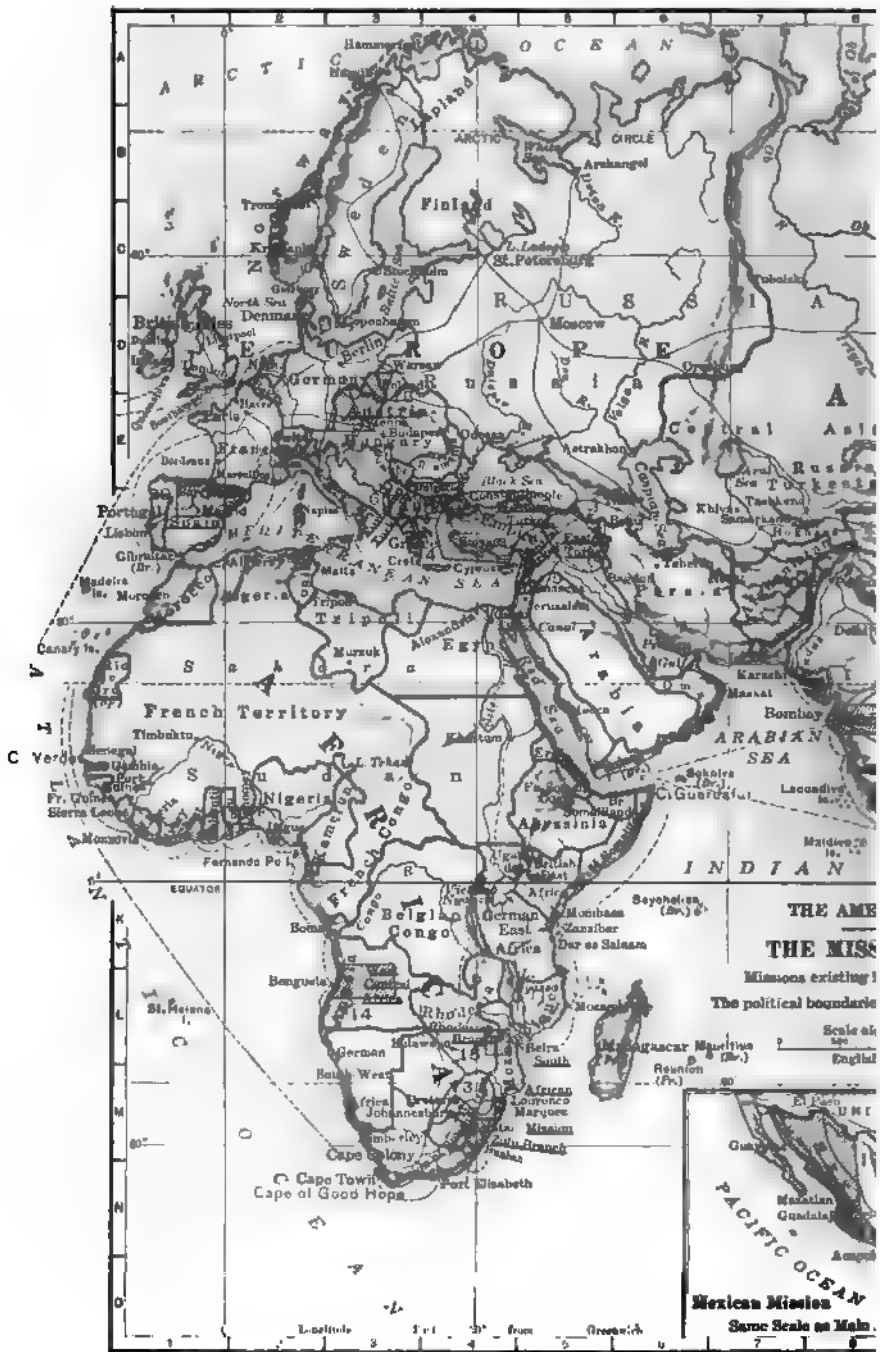
*International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, Foreign Department.* Lucien C. Warner, LL.D.

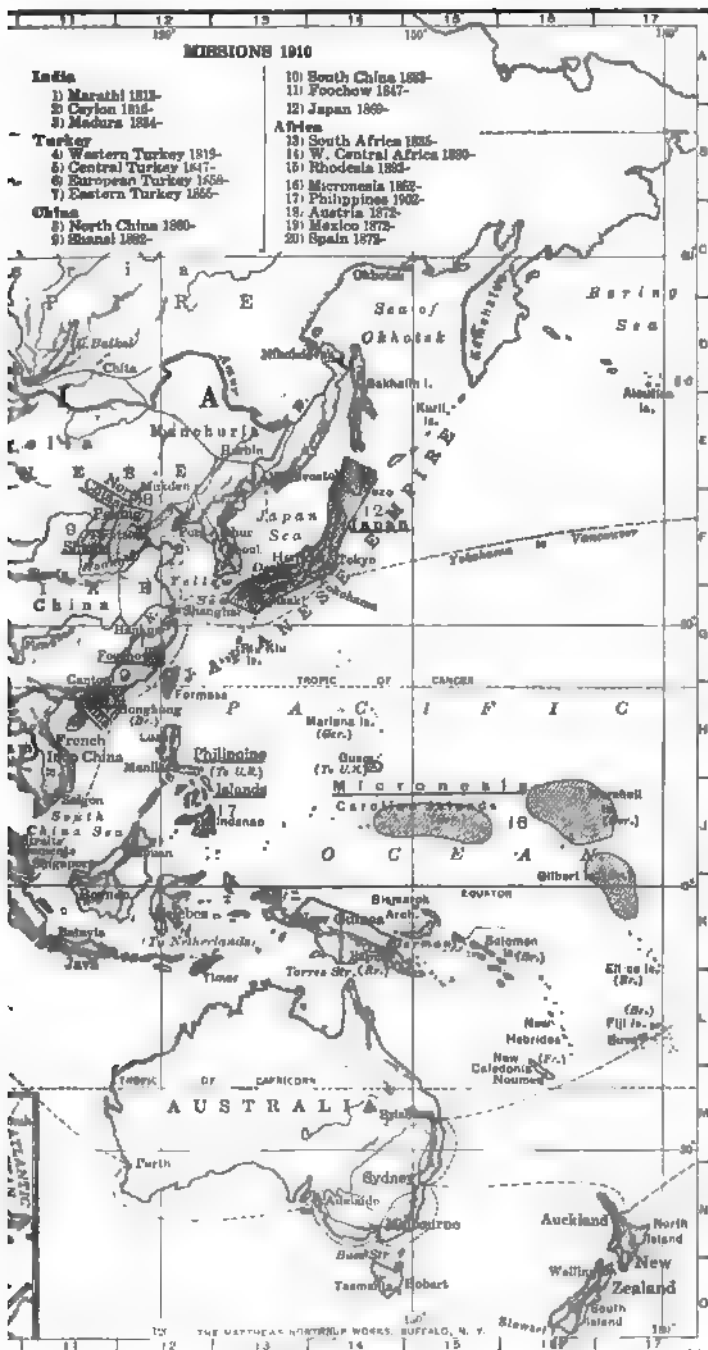
*National Armenia and India Relief Association.* Miss Emily C. Wheeler.

*Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society.* Rev. William Ewing, D.D.

*British and Foreign Bible Society.* Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, D.D.









74



*Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.* Rev. Homer C. Stuntz, D.D.

*Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.* Rev. R. J. Willingham, D.D.

*Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.* Rev. Ed. F. Cook, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America.* Rev. John Gerardus Fogg, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.* W. Henry Grant.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the U. S. A.* Rev. L. B. Wolf, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanter).* Rev. T. P. Stevenson, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.* Rev. Charles R. Watson, D.D.

*American Advent Mission Society.* Rev. Fim Murra.

*Board of Foreign Missions of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.* Rev. Edw. T. Horn, D.D.

*Foreign Christian Missionary Society.* Dr. S. T. Willis.

*American Friends Board of Foreign Missions.* Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood.

*American Bible Society.* Rev. Henry Otis Dwight, LL.D.

*United Society of Christian Endeavor.* Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.

*Yale Foreign Missionary Society.* Prof. Harlan P. Beach.

*American Missionary Association.* Rev. A. J. Beard, D.D.

*Congregational Education Society.* Rev. William R. Campbell, D.D.

*Congregational Home Missionary Society.* Rev. Charles L. Mills, D.D.

*Congregational Church Building Society.* Rev. William H. Ward, D.D.

*Congregational Board of Ministerial Relief.* Lucien C. Warner, LL.D.

*London Missionary Society.* Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, D.D.

*Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Protestant Church.* Rev. F. T. Tagg.

*Young People's Missionary Movement.* Samuel Thorne, Jr.

Greetings sent by mail, telegraph, or cable, or presented by representatives of other societies were also received from:

*Foreign Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ.*

*The Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.*

*Foreign Society of Disciples of Christian Convention.*

*Free Methodist Church of North America.*

*German Evangelical Synod of North America.*

*Missionary Society Church of England in Canada.*

*Bible Lands Mission Aid Society.*

An address was made by Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

The benediction was pronounced by Vice-President E. D. Eaton, and the Board adjourned to nine o'clock Friday morning.

**Friday Morning**

The President took the chair at nine o'clock.

Devotional services were led by Rev. C. A. Nelson, of China.

The minutes were read.

Secretary Barton read a cablegram from the assembled churches of the mission in South Africa, and another from the churches in South India.

Mr. Alfred S. Hall presented the report of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report.

The President nominated the following members of the Committee on New Members: For two years, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Rev. C. H. Daniels, Rev. E. H. Byington, of Massachusetts; and for three years, Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Maine; F. W. Lyman, of Minnesota; and Rev. Carl S. Patton, of Michigan.

President H. S. Bliss presented the report of the Business Committee in part, offering the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*, That we repeat the resolution adopted last year urging the Congress of the United States to pass the bill now pending for the repayment to the donors of the money paid for the ransom of Miss Ellen M. Stone.

*Resolved*, That the President be authorized to appoint a special committee of seven to coöperate with the officers of the Board to aid in bringing the proposed Endowment Fund for the Education Work of the Board to completion.

*Resolved*, That the Board deplores as a product of the hardness of the human heart inconsistent with the gospel of Jesus Christ racial prejudice in Christian lands, and reaffirms as cardinal principles of Christianity, whether at home or abroad, justice and kindness to all men, irrespective of color or race.

*Resolved*, That we approve the statement made in regard to Homes for Missionary Children at Auburndale, Mass., and Oberlin, O.

A statement concerning the missionary homes was then read, and they were commended to all friends of missions for generous gifts.

Rev. Irving W. Metcalf spoke in advocacy of these homes.

Secretary Barton introduced the following missionaries, who made addresses: David C. Churchill, Dr. Lester H. Beals, Rev. Edward Fairbank, Rev. Justin E. Abbott, Rev. R. A. Hume, all of the Marathi Mission, India; Rev. J. C. Perkins and Rev. J. P. Jones, both of the Madura Mission, India; Rev. James D. Eaton, of Mexico; Rev. John S. Porter, of Austria; Dr. Henry T. Whitney, Rev. C. A. Nelson, Dr. F. F. Tucker, and Rev. Arthur H. Smith, all of China.

Secretary Patton presented the new missionaries, who each spoke a few words.

A service of consecration and intercession was conducted by President A. P. Fitch, of Andover Theological Seminary, who made an address upon the "Sources of Spiritual Power," and led in prayer.

President H. S. Bliss, from the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions of thanks, which were adopted:

As we come to the closing session of this great Centenary Meeting of the American Board, we desire to pause long enough in the swift, onward rush of mind-riveting and heart-gripping and, please God, will-compelling events to record our sense of deep appreciation of the wise, effective, and multitudinous efforts which have been put forth during months and weeks and days of incessant toil to make this anniversary so notable a success.

God has blessed us with a series of golden days, and all the arrangements of the rich and varied program have matched the beauty of these October skies and paralleled the glory of the autumnal foliage.

If the great meetings in Tremont Temple and in Park Street Church have moved forward with the steady and triumphant progress of a great ocean steamer swiftly and safely pressing on to its goal amidst the joy of happy and enthusiastic passengers, we must not fail to remember that the success of the great voyage has been due in large measure to the skill and fidelity of captain and officers and crew, not forgetting for a moment the sleepless activity of the stokers submerged by day and by night in the recesses of private committee rooms and in the confines of Gilbert and Lorimer halls.

In the fullness of our gratitude we would first of all thank—and thank reverently and gratefully—the Great Pilot of all our lives for his marvelous care and protection during this and all these hundred and one voyages of the great American Board.

We would next express our hearty thanks to the organizing Committee of Arrangements and to the Boston Committee of Thirty, working in hearty and effective coöperation with each other to make these meetings not only an expression of the foreign missionary faith of our Congregational family, but of its whole purpose and aspiration for the welfare of humanity at home and abroad.

We would thank all other committee men and committee women, the stewards of the Exhibit, the lecturers in the Travelogue Series, the ushers and their assistants, the editors, correspondents, and reporters of newspapers, quartets and precentors and organists, and the great company who have otherwise promoted the harmony and enriched the melody of our four days' sojourn, whether their services have been outwardly appreciated or even recognized as such.

We would especially charge the ministers of the Bradford Congregational Church and the Andover Phillips Academy Church to convey to all—not forgetting themselves—who contributed to the success of our pilgrimages to Andover Hill and to Bradford our heartfelt thanks for a rich and unforgettable experience.

We would likewise thank the committee and their associates for arranging Saturday's pilgrimage to old Plymouth.

We would acknowledge the courtesy of the Congregational Brotherhood in extending to our missionaries the hospitality of their banquet Saturday evening.

We would thank the countless hosts and hostesses of Greater Boston who have relieved the strain of public meetings by their charming and devoted hospitality. We pray for them and for their households and for all whom they love.

We would express our sense of grateful appreciation of the service rendered by the distinguished speakers not connected with our Congregational churches, to whom we have been privileged to listen during the sessions.

We would record our peculiar satisfaction in having been honored by the presence of the representatives of so many of our sister missionary societies, bearing special messages of congratulations upon the centenary of our Board. We thank them from our hearts, we rejoice in this new evidence of the growing spirit of unity in all the churches of Christ, and we pray for their rich reward.

We would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the cheering messages of felicitations from the Board's oldest missions in India, from the Congregational Union of Africa, from the Kumi-ai churches of Japan, and from sister missionary organizations unable to be represented by personal deputations.

Finally, in the closing hour of this wonderful meeting, we would send our greetings to all the missionaries of our Board throughout the world, to native pastors and churches, to our colleges, schools, and hospitals, and to those who are in charge of them, to all who teach and heal and nurse and extend the helping hand of Christ, to all the Corporate and Honorary Members, to all our pastors and fellow-members and fellow-workers in the churches, and to all who, being absent in body, have been present in spirit, whose prayers and sympathy and gifts have mightily contributed to the success of this centenary meeting of the Board.

To them and to ourselves we say: We must not be content; we must not confuse gratitude and smug self-satisfaction; we must not live in a paradise of fools. We have begun—and well begun—but we have only begun—only begun to give,

only begun to pray, only begun to work. The word must be forward and onward and upward until the full task committed to us by the great Master has been fulfilled.

In view of the peculiar circumstances under which the Board has received at its centenary meeting the generous gifts from Madura, Ceylon, and Hawaii, the Business Committee would recommend that the Board should record its special and grateful recognition of these gifts — gifts which show the extraordinary affection in which the American Board is held by people among whom it has labored in foreign lands and in Hawaii, now a part of the possessions of the United States.

Measured with reference to the relative purchasing power of the money of those lands, the gifts represent an astonishing generosity worthy of emulation among all our churches. They will thus serve, it is hoped, not only to increase the power of the Board to extend its beneficent work, but to stimulate at the same time our own sense of pecuniary responsibility and privilege.

A closing address on behalf of the churches of Boston was made by Rev. George A. Gordon, of Boston.

The minutes were read and approved.

A hymn was sung and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. P. Jones, and adjournment taken to meet in Milwaukee, October 10, 1911.

## **REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1910**

### **COMMITTEE ON THE REPORT OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT**

**Rev. Oliver Huckel, Chairman**

We congratulate the Board on the vigorous and most successful campaign of the officers of the Home Department of the Board during this past year in bringing the best and latest information so thoroughly and persistently to the churches, and inspiring them with the vision of their privilege and duty.

The full report, which is in print in your hands, is a record of splendid achievement and also a challenge to the churches for greater consecration and sacrifice for this present year. The unique stimulus of the centennial year of the Board ought to lead to greater results. There must be no going back.

The committee asks the churches to read this inspiring report most carefully. It is vital with human interest. No better inspiration could come to a midweek service than an evening of meditation and prayer on the report.

[We would call the attention of those who wish to invest wisely to one of the leading lines of work of the Home Department for this coming year — the building up of the list of persons who will make an annual contribution to the Board of \$1,000 or more. This is the glorious company of "The Four Square League," as they are called — God's apostles of princely giving who will promise annual gifts of four figures for missionary work, which also brings the donor into close touch with the worker by special, definite assignments. A notable beginning in this has already been made. May the work go forward rapidly!

We heartily commend, as does the Prudential Committee, the proposed enlargement of the staff of the Home Department by the election of an associate secretary for this department as well as for the Foreign Department. This matter, of

course, has just now been brought up to us by the Nominating Committee, and definitely approved by this body.

We most earnestly call attention to "The Story of the American Board," as prepared by Rev. William E. Strong, to the pastors and churches as a great storehouse of illustration and inspiration for their missionary work. The pastors, of course, are depended upon to inspire their people and to bring the newest and largest vision to the churches. We want for every church a live missionary pastor.

## COMMITTEE ON THE TREASURER'S REPORT

**Alfred S. Hall, Esq., Chairman**

The Treasurer's report is an admirable and explicit statement and disclosure of the financial doings and conditions of the Board. To its classifications of receipts and details of disbursements are this year added the lists of funds and investments. It is a notable and illuminating document.

The system and method in keeping the Board's accounts and handling its various funds are those that obtain in many larger organizations of the highest standing.

The investments, directed by an able Finance Committee, have been examined and audited by an accountant and a committee of auditors of eminent capacity, and we may all depend upon it that the securities enumerated are in the vaults and tally with the books. They are splendid properties, and the total, over \$2,500,000, on hand as a nest egg with which to begin the second century, is encouraging.

What is the present financial pace?

The Treasurer's report shows that the expenditures last year lacked less than fifty thousand dollars of a million dollars. We are then to-day spending at the regular ordinary rate of a million dollars a year. That pace has become established by the necessities and momentum of the past century's experience.

No evangelical Christian man can declare that amount excessive if wisdom and economy have controlled in the disbursements. Our study convinces us that the stewardship has been successful in both these regards.

The Treasurer received from the Woman's Boards last year,	\$269,022.88
From Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor,	11,648.86
For Special Objects,	99,020.62

It does not appear what portion of the funds from the Woman's Boards was legacies and what portion was from living donors, but if we treat it all as provided by living helpers we may call the above three items live gifts, amounting together to

379,692.36

Then the only other live gift item, or aggregate receipt from living givers, is that from the churches and individuals,

341,703.65

Making at most from living donors a total of

721,396.01

This item of \$341,703.65, the donations from churches and individuals in the past year, is only thirty-six per cent of the total expenditures of the Board. Are these donations proportionate and enough? The whole Congregational membership in America are the stewards to answer this. Instead of our churches and individuals laying down \$341,703.65, this committee believes that when

the costs are \$1,000,000 the churches and individuals are called upon to pay a much larger sum than in the recent past. If we would keep consciences alert, and our homes and organizations the abodes of salvation, \$1,000,000 a year for foreign missions from the Congregational churches and individuals of America in 1911 would be a moderate tax in proportion to our means and manner of living.

With the vigilant the proper inquiry always presses whether there is a dollar of injudicious or unnecessary expenditure.

This committee is unable to affirm that there has been such expenditure. It appreciates that the administration is in able and devoted hands; that great effort has been made to inform the constituency, and thereby to gather the needed revenues; and that the Board and its work are everybody's.

The cause itself interests and appeals to men in general if clearly made known to them. The time must come when American readers will demand daily and weekly information of religious and missionary progress throughout the world, just as they now insist on daily commercial reports from all the earth. The great daily journals of America, open and noble in purpose, are ready to-day to publish the religious and missionary news side by side with their columns of other intelligence, if they are supplied with the information in form that will make it readable news.

The committee hopes that more and more this information and appeal may go before all readers everywhere, and that all readers may become more interested through the common daily press as the normal and constant means of progress.

The official journal, the *Missionary Herald*, beautiful and attractive, must be steadfastly sustained and strengthened, but it reaches relatively few readers. The few who receive it have the less need of the supplementary papers which follow through the year. But if our officers can supply the best secular journals every week with brilliant items and reviews, like the educational and social articles that are scanned so eagerly, expenses may be reduced and the great cause advanced by its becoming known and understood as an engaging agency, in which all may share, to bring humanity from darkness to light.

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**1909 - 1910**

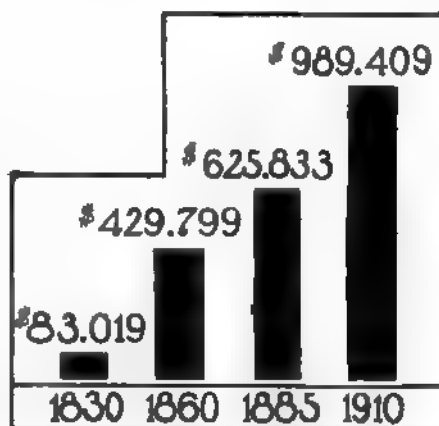




## Report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department, 1909-1910

THE receipts of the Board for the first year in its history were \$999.52. The receipts of the Board the past centennial year were \$989,408.74. During the hundred years we find that the progress has not been uniform. There is advance, however, in all the decades except one, the first three decades naturally advancing more rapidly than the others. From 1841 to 1850 and from 1861 to 1870, owing to abnormal financial and political conditions in the country, only a slight gain was made. From 1891 to 1900 there was a falling off, due chiefly to the doctrinal controversy, but also to the lessened sense of responsibility on the part of the churches after the great Otis and Swett legacies were received. It is cheering to find that the rate of progress during the last decade of the century has been the greatest of any decade during the past fifty years. The total receipts of the Board for one hundred years are \$40,161,789.43. This is an impressive figure.

And yet when we compare it with expenditures in other lines it seems small. Forty million dollars is four millions less than the cost of the last four battleships ordered by the United States government. It is sixteen millions less than the people of Massachusetts have put into the purchase of the 28,000 automobiles which they now own. The great lesson of these figures is as to the remarkable economy



Increase in Receipts

of this work. It seems almost past belief that an enterprise of such magnitude has been brought into existence and maintained for a century for a little over forty million dollars. There is no line of work in the world where money will go so far as in foreign missions.

We had hoped in this centennial year to reach the long-aimed-for goal of a million dollars in receipts, but that was not to be. We had also hoped to close the year without a deficit, but this, too, was denied us. We came within \$10,591.26 of the million dollars and we fell short only \$6,005.62 of ending the year without a deficit. We are happy to announce, however, that since our books were closed this indebtedness has been paid through the generosity of a few friends. The Treasurer's report, taken all in all, is a gratifying one. The great outstanding fact of the year is the gain in the giving of the churches and individuals, amounting to \$53,999.67. This is distinctly encouraging. It is the first clear evidence that the churches are awakening to the new opportunities and responsibilities arising from new conditions abroad. Aside from the special interest in making our centennial year a success, all the factors which helped us during the past twelve months will be working in coming years.

### **The Apportionment Plan**

The Apportionment Plan of benevolences, in whose benefits all our missionary societies share, is steadily gaining ground. Its beneficial influence is reflected in the gain already made. As the Apportionment Plan runs for the calendar year, and as under its working many churches make their offerings by weekly pledges, there is still a chance for a large gain to be realized in this, the first year when the plan has been tried on a wide scale. The Apportionment Plan calls for \$560,000 for the treasury of the American Board as distinct from the Woman's Boards, and excluding incomes from legacies, interest, and kindred sources. Last year we received as applicable upon the apportionment \$476,035. The churches have failed to raise their full amount by \$83,965. If this amount can be gained during the coming year it will be an occasion of rejoicing indeed. Every one of our twenty missions and practically every one of our 101 stations would feel the forward impulse. The work would be increased far beyond what would seem to be indicated by the figures, as the surplus would be applied mainly to the work under the hands of our missionaries, in many instances doubling their effectiveness. It would also allow for a slight increase in the number of missionaries and enable the Board to relieve somewhat the heavy burden of personal expense resting upon many of our workers because of inadequate salaries and allowances.

Clearly, the one plain duty of the denomination is to carry the Apportionment Plan through to success. We bespeak the personal influence of all our Corporate Members to this end.

### **The Laymen's Missionary Movement**

Another factor which has helped toward the gain reported is the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Where so many different agencies are at work among the churches it is impossible always to trace gifts to one influence or another. But information reaching us from several of the cities where the laymen's conventions were held, as well as direct evidence coming in letters transmitting gifts, indicates that we owe much to this new movement. Since its function is inspirational and educational, rather than administrative, many good results should appear later on. Wherever the Laymen's Missionary Movement goes it advocates the weekly pledge system in giving, the pledges being secured at the beginning of the year by a personal canvass. In multitudes of churches the plan of having an annual collection has been abandoned and the more systematic way adopted. Such work is bound to reveal itself as the years go on. At the same time the Laymen's Missionary Movement has set a new standard of giving for men who do not wish to confine their donations to the church offering. Many gifts have come to us direct from the donors as the result of the lay appeal.

### **The Committee of One Hundred**

Closely associated with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, yet independent of it, has been the estimable work of the Committee of One Hundred laymen of our own denomination, organized at the instance of the Congregational Brotherhood. The chairman of the committee, Mr. John B. Sleman, and the secretary of the Brotherhood, Rev. Frank Dyer, have been indefatigable in their efforts to advance the receipts of the American Board as well as those of the home societies. Other members of the committee have also contributed liberally of time and money in this campaign. Utilizing wherever possible the conventions of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, these brethren have by no means confined their labors to that agency, but by personal visitation, letters, circulars, and advertisements have kept before the men of the churches the aim of the denomination to raise \$2,000,000 for all

our benevolent work. Whether or not this goal is reached during 1910, it is already assured that the outcome will fully justify the splendid effort put forth.

### **Non-Contributing Churches**

At the last meeting of the Board much attention was given to the problem of the non-contributing churches, and acting upon the recommendation of the Prudential Committee the Corporate Members voted to divide these churches among themselves for special cultivation. It was thought that the centennial year afforded an unusual opportunity for interesting every church in the denomination in the work of the Board. Nearly all our members entered into the plan, and early in the year an assignment of churches was made through a state committee system. It was found that the showing was not quite as bad as supposed, since the Hawaiian churches had not reported in detail, but had sent their gifts in a lump sum, and as a number of churches on the Pacific coast, giving exclusively through the Woman's Board of the Pacific, had not been reported to us. Good work was done among some 2,400 churches, with the result that we have reduced the number of churches not sending any gift to 2,147. If this seems to any discouraging, it does not to those acquainted with the condition of the churches in question. Many of them are home mission churches, struggling for existence; many more are of purely foreign membership, only loosely attached to our denomination, sending the little money they can raise for foreign missions to a society in the old country; not a few are pastorless or have pastors from other denominations who know nothing of our work; the balance, a small residuum, it must be confessed, do not give because they do not want to give. These last should have our continued sympathy and care, in the expectation that by patience and tact they can be brought into the work and share in all its rich rewards.

### **Per Capita Giving**

Much is being made of the per capita way of registering benevolence. We confess to no great interest in this method. It is not simply that such figures are uniformly humiliating, but that they are liable to be misleading and even harmful. There is no inspiration in the per capita idea. It is not likely that in any church the

financial conditions are so uniform as to make a per capita appeal appropriate. If it be argued that the figures pertain only to an average of giving, this consideration is offset by the known fact that many persons who should and might give largely are content with equaling the average called for. This method of computation is useful only as a measure of progress in a large group through a series of years. Using it then, not as an incentive, but as a record, we are interested to find that the giving of the Congregationalists to foreign missions during the year just closed has been \$1.096 per member, as compared with \$1.03 per member during the year before. The record for the past ten years has been as follows: —

1901	\$0.873	1906	\$1.12
1902	1.008	1907	.937
1903	.914	1908	.918
1904	.912	1909	1.03
1905	.898	1910	1.096

It is understood, of course, that the above record does not include legacies or interest on invested funds, but only the gifts of the living.

### Special Centennial Gifts

One of the features of the year's work as laid out in our last annual report has been the securing of special gifts for buildings and other objects which could not be provided for in the regular appropriations. It was hoped that a number of sizable gifts could be obtained either as memorials to departed friends or as centennial thank-offerings. The appeal was made for "extra" gifts, that is, for gifts over and above what the donor would ordinarily send to the Board. We are happy to announce that several notable gifts of this kind have either been made or promised. Among the urgent needs thus met we will mention: \$7,000 for a hospital at Harpoot, \$5,000 for a boys' school at Van, \$300 for a church building at Melur, \$3,000 for a church building at Fenchow, \$6,000 for a hospital at Pang-chwang, \$4,000 toward a theological seminary building at Foochow, \$3,000 for a steam launch for the Philippines, \$11,000 for a church building at Foochow. In all, about \$60,000 has been secured for these "preferred specials." It is largely on this account that the total receipts from "specials" the past year made such a gain, the amount being \$99,020.62 as against \$73,775.29 for the year before.

### **The Activity of Pastors**

One of the features of the year has been the preaching of American Board centennial sermons. We have no means of estimating how many discourses of this kind were delivered, but from inquiries received for historical material we are confident the number runs above a thousand. Not a few churches made special offerings upon the suggestions of the pastors, and all who learned of the wonderful way God has owned and blessed this Board were stimulated to greater devotion. We cannot emphasize too strongly the value of such work in the pulpit. Now that the history of the Board is published, we trust many pastors may review the book before their congregations.

A similarly helpful activity has been the centennial programs in the meetings of the ecclesiastical bodies, notably in associations and in conferences. Special literary material was provided by the Board and utilized to a large extent. Altogether the work of the Board has been placed before our church constituency more thoroughly and effectively than ever before. The results of this educational work should appear for years to come. That the mind of the church and of the world is steadily changing in a favorable manner toward foreign missions is now generally conceded. Many are saying, "The day of the foreign missionary has come at last." While it is easy to yield to one's optimism in such a movement and to expect larger and more immediate results than are likely to appear, one must believe that better days are before us, and that for the first time since the first century the church as a whole is beginning to recognize and accept her world responsibility. Certainly, looking back over the progress of the past twelve months, after reviewing our plans and expectations in detail, we can say, as was forecast at Minneapolis, "*This has been a Great Missionary Year.*"

### **New Recruits**

A considerable part of the time of the Secretaries in the Home Department, possibly one-third, is occupied with obtaining candidates for missionary service and preparing their papers for presentation to the Prudential Committee and the various Woman's Boards. At the meetings of the Prudential Committee much attention is given to the consideration of these offers of service. No part of the work is so inspiring as this. The contact with the earnest young



men and women from our colleges, seminaries, and medical institutions, who have given their lives to foreign work, is an experience any man might covet. Every year some improvement is made in our methods of dealing with candidates, and we feel that we are

**THREE RECRUITS FOR NORTH CHINA**



**Rev. Robert K. Chandler**



**Rev. Harry S. Martin**



**Rev. Murray S. Fruma**

gaining in efficiency in this most important function of the Board's administration. The standard of qualifications for candidates is steadily rising, and this fact goes far to account for the lack of a sufficient number of applicants to meet the needs of the work. At

the same time it should be borne in mind that the supply of volunteers is far from adequate, even on the basis of former standards. In lines of special work by women, such as medical practice, nursing, normal training, and kindergarten work, the need is very great.

Since the last annual meeting we have sent out, or appointed with the expectation that they will soon go out, forty new missionaries. Of these, eleven are ordained men, five are doctors, seven are wives, and sixteen are unmarried women. In addition to these we have appointed for limited terms of service eight others. It is our opinion that not for many years, if ever, has the Board been able to rejoice in a stronger band of new missionaries than those we gathered for the annual training conference last June. The list of appointments is given at the close of this report, as also the usual statement as to missionaries returning to their fields. There are now in this country on furlough one hundred and twenty-four missionaries.

### **Administrative Matters**

The routine work of the Prudential Committee has not differed materially from that of other years. The Committee was organized by the election of Mr. Charles A. Hopkins as chairman and Dr. E. E. Strong as clerk. Thirty-one meetings have been held, at each one of which an impressive amount of business was attended to. It is no infrequent thing to have on the docket at a single meeting as many as fifty items. During the summer season, on account of the absence of several members in Europe, it was thought advisable to reduce the quorum from five to four. By this means the business of the Board was kept well in hand at a time when many benevolent associations are at a standstill.

We have greatly missed the counsel and help of Rev. John H. Denison, who was elected to the Committee in 1904, but who has been incapacitated during most of the year by reason of an accident followed by a long and painful illness. We desire here to express our appreciation of Mr. Denison's fidelity and value as a committee-man, particularly in all matters relating to Africa, and to express the hope that he may speedily be recovered to health and enabled to resume his place in our midst. We bespeak for him the sympathy and prayers of all our Board in these days of waiting and suffering.

During the year two valuable and beloved workers from the Board Rooms were removed by death. Mr. Calvin N. Chapin

entered the service of the Board in 1854 as assistant to the Secretaries. During fifty-five years he attended to his duties with rare fidelity. His regard for the officers of the Board during three generations of administration and for the missionaries on the field endeared him to a wide circle. His venerable figure became a symbol for all that made the Board honored and beloved in the middle period of our history.

Rev. James F. Brodie, D.D., came to the service of the Board as temporary editor of the *Missionary Herald*, while the editor was engaged upon the history. His ability and worth are attested by



The General Office in the Congregational House

every number of this magazine issued during the past two years. His death came just as his term of service was closing. More than most of the friends of the Board realize, we owe a debt of gratitude to this man of sweet spirit and noble mind.

We have lost by death nine of our Corporate Members, an unusually distinguished list, all of these fulfilling the best traditions of this body. They are as follows: Rev. George P. Fisher, of Connecticut, elected in 1885; Rev. William E. Park, of Ohio, elected in 1887; Justice David J. Brewer, of the District of Columbia, elected

in 1890, reëlected in 1909; Edward P. Kimball, of New Hampshire, elected in 1890, reëlected in 1909; William H. Laird, of Minnesota, elected in 1896; Rev. George C. Adams, of California, elected in 1897, reëlected in 1909; Rev. W. V. W. Davis, of Massachusetts, elected in 1897, reëlected in 1909; H. M. Stevens, of Vermont, elected in 1905; and Ward Ames, of Minnesota, elected in 1909.

### **Associate Secretaries**

Under our By-Laws, Article III, Section II, the Board is empowered to elect one or more Associate Secretaries in the department of correspondence. Once only has the Board availed itself of this privilege, when Mr. Harry Wade Hicks was advanced to this position. In recognition of the services of Rev. Enoch F. Bell and Rev. Brewer Eddy, who have been serving as Assistant Secretaries, and that they may be better equipped for their work, the Prudential Committee recommend that these two gentlemen be made Associate Secretaries, the one for service in the Foreign Department and the other in the Home Department.

### **Amendment to the Board's Charter**

In view of enlarged gifts to the American Board and of anticipated enlargement in the future, it was deemed best to apply to the legislature of Massachusetts for an amendment of the charter, increasing the amount of real and personal estate which the Board is authorized to hold.

Upon application to the legislature the following amendment was enacted: —

(Chapter 413)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten. An Act to authorize the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to hold additional Real and Personal Estate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, as follows: —

SECTION I. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is hereby authorized to take and hold in fee simple, or otherwise, for the purposes for which it was incorporated, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by gift, grant, or otherwise, not exceeding in value three million dollars; and may also take and hold by gift, bequest, or otherwise, personal estate to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, anything in its act of incorporation or in subsequent acts amending the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

House of Representatives, April 13, 1910.

Passed to be enacted. Joseph Walker, *Speaker*.

In Senate, April 14, 1910.

Passed to be enacted. Allen T. Treadway, *President*.

April 16, 1910.

Approved.

EBEN S. DRAPER.

## **The History of the Board**

At the meeting in North Adams in 1906 the Board instructed the Prudential Committee to prepare a popular history, to be issued at the centennial meeting. Such a history has been written by our Editorial Secretary, Rev. William E. Strong, under the title, "The Story of the American Board." The volume is now on sale, and will speak for itself. We believe that it will receive a wide reading. Certainly every member of the Board and every Congregational pastor should acquaint himself with the history of this organization. The work should attract a wide reading in the religious world generally on account of the historical position of the American Board and its relation to the development of missionary theory and practice. The members of the Board can render a valuable service to the cause of missions by using their influence toward having this history placed in church and public libraries. The popular purpose of the work has been kept prominently in view, and is reflected not only in the treatment of the story of these one hundred years, but also in the size of the book and in the embellishment of its pages by illustrations and specially prepared colored maps.

## **Some Observations on Human Nature**

1. Missions should be a matter of primary concern with every Christian. As a matter of fact they are not. On the contrary, with the majority of Christians missions are about the last interest they take up. The history of our Board, as well as the history of the whole missionary movement, forces us to this humiliating conclusion. All the grand results of the past hundred years, which we celebrate at this meeting, have been produced by about one-tenth of the people in our churches. We may well use our Lord's question in this connection and ask: "Were there not ten saved? Where are the nine?" It is the part of wisdom for us squarely to face this

situation, if we are to advance materially the work of the Board in coming years. Nothing is gained by shutting our eyes to the facts, and imagining there is a basis of appeal in the generality of church members which does not exist. Most of our members must be reconverted before they can be interested in foreign missions. Their first conversion seems to have been an individual or, at best, a local thing. There must be a far-reaching character transformation in the church before our appeal can have a fair chance. The most needed work, then, is the inculcation of essential Christianity. Evidently this is the work of our pastors and teachers, rather than of board secretaries, yet in all our work and plans as a board we should have preëminently in mind both the limitations and the opportunities afforded by such a situation. This fact of a non-missionary membership constitutes the greatest possible indictment of the church. It is the denial of that which is fundamental to the conception of the church and essential to her life. A missionary board like our own renders a service of incalculable benefit when it keeps the church true to its missionary ideal and purpose. Its work is to save the church at home as truly as to save the world abroad.

The special purport of all this is that the work of the Board among the home churches is essentially a spiritual work, as truly spiritual as the work of the missionaries abroad. It is far more than the raising of money or even the securing of recruits. We urge that this fact be recognized more fully among our churches than in the past. We call upon our pastors to deal with missions as essential to Christian character, and to develop with great care the motive of missions among their people. As to the representatives of the Board, the greatest care should be taken lest in the midst of many plans and schemes the genuinely spiritual nature of the task be obscured. To accomplish this calls not so much for reference to the fact in public address as for the determination that our plans shall be begun, continued, and ended in the conscious leadership of Christ. We plead, not for the postponement of means until the character of the church is changed — that would be futile indeed — but for such a spiritual emphasis in the devising and use of means as will insure their being true instruments of the Spirit, measures which God can own and bless.

2. The process of improvement in the matter of interest in foreign missions is a slow one. Most processes of human betterment are. We easily suspect the reality and permanence of a change affecting

a large social group if it is cataclysmic in character. Evolution is the law of both individual and social progress. Let us clearly recognize this fact and build upon it. We must take a long look ahead and make much of educational processes. The stress of finances in a given year should not occupy us to the exclusion of far-reaching plans. If we do our duty to the rising generation by thoroughgoing and effective educational measures, no such disgraceful situation as that indicated above will exist. The need is for a far-reaching, educational propaganda, pursued unremittingly and resolutely, with the clear recognition of the fact that we must wait for the results. Willingness to wait is part of every educational program. There can be no more suitable occasion than the present, when the Board is celebrating its centenary, for us to turn our faces toward the far future and to determine that, God directing us, the reproach now resting upon the church shall be removed so far as the next generation is concerned.

In the carrying out of this purpose we rejoice in the coöperation of the Young People's Missionary Movement, with their specialized leadership, their mission study classes, their plans for introducing missions into the Sunday-schools, and their inspiring summer assemblies. Dealing with the problem in an interdenominational way, under the direction of the Boards, they have become both a clearing house and an agency of immense value.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement has taught us that the indifference of the present generation can be changed more rapidly than we have supposed. The lay leaders also have dealt with their problem in an interdenominational way, and by massing their forces upon a given locality and by combining the spiritual motive with businesslike methods have changed the missionary atmosphere in many churches. Obtaining their greatest success in sections where missions have received little attention hitherto, they have demonstrated that everywhere men's minds can be changed more easily than appeared possible. Yet here, too, we must not expect the unreasonable. As the movement develops it is increasingly apparent that rapid, general campaigns are not sufficient, and that a more intensive work must be undertaken if the situation is to be radically changed. In other words, the slower educational process must be the main reliance. Inspiration and education must go hand in hand. The new plans of the Laymen's Missionary Movement are based upon this principle and give large promise of success. As wonderful as has been the history of this rapidly developing move-



ment, it would be unjust to expect them at one stroke to transform a situation which is as old as Christianity and which reaches down into fundamental defects of the church. Let us rejoice in what has been done and expect larger things in the future, but in all our plans and expectations let us seek a steady progress upward rather than a sudden transformation.

3. Do we need any more evidence to show that men are more interested in the concrete than in the abstract, that interest tends to localize itself, and that an ideal, when associated with or hidden behind an attractive proposition, stands a much better chance than one left in the air? If any new evidence along this line is needed, it is not being sought in the Rooms of the American Board. The investigation and experience of the past five years point clearly to the advantage of making the foreign missionary appeal definite and concrete. The demand of the time is for a real connection between the donors and the work. Lord Alfred Russel Wallace remarks in one of his books that the ordinary man is incapable of taking in the thought of a million objects — the number is so vast; that to talk millions to such a man is to make less of an impression than to use a smaller figure. He says few can realize in terms of responsibility what it means to own a million dollars; and that even our wisest statesmen are not educated up to the realization of what it means to expend ten million dollars on a single battleship. If this is so, can we wonder that the average man in the pews does not become excited over the needs of hundreds of millions of human beings on the other side of the globe whom he never has seen and never will see? As for us, we have ceased to expect the impossible or to attempt to finance the Board on the basis of a millennium already achieved. If a man prefers to be interested in a certain missionary or group of missionaries, or in a certain section of the work, rather than to distribute his interest equally over all the Board is doing, we stand ready to meet him on that ground. We do more than that; we go out and seek men and churches who will form such connections, believing that when once they are brought into the glorious fellowship of this work it will be a comparatively easy matter to develop their interest. We follow the line of least resistance.

Having reached this conclusion from the study of human nature, we are not surprised to find that the interests of the Board lie in the same direction. The more individuals we can find who will support sections of our work, the more stable becomes our income. It should be possible eventually to have our entire salary account

and the appropriations for our general work subscribed in advance. The Apportionment Plan of benevolence takes up this principle as applied to churches, and by suggesting definite sums to be raised enables us to assign workers or shares in stations with easy grace. The Apportionment Plan and the Station Plan make excellent partners. They offer much hope for the future.

4. Missionary people, by the nature of the case, are idealists. They should be on their guard lest they become impracticable idealists, arguing about missionary measures from their own mental states and nobility of character, rather than from a comprehensive view of human nature. It is easy for us to demand a quality and degree of interest in others which it is not reasonable to expect when we take into consideration their antecedents and education. The problem of the Board, on the home side, is to understand the mental and spiritual attitudes of a large mass of people — the great Congregational constituency, centering in a church membership now numbering over 700,000, scattered in all parts of the country, of many types, and of divergent local interests. In adapt-

ing our measures to this complicated constituency, our standpoint should not be the ideas and preferences of the few who are already deeply interested in the work, but of the great mass who care for none of these things. Our problem is not the one-tenth who give to the Board, but the nine-tenths who do not give. Too often we have



One of the Station Plan Centers. The City of Hadjin in Central Turkey

studied the problem as though all Congregationalists were New Englanders, born and brought up in the atmosphere of foreign missions. Alas! we cannot even count upon New Englanders in these days of changing populations and races. There is a new New England as truly as there is a New West. In each generation the work must be done over again in the light of human nature as it then exists, not as we would like to suppose it to be. In planning for advance let us keep true to every high ideal, but let us have our feet on the ground. Let us strive to know the people of our churches in their own world of thought and interest, and so adapt our missions to actual rather than to imaginary conditions.

### **Giving in Four Figures**

We propose as one of the leading lines of work for the new year the building up of a list of persons who will make an annual contribution to the Board of \$1,000 or more. The idea of "The Four Square League" which was developed at the St. Louis convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement last winter is full of possibilities. Without encumbering ourselves with any new machinery, but simply utilizing our present agencies, by quiet work throughout the year we should be able to secure such a list of large and regular contributors as will materially advance our receipts. Already we have a goodly number of such persons, and we can say from accurate knowledge that these men and women who are able to give in four figures are obtaining a large degree of satisfaction from the arrangement. Most of them are supporting a missionary family or are standing behind some particular institution or branch of the work.

We stand ready to make assignments for \$1,000 donations, or of smaller sums, and we guarantee to the donor a close, personal touch with the workers. There is joy, there is profit in this arrangement, and we earnestly hope that at this centennial meeting a number of friends may come forward and offer to place their names on the subscription list for generous amounts. A score of such persons will accomplish as much for the finances of the Board during the coming year as perhaps a thousand churches making an increase in the usual way. We must have, of course, enlarged giving on the part of the many through the church offering, but the times and the requirements of the work also call for men and women who will do large things in a personal way. Let the centennial meeting be noteworthy as starting such a movement and it will inaugurate the new century

in a most worthy manner. We recommend that the Board take some appropriate action at this meeting looking to increasing the number of large individual contributors, and we would express the hope that the Corporate Members themselves will coöperate earnestly with the officers of the Board in making this effort a success.

## APPENDIX

### Missionary Appointments

*South Africa Mission:* Rev. John P. Dysart, Sidney Dart (sailing delayed).

*West Central Africa:* Miss Janette E. Miller (W. B. M. I.).

*Western Turkey:* Rev. Charles H. Holbrook, Miss Nellie A. Cole (W. B. M.), Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Marden (Mrs. Marden reappointed).

*Central Turkey:* Miss Edith Cold (W. B. M. I.), Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Haas, Rev. Darwin A. Leavitt, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Shepard, Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton.

*Eastern Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Riggs.

*Marathi:* Miss Gertrude Harris (W. B. M.).

*Madura:* Rev. Lawrence C. Powers.

*Foochow:* Rev. Fred P. Beach, Rev. Leonard J. Christian, Miss Irene Dornblaser (W. B. M.), Miss Mary B. May (W. B. M., sailing delayed), Miss Gertrude Blanchard.

*South China:* Miss Ruth Mulliken (W. B. M. I.).

*North China:* Rev. and Mrs. Robert E. Chandler, Rev. Murray S. Frame, Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin, Miss Isabelle Phelps (W. B. M.), Miss Edith C. Tallmon (W. B. M. I.), Miss Edith Davis (W. B. M.), Miss M. E. Vanderslice (reappointed), Dr. O. H. Love.

*Shansi:* Miss Grace McConnaughey (W. B. M. I.), Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Tyler (sailing delayed).

*Ceylon:* Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter (W. B. M.).

*Mexico:* Miss Lora F. Smith (W. B. M. I.).

*Japan:* Miss Edith Curtis.

In addition to the above regularly appointed missionaries we are sending out for a limited term of service the following: Mr. Robbins Barstow as tutor at Mardin, Eastern Turkey; Miss Sophie S. Holt (W. B. M.), at Adabazar, Western Turkey; Miss Grace Kellogg (W. B. M.) as teacher to Gedik Pasha, Constantinople, and Mr. Carl Scheibel as business assistant to Mr. W. W. Peet at Constantinople; Miss Mary D. Uline (W. B. M. I.), Erzroom; Mrs. Alice

Inman (W. B. M. I.), Kobe College; Miss Rachel Coan (W. B. M. I.), Bombay; Miss Laura McDowell as nurse to Van, Eastern Turkey; Miss Mary Mathewson as nurse to Philippine Islands.

The missionaries returning to their respective fields have been as follows: —

*South Africa:* Miss Martha E. Price.

*West Central Africa:* Miss Diadem Bell.

*Western Turkey:* Miss Mary L. Graffam, Miss J. L. Jillson.

*European Turkey:* Rev. and Mrs. T. T. Holway, Mrs. G. D. Marsh.

*Eastern Turkey:* Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Miss Grace H. Knapp, Miss Mary Riggs.

*Central Turkey:* Dr. Caroline F. Hamilton, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Merrill.

*Marathi:* Rev. and Mrs. William Hazen.

*Madura:* Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Wallace.

*Foochow:* Rev. and Mrs. Edward H. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Lewis Hodous.

*North China:* Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Grace Wyckoff, Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield.

*Shansi:* Mrs. Alice M. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Bliss, Mrs. G. M. Newell.

*Japan:* Miss Alice P. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. Otis Cary.

*Philippines:* Rev. and Mrs. Robert F. Black.

## REPORT FROM THE MIDDLE DISTRICT

Rev. W. L. Beard, Secretary of the Middle District, reports as follows: —

During the first three months of the year the New York office was in the care of Rev. Lewis Hodous, on furlough from Foochow, China; and for the next two months Rev. Henry J. Bennett, on furlough from Tottori, Japan, was in charge. Starting from Foochow, China, January 10, I reached the rooms in New York March 2.

The Coöperating Committee, consisting of Rev. Joseph H. Selden, D.D., Lucien C. Warner, LL.D., Charles A. Hull, Esq., Rev. William Douglas Mackenzie, D.D., Charles H. Baker, Esq., Hon. John H. Perry, Frank L. Fairchild, Esq., Rev. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., James G. Cannon, Esq., W. W. Mills, Esq., H. Clark Ford, Esq., John G. Jennings, Esq., and John B. Sleman, Esq., have met three times since October, 1909. One of the most important steps taken by this committee was the sending of a letter to the eleven hundred pastors of the district, with a view to further the adoption of the Apportionment Plan, to interest every church in the work of the Board, and to have this work definitely brought before every church in the district during the year. Subsequently two other letters have been sent to part of the churches. One result of this correspondence is that out of a total of 1,262 Congregational churches in the district, 815 contributed through some source to the Board or to the Woman's Boards in 1910, as against 789 in 1909, an increase of 26; while the number contributing through the general offering to the American Board was 641 this year and 589 last year, an increase of 52. Another result is that 37,500 copies of the Centennial Leaflet have been sent to 270 churches at the request of the pastors, to be used in connection with a missionary sermon and collection.

Two hundred and forty-five sets of slides have gone out from this office to the churches of this district since last October. The pastors who have used them speak most enthusiastically of the help these views are to them in educating and interesting the people in the Board's work abroad.

*Field Work.* — During the spring months the Board was represented at all the state conferences except those in the South, and at the district associations as far as possible. It has been a rare privi-

## Home Department

## MIDDLE DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1909-1910

States	A. B. C. F. M.										Totals
	Number of churches Non-contributing	Number of churches contributing through American Board	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday-schools	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. F.	Churches and individuals	Sunday-schools	Y. P. S. C. F.	Specials	Legacies	Woman's Board	
Connecticut	333	42	254	1	1	18	\$50,493.58	\$611.79	\$11,317.67	\$43,140.17	\$123,123.06
New York	208	78	163	3	4	36	42,131.69	287.30	7,455.61	13,205.40	80,640.11
New Jersey	45	15	21	1	2	2	4,060.40	151.50	910.50	1.00	6,178.40
Pennsylvania	114	69	33	2	1	5	1,686.81	10.00	1,413.50	4,512.59	7,648.32
Ohio	247	59	144	2	1	24	11,314.72	145.65	5,368.81	8,830.39	27,553.98
Delaware							100.00	....	....	....	100.00
Maryland	6	4	1	1			191.03	....	2,053.00	15.00	2,271.03
District of Columbia	6	1	4	1			3,798.06	69.19	35.00	....	3,906.25
Virginia	4	2	2				33.83	13.50	....	....	52.38
West Virginia	2					2	....	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	56	51	4				174.57	15.00	72.50	40.00	339.07
South Carolina	12	11	1				26.00	....	6.00	....	32.00
Georgia	90	82	4	1		1	216.43	....	10.00	91.40	390.83
Florida	49	33	10	..		3	1,301.89	....	41.81	119.00	1,462.70
Totals	1,263	447	641	12	7	91	\$116,429.01	\$1,314.03	\$28,886.40	\$69,963.95	\$553,638.10



lege filled with pleasure for the Secretary thus to meet the leaders of the Congregational churches of the Middle District. While still in China, several had warned him of the indifference and even aversion to foreign missions on the part of many of the leaders in the churches at home. This attitude he has found nowhere; rather a most cordial reception has universally been given to the message from the mission field.

Twelve missionaries on furlough have inspired the churches in the district with reports, and have helped to make the churches realize that the work of foreign missions is the great business of the church, and that this work is succeeding. Four representatives of the Board assisted in a "Get Together" campaign of two weeks under the direction of a committee, with Rev. W. S. Beard, of Willimantic, Conn., as chairman, in which every church in the county was visited, and the work of the seven Congregational societies presented. This was an educational campaign of the first order.

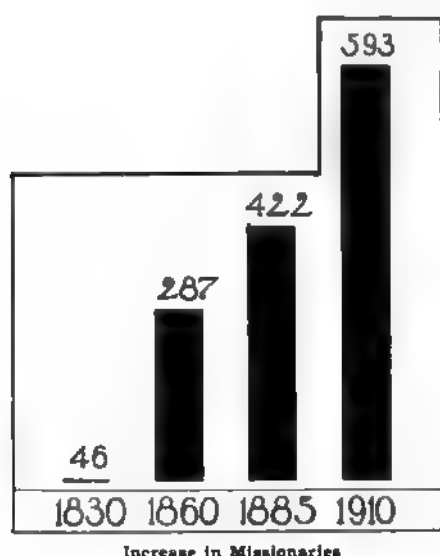
The year has seen thirty-seven missionaries arrive at this port, and twenty sail; the year previous twenty-six arrived and twenty sailed.

The Board coöperated with the Laymen's Missionary Movement in its conventions in the large cities throughout the district. The Sunday of the convention was made a Field Day on Foreign Missions among the Congregational churches of these centers. Because of the general interest aroused on the subject of foreign missions by the convention, they afforded exceptional opportunities for bringing the facts of the foreign work to the men of our churches. To this movement and the work of the Brotherhood is doubtless due in large measure the encouraging change in the attitude of the churches and the public in general which is so apparent to one who returns after an absence of nearly six years.

### REPORT FROM THE INTERIOR DISTRICT

Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D.D., Secretary for the Interior District, reports for the year as follows:—

1. Pursuant to action taken at the last annual meeting, the District Secretary began, soon afterward, to seek the organization of special committees of Corporate Members in all the local associations of this district. Their particular work was to cultivate the non-contributing and irregularly contributing churches. But it was also proposed that they should seek to encourage all the churches within their respective districts to make some offering to the American Board during this centennial year. About forty such committees were organized, a large number of whom, by personal letters and otherwise, undertook to carry out the general plan. We have reason to believe that their efforts were fruitful in many cases.



2. With a view to supplementing the work of these committees, and also to cover territory where no committees had been organized, several series of personally signed and addressed letters have gone out from the Chicago office to different classes of the Board's constituency. Two of these series, with a considerable interval between them, were sent to the churches which, at the date of writing to them, had either made no contribution or had not yet completed it. Many favorable responses to these letters were received. This work was further supplemented by the distribution of literature, generally in answer to requests for it and when possible by personal interviews.

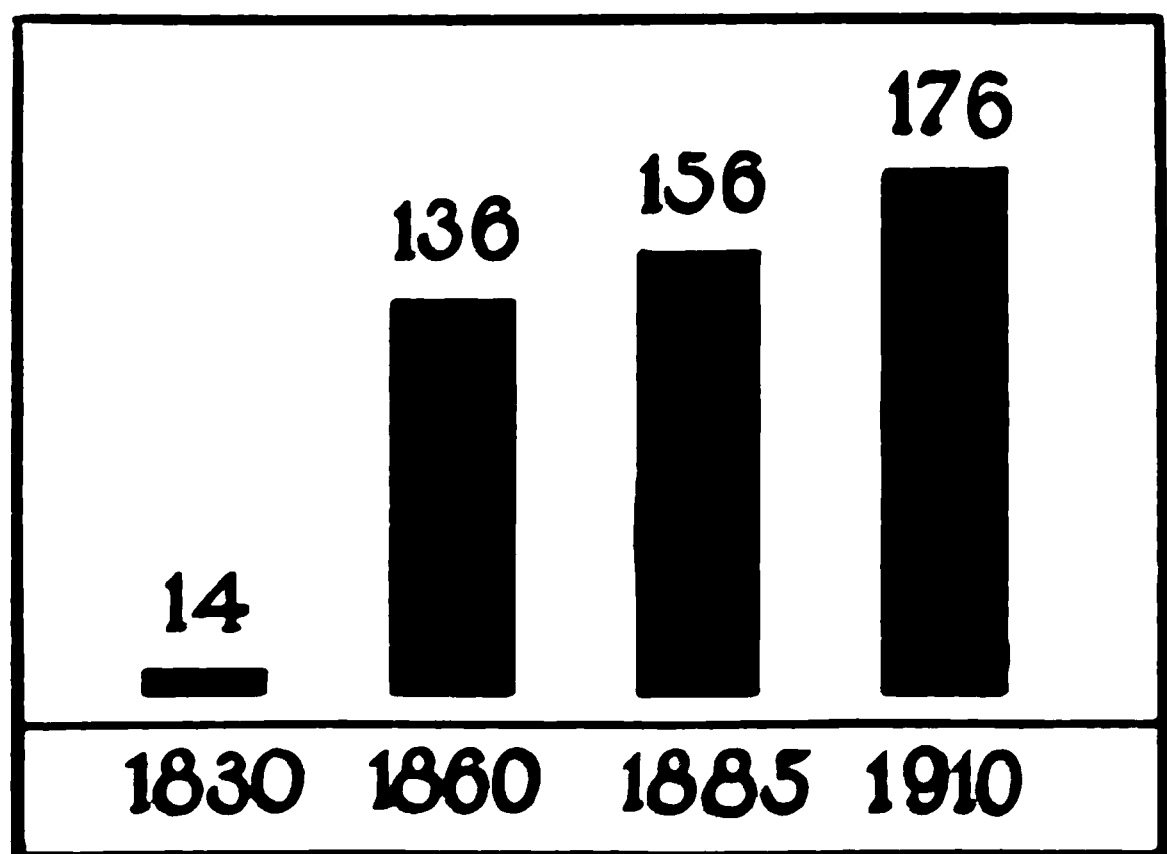
3. Various and important public occasions, such as Sabbath and convention appointments, have frequently called the Secretary

into the field work. He has been invited to represent the Board in quite a number of commissioning services. These are always occasions of marked interest, and they often tend to inspire definite and larger giving.

4. During a portion of the year more than thirty leading cities of the Interior were visited by conventions carried on by the Laymen's Missionary Movement. Extensive preparations were made, and in most cases a follow-up work was carried on, resulting in a distinct increase of foreign missionary pledges. But beyond the immediate financial returns there is evidence of larger vision and deeper interest on the part of the churches.

The climax of the entire series came in the great Missionary Congress held in Chicago. The spectacle of more than four thousand men actually registered from all parts of the country and, even more, that of a united Protestantism, was an object lesson of immense value.

Several weeks of the District Secretary's time were largely given to preparatory work in connection with some of these conventions, especially the Chicago congress.



Increase in Ordained Missionaries

5. The Coöperating Committee of this district for the past year has consisted of the following gentlemen: Edward H. Pitkin, Esq., chairman; Rev. W. E. Barton, D.D.; M. A. Dean, Esq.; M. A. Myers, Esq.; William Grant Smith, Esq.; Rev. Frank N. White, D.D.; David Fales, Esq.; Frank Kimball, Esq.; and Rev. E. M. Williams, D.D. They are an exceptionally able body of men, and their sympathetic coöperation during the past year has brought unmeasured encouragement to the Secretary. Of their thought and time and means they have given generously.

6. The Congregational Brotherhood has given generous assistance



# Home Department

INTERIOR DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, Continued

States	Number of churches	Non-contributing churches	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday-schools	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. I.	A. B. C. F. M.					Woman's Boards	Totals
							Churches and individuals	Sunday-schools	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials	Legacies		
Missouri . . . .	72	17	33			22	\$3,640.01	\$53.38	\$52.50	\$1,851.30	. .	\$6,731.41	\$12,328.80
North Dakota . .	205	126	32	3		30	800.46	45.19	5.00	131.00	. .	549.57	1,540.23
South Dakota . .	106	109	61			19	1,272.12	16.31	. . .	188.34	\$125.00	1,761.18	3,392.05
Nebraska . . . .	203	80	95		1	23	4,263.87	302.31	191.45	161.80	224.00	2,395.14	7,541.47
Kansas . . . . .	168	62	72	1		25	3,090.86	67.38	67.50	977.44	. . . .	3,431.24	8,543.42
Montana . . . .	37	27	3			7	165.20	. . . .	2.60	. . . .	. . . .	150.50	318.30
Wyoming . . . .	19	8	5			6	11.35	. . .	. . . .	. .	. .	167.74	179.59
Colorado . . . .	92	38	28			14	2,444.42	74.35	10.00	270.00	. . . .	2,595.82	5,394.59
Totals . . . . .	2,782	1,207	996	24	8	406	\$67,003.82	\$1,757.76	\$940.93	\$16,544.18	\$8,280.68	\$83,683.84	\$178,111.21

through its secretary and others both in the Laymen's Movement and in the Two Million Dollar Campaign for all the societies. The canvass in the Chicago Association was particularly aided by a group of laymen under the lead of Mr. E. H. Pitkin and Mr. B. W. Firman.

7. The help of returned missionaries, mainly through public addresses, has been of great value. Such men as Mr. Sherwood Eddy and Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D., of India; Rev. James P. McNaughton, D.D., and President J. E. Merrill, PH.D., of Turkey; Rev. J. H. Dickson, of Ceylon, and Rev. Theodore T. Holway, of Bulgaria, together with the visits and addresses of President Capen and Dr. E. W. Capen, Secretaries Patton, Barton, Brewer Eddy, and others, have made the year an eventful one.

Early in the year Mr. Dickson gave many weeks of special work in Michigan, and Mr. Holway visited a considerable number of churches in Missouri.

8. Among the thousands of letters received at the Chicago office during the year, increasing mention has been made of the Apportionment Plan. The number of pastors and churches reporting the acceptance of it is evidently growing. We are convinced that the Apportionment Plan is here to stay, and that every sign and call of the times is for persevering, patient, united effort.

9. The work as a whole in this district, both in the office and on the field, has probably never made so large demands as it is making now. Within its bounds are nearly one-half, numerically, of all our churches and a little more than one-third of our total denominational membership. While it is true that during the past twenty years the rate of increase in foreign missionary gifts from this field has been considerably beyond the rate of increase in church membership, yet it is very doubtful whether such gifts have kept pace with the increase in giving ability. The District Secretary has often felt himself too much alone in so vast a field. The prospect of early securing an associate is most welcome. The Woman's Board of this district has long had the service of a group of workers at their rooms and the organized help of an army of workers among the churches. It is entirely clear that the work of the American Board requires in this broad field at least two efficient secretaries, with such facilities as are needed for the most effective work.

10. More in the way of report than of comment, it may be noted that in several of the most important states of this district there has recently been a reorganization of our denominational forces, mainly

along lines recommended by the National Council. There is a manifest desire and purpose in these states both to coördinate the the various missionary activities carried on among them and to have some part in their general oversight. We have found the superintendents of the state conferences ready to coöperate, and they have assured us that the new order is designed not to hinder but to help. We believe that this widespread movement is to be generously interpreted as a sincere purpose to work toward the largest ends. There is no one asking that we shall pause, even for an hour, in the prosecution of the great tasks committed to us when the call for an advance is coming to our ears from every mission field.

### Financial

1. The actual receipts from this district during the past year will be found in the annual report of the Board.

2. A glance at the figures showing direct donations to the American Board is at first disappointing. It must be noted, however, that the donations of last year included a single matured conditional gift, reported in the month of August, 1909, of some \$37,000. Up to August 1 of this year we were nearly \$20,000 ahead in direct gifts to the Board. It will be seen, therefore, that after making allowance for this large gift the ordinary donations register a distinct advance.

3. The number of non-contributing churches has been reduced, but after all the work that has been done we confess to a disappointment that their number has not been more largely cut down. Some of the committees in their letters have commented on the weak or pastorless condition of a rather large class of small churches. The fact has been brought out that 605 churches in this district were without a pastor, 572 made no gift to any cause whatever, and 1,065 have less than thirty-five members each. We must still cultivate these small churches. Some of them will grow. But by far our largest resources must come from the progressive churches and from individuals of financial ability.

It is encouraging to note, as we review the tables, that in the centrally located states a great majority of the churches are in the contributing list.



## REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, D.D., Secretary of the Pacific Coast District, presents the following report: —

The centennial year of the Board in the Pacific Coast District has been a memorable one.

### The Financial Returns

The accompanying tables show that the district as a whole has surpassed any year in its history in its contributions. Counting the gifts from all sources and for all phases of the work, there is a gain of fifty-nine per cent over last year. It will be noted that the legacies from Washington and Southern California aggregate \$6,179.99. Deducting this amount, the gifts of the living show a gain of forty-four per cent over last year. Deducting the large specials contributed through the Woman's Board for the Doshisha Girls' School Building, there still remains a gain of twenty per cent over last year.

The gains in the various divisions of the district are as follows (not including the Woman's Board of Pacific): —

Northern California . . . . .	64 per cent
Southern California . . . . .	81 per cent
Washington . . . . .	74 per cent
Idaho . . . . .	23 per cent
Arizona . . . . .	10 per cent
Hawaii . . . . .	40 per cent

The largest gain in the gifts from the living was made in Northern California, sixty-four per cent.

### The Apportionment Plan

The year was marked by a wider adoption and a more thorough trial of the Apportionment Plan than in the past. Each of the principal divisions of the district has modified the plan suggested by the National Council in some particulars. Northern California combined the offerings of the women for the Woman's Board with its apportionment from each church. Southern California centralized by appointing a secretary of benevolences and

PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT — ANALYSIS OF DONATIONS, 1909-1910

States	Number of churches	Non-contributing churches	Number of churches contributing through general offering to American Board	Number of churches contributing only by Sunday-schools	Number of churches contributing only by Y. P. S. C. E.	Number of churches contributing only by W. B. M. F.	A. B. C. E. M.					Woman's Board	Total
							Churches and individuals	Sunday-schools	Y. P. S. C. E.	Specials	Legacies		
New Mexico	6	4	1	..	..	..	\$15.00	..	..	\$25.00	....	..	\$40.00
Arizona	8	6	2	..	..	..	580.30	\$27.76	..	10.00	....	..	618.06
Utah	10	6	4	..	..	..	140.25	3.50	..	7.50	....	..	151.25
Nevada	1	..	1	..	..	..	32.88	7.75	..	25.00	..	..	55.63
Idaho	30	24	5	..	..	..	138.11	31.60	\$5.00	36.35	....	\$13.00	224.06
Washington	178	83	78	5	..	9	5,832.71	124.06	149.40	1,306.63	\$2,830.00	11.00	10,244.70
Oregon	60	25	31	1	..	3	1,758.56	4.50	..	158.50	..	..	1,921.56
California	234	79	137	1	..	13	20,853.46	271.11	245.75	3,361.88	233.34	20,266.22	45,231.76
Alaska	4	3	1	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	15.00
Hawaii	101	..	101	..	..	..	5,295.80	..	..	1,788.45	..	..	7,084.25
Totals	633	230	361	7	..	25	\$34,662.07	\$471.18	\$400.15	\$6,709.31	\$3,053.34	\$20,290.22	\$65,586.27

a local treasurer, and collected and disbursed its benevolences as a conference instead of through the individual churches. Some of the churches in Oregon tried the experiment of including their benevolences in the church budget of annual expenses. Washington asked for a per capita gift from each church for the principal missionary causes.

The methods of collecting funds have also varied with individual churches. Many adopted the annual pledge and the weekly envelope system, some the monthly offering, and others retained the old method of an annual church collection.

If we may judge from the comparative gains in the gifts from the living, the method adopted in Northern California has proved the most effective. It may be doubted whether the combination of benevolences and church expenses will prove successful for any long period. It is but natural, when there is a dearth of funds, to pay home expenses first and let the benevolences wait. The period of waiting, as in some cases in Oregon this year, extends beyond the fiscal year of the society, and such arrearages are very difficult to collect. The per capita method, while quickly workable in an emergency like the Together Campaign, does not secure an equitable division of the apportionment to the individual churches. The plan requiring the benevolent societies to deal with the conference instead of with individual churches, while locally it adopts all features recommended by the National Council, has not had its full trial. If the sense of local responsibility can be retained by the conference without severing the relations of the national societies with the individual church, it may prove to be the ideal system.

We believe that the creed of the Laymen's Movement and the Congregational Brotherhood should be universally adopted by our churches:—

“ A missionary budget in every church.

“ A missionary committee in every church.

“ An annual canvass of every member for missionary pledges.

“ A weekly or a monthly offering for missions in every church.”

And we would like to add, a missionary pastor in every church.

### **The Laymen's Movement**

The second series of meetings under the Laymen's Movement was held in Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Spokane. The attendance everywhere

was large, the enthusiasm marked. The educational methods employed were distinctly in advance of those used during the first series on the Pacific coast.

It is instructive to note the financial results obtained thus far in their relation to "things resolved" under the enthusiasm of the hour. Southern California, through its Brotherhood, at a banquet preceding the Laymen's meeting, set its goal at \$100,000. Fifty per cent of this was to be given to foreign missions. This fund was to be gathered during the calendar year. Individual churches have already met their share. Consecrated brethren have given time and strenuous effort to the task of bringing up the churches to this standard. Some months remain for further work. It will be a marvelous triumph if they win. Northern California voted to increase its apportionment for all benevolences twenty-five per cent. Its gain of sixty-four per cent over last year in its gifts to the Board is also a gain of twenty-six per cent over its accepted apportionment. Washington voted to raise \$10,000 for foreign missions, fifty per cent of this being an increase over its apportionment, and it has passed its goal by \$233, even without the gifts through the Woman's Board.

These facts surely indicate that new forces have been at work among our churches. It will be difficult to strike the balance of influence between the Apportionment Plan, the Laymen's Movement, and the work of the Congregational Brotherhood, whose president and secretary rendered exceptionally effective service in all our Congregational conferences connected with the laymen's campaign. The later visit of Dr. W. W. McLane contributed largely to a clear understanding of the Apportionment Plan as proposed by the National Council.

### **The Non-Contributing Churches**

In furtherance of the special task laid upon the Corporate Members of the Board, the non-contributing churches have received a degree of attention this year never before bestowed upon them. In addition to the annual statements and appeals of the District Secretary and the Coöperating Committee, the Corporate Members in all parts of the district, save Southern California, have sent personal appeals. In Southern California this duty was laid upon the directors of the conference. The results are only partially satisfactory. Some new method evidently must be devised if we

are to persuade this large number of struggling home missionary churches that it is a privilege as well as a duty "to annex the world to their parish."

### **Pacific Coast Pastors**

The Secretary desires to congratulate Congregational pastors of the Pacific coast on the results secured in the interests of our foreign missionary enterprise in their district this centennial year. Their coöperation has been hearty, and in some instances unusually effective service has been rendered by them in their own churches and conferences in forwarding the cause.

### **The New Office**

The new office in the Mechanics Savings Bank Building, corner of Mason and Market streets, San Francisco, keeps the Secretary still in the Congregational Headquarters for Northern California. The advantages of being in the metropolis of the coast and in touch with the other Secretaries are marked. The interests of one are the interests of all, and we are constantly finding new ways of working together for the upbuilding of the kingdom.

### **A Great Loss**

The American Board, as well as every other interest of the kingdom on the Pacific coast, has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. George C. Adams, of the First Congregational Church, San Francisco. As a Corporate Member and a member of the Coöperative Committee of the Pacific coast, he has never stinted his efforts or withheld his wise counsel. In the time of our great emergency in San Francisco, when he might justly have asked to be excused from anything but service of the home church, he did not ask to be excused either for himself or for his church from the service they were rendering to the kingdom abroad.

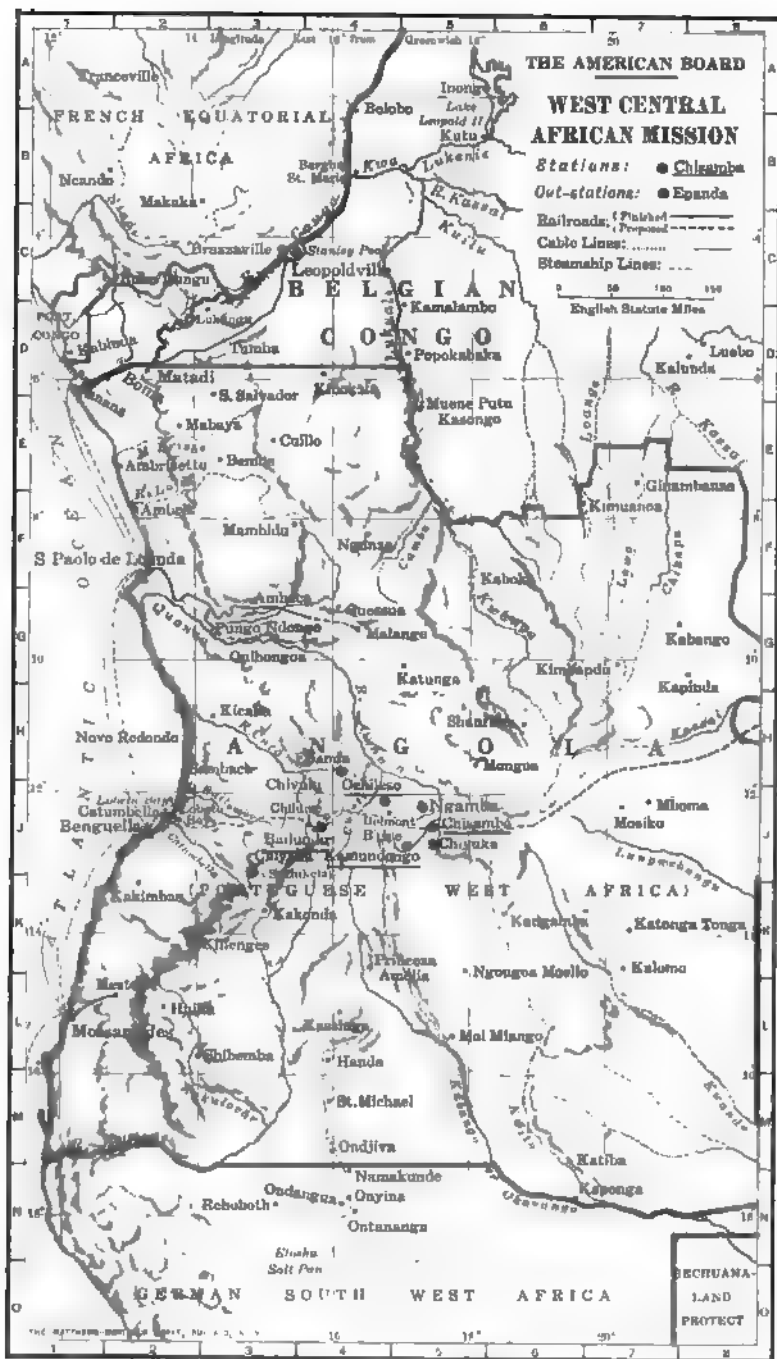
### **The Forward Look**

As the American Board enters upon its second century of effort to fulfill the Great Commission, two things loom up before us as the imperative duties of the hour. First, we need to bring to our

churches a new vision of the nobility and glory of the enterprise upon which we are engaged. Second, we need to set before them the greatness of the task we must undertake if the vision is to be realized, and to present a feasible plan for its accomplishment. "A vision without a task makes man a visionary. A task without a vision makes man a drudge." But a vision with a task adequate for its realization is the indispensable condition for joyful and successful service.









14

# **The Missions**

## **WEST CENTRAL AFRICAN MISSION**

### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**BAILUNDU.** — Wesley M. Stover, D.D., ordained: In charge of the station. Mrs. Bertha D. Stover: Woman's work. William C. Bell, ordained: General missionary work. Mrs. Lena H. Bell: Work for girls. Miss Helen H. Stover: General work for women. Mrs. Marion M. Webster: Woman's work.

**KAMUNDONGO.** — William H. Sanders, ordained: General missionary work. Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders. Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D.: Medical work. Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Miss Sarah Stimpson: Educational work for girls and women.

**CHISAMBA.** — Walter T. Currie, D.D., ordained: In charge of the general work of the station. Mrs. Amy J. Currie: Woman's work. William Cammack, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Sarah L. Cammack, M.D.: Medical work for women. Miss Diadem Bell: Work for girls and women.

**OCHILESO.** — Thomas W. Woodside, ordained: In charge of general work of the station, secretary of the mission. Mrs. Emma D. Woodside: Woman's work. Miss Emma C. Redick: Work for girls and women. Miss Janette E. Miller.

**CHIYAKA (Sachikela).** — Merlin Ennis, ordained: In charge of general work. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ennis: Work for girls and women.

*On furlough:* Henry A. Neipp, ordained: Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp, Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Miss Helen J. Melville, Miss Margaret W. Melville.

Five stations; 22 outstations; 7 ordained missionaries; 2 physicians; 8 wives, one of whom is a physician; 10 single women; total missionary force, 27. Twenty-three native preachers; 16 Bible women; 4 organized churches; 625 communicants, 101 added the past year; 2,075 Sabbath-school pupils; 32 schools, with over 4,176 pupils; native contributions, \$1,340.

The important event in the mission during the year has been the consent of the Portuguese government to Dr. Stover's return to the mission and to his station, after nearly two years of absence, under a decree of expulsion from the local governor. It was evident that there were no substantiated charges against Dr. Stover; only the prejudice that arises from the presence of a missionary among traders whose chief income is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors and from the slave trade. There was evidently a purpose on the part of the local officials to exclude missionaries from the territory in order that their nefarious business might not be under observation by unsympathetic foreigners.

Mr. and Mrs. Neipp, the Misses Melville, and Miss Campbell have come home for regular furlough. Miss Bell has gone back to the mission, after a furlough at home. Miss Janette E. Miller has gone out under appointment.

### The Story of the Mission

Under the impulse of the large Otis legacy in 1879, the American Board commissioned Dr. John O. Means to investigate the situation in Africa, with a view to opening a new mission in that continent.



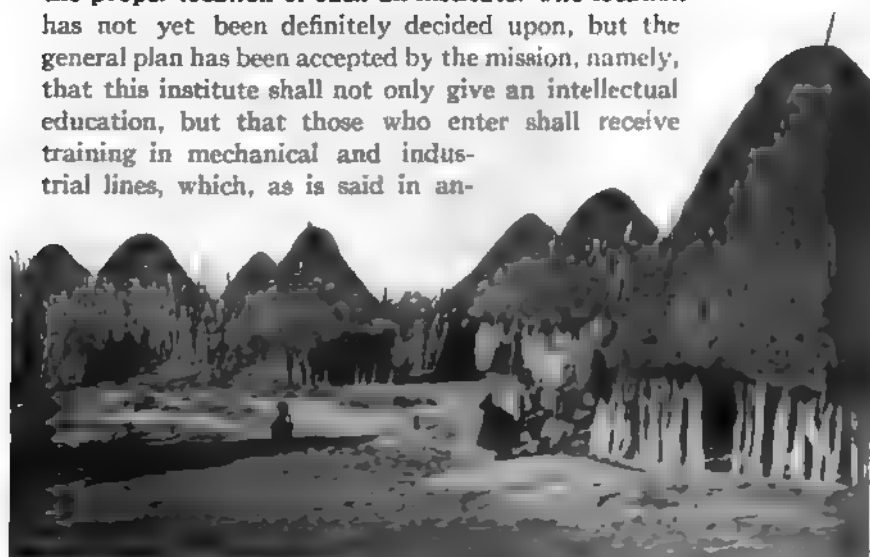
W. W. Bagster  
One of the Founders

Upon the report of Dr. Means a mission was established on the Western side of Africa in the province of Angola, in the district of Bihé. This section is about 200 miles from the coast, and is a plateau at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level. The mission was opened in 1880 with a station at Bailundu, the missionary party having landed at Benguella on November 10. Four years later another station was opened at Kamundongo, and a third at Chisamba, in 1888.

In a fit of passion on the part of the native king, Kwikwi, the missionaries were suddenly driven from their posts, and the mission was for a time practically broken up. But work was soon re-established and the reduction of the native language to writing was undertaken. The first church was formed in Bailundu, in 1887, and the second in Kamundongo two years later. Perhaps the most marked progress was at Chisamba, where the people received the gospel gladly. The chief himself, who lived but a few miles from Chisamba, and who was at first strongly opposed to the teaching of the missionary, gradually came under the power of the gospel, put away all but one of his ten wives, subjected himself to the bitterest persecution, even to a long imprisonment, and became a bright and shining Christian light in that dark part of the continent.

Since the opening of the West Central African Mission the American Board has sent 55 missionaries to that field, 21 of whom were ordained, and 5 physicians.

Hitherto the mission has been carried on from the various station centers with a large degree of independence; in other words, it has not been thoroughly organized into a unit, each station working in coöperation with all the rest upon one general plan. This is necessarily the case in the opening of a new mission. During the last two years the attention of the mission has been turned to this condition and it has been agreed that the educational work all head up in a central training institute to which each station can send its best young men for training and equipment. During last year the mission has been investigating the field with reference to the proper location of such an institute. The location has not yet been definitely decided upon, but the general plan has been accepted by the mission, namely, that this institute shall not only give an intellectual education, but that those who enter shall receive training in mechanical and industrial lines, which, as is said in an-



Native Village, West Africa

other report, has proved to be the only all-round method of training the African for the widest usefulness for and among his own people. It has been learned by careful experience that a young man who knows how to build a house is more successful as a preacher when sent to a village than one who has been trained simply in book learning. It is impossible to bring the Africans out from their old life and establish among them institutions and principles of Christian civilization without training them to make and use new implements for agriculture, to build their houses on entirely new models and to provide these houses with furniture befitting Chris-

tian homes. The plan involved in the institute looks toward this training for the entire mission field, that students may go out developed on all sides, to become, wherever they locate, centers of the new life which in Africa is rapidly becoming associated with the Christian life.

It is not only necessary to teach the African youth to make things with his hands, but also to understand something of the principles of barter and trade, since this occupies so large a place in the life of his people. This method of training will ultimately put the Christian communities of this mission, as of other missions of the

country, upon a permanent self-supporting basis, and will give them the reputation and standing among all classes of people which belong rightfully to the newly developing Christian society.

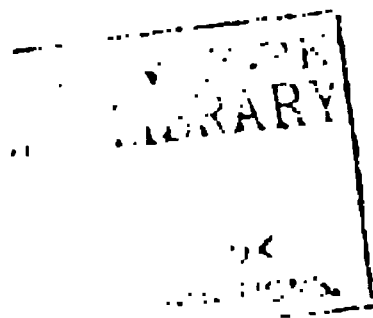
It is an interesting fact in connection with this contemplated institute that the Canadian Missionary Society representing the Congregational churches of Canada plans to man and support it, making this institute and their



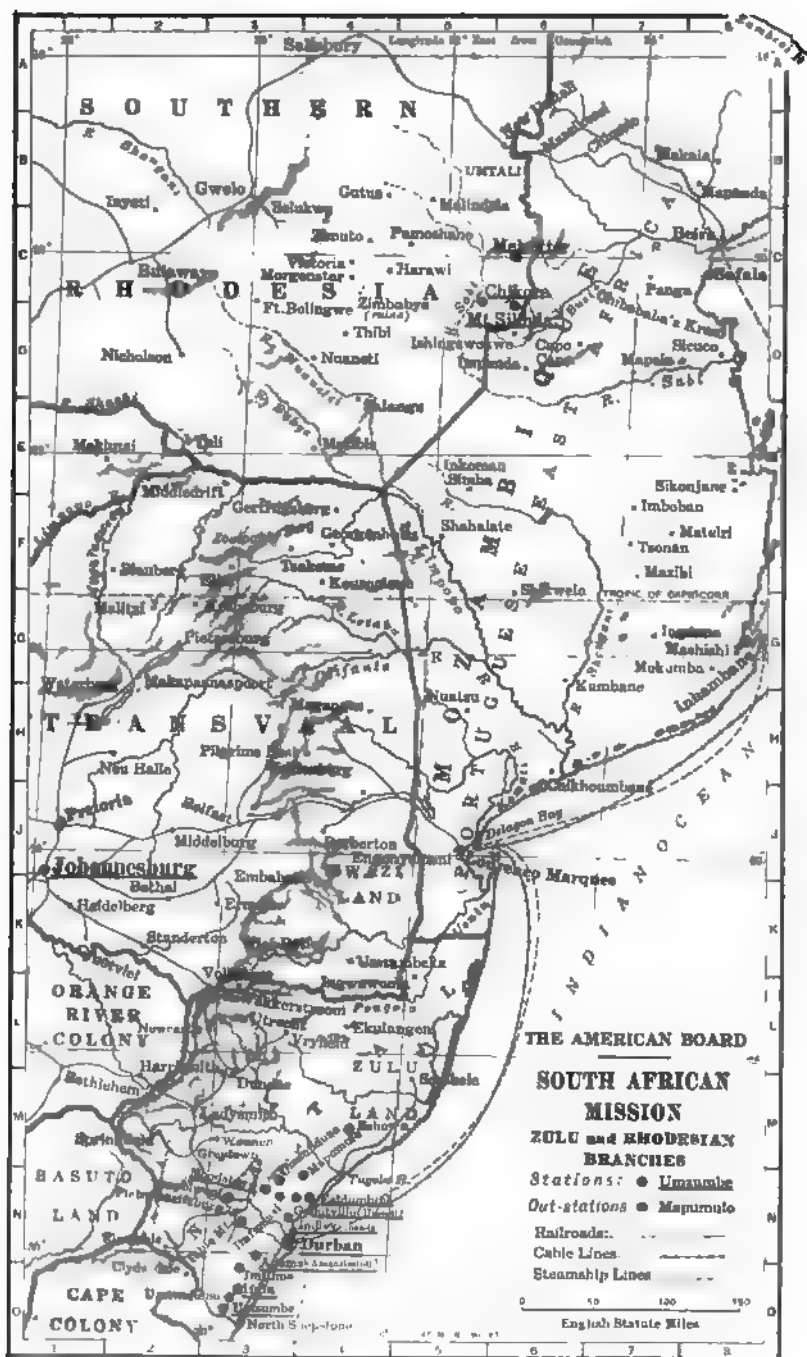
Kaujundu, the Christian Chier of Chiyaka

work which they have so well supported at Chisamba the special care of that society in Africa, in coöperation with the American Board. New men are sought for this work. It looks as if a new day was dawning for this mission, along lines of centralization, better education for the Christian workers, and a more rapid development of the entire field.

In the various stations the work has made good progress during the year, with increasing interest among the bordering pagan tribes. In connection with the Chisamba station, for instance, it is stated that the number of fetiches burned and decrease of witchcraft in the vicinity are evidences of the growing impression







made by Christian teaching. Industrial work is far better advanced at Chisamba than at any other station of the mission.

Undoubtedly in this mission, as in East Africa, we are in closer contact with the untutored pagan than in any other fields under the care of this Board. It is here that the most primitive work is being done and that the light is let in upon what was almost absolute mental and spiritual darkness. Evidence is appearing on every side that the light is being apprehended and that it brings joy to those who thus come within its benign influence. There is no reason why from the mission centers already established, if properly manned, lines of influence cannot be opened to the many neighboring tribes and villages until that whole region shall become essentially evangelized. We have the field and the opportunity. The only reason greater progress is not made is because of the lack of proper support from the home base.

### **Institutions in the West Central African Mission**

BOYS' SCHOOL, OCHILESO. Enrollment for the year, 108.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, OCHILESO. Enrollment for the year, 100.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AT CHISAMBA. The classes for men and women have had an attendance of 207. Industrial work is here carried on, under trained native teachers. Including the pupils in the outstation schools and kindergartens, there have been 1,497 under instruction in this district.

MEDICAL WORK. Carried on at Kamundongo and at Chisamba.

## **SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION**

### **RHODESIAN BRANCH**

#### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

MT. SILINDA. — William T. Lawrence, M.D.: Physician and principal of Mt. Silinda School. Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence: Teaching. Mr. Arthur J. Orner: Industrial teacher. Miss H. Juliette Gilson, secretary of the mission, Miss Minnie Clarke: Teachers.

CHIKORE. — Thomas King, ordained: General missionary work and teaching. Mrs. Estelle R. King: Teaching.

*On furlough:* George A. Wilder, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Alice C. Wilder; William L. Thompson, M.D.; Mrs. Mary E. Thompson; Mr. Columbus C. Fuller, Industrial teacher; Mrs. Julia B. Fuller.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hirst, Mrs. Wilson, Miss von Brompten and Mrs. van Heerden, the latter in charge of the spinning and weaving department.

Two stations; 4 outstations; 2 ordained missionaries; 2 physicians; 3 teachers; 5 wives; 2 single women; 10 unordained preachers; 11 teachers; 18 places of regular meeting; 2 organized churches; 223 communicants; 14 added by confession last year; 4 Sabbath-schools; 222 members; 3 boarding and high schools; 201 pupils; 3 other schools; total under instruction, 515; native contributions, \$711.

Several changes have taken place in the personnel of the mission during the year under review. Dr. and Mrs. Wilder have come home on furlough; also Dr. and Mrs. Thompson. The health of Mr. Fuller has not permitted his return to the field at the expiration of his year of furlough. Miss Gilson, formerly teaching in Melsetter, has moved to Mt. Silinda for her work. Three new missionaries have been appointed but have not yet gone out, Rev. and Mrs. John P. Dysart and Mr. Sidney Dart.

### Story of the Mission

The Rhodesian Branch of the South African Mission, formerly known as the East Central African Mission, was established in its present locations in 1893, but its origin was somewhat earlier. For many years the Zulu Mission in Natal had desired to send native laborers northward into Gazaland beyond the Tugela River, and as early as 1879 Rev. Miron W. Pinkerton was authorized to make explorations in the kingdom of Umzila, the African potentate who ruled in the region north of the Limpopo River. Mr. Pinkerton died while upon this undertaking, even before reaching Umzila's kraal. Two years later, Rev. E. H. Richards reached Umzila and the king gave permission to establish a mission at his capital. Other missionaries were sent into that region in 1883 and thereafter, with the idea of establishing a mission with its center on the highlands of the interior, which region was chosen because of the undesirable character of the coast.

The death of Umzila who had earnestly desired the presence of missionaries in his kingdom, and the succession of his son, led to the reception of Portuguese missionaries in that territory and the closing of the door. The plan for establishing a mission in that region was temporarily abandoned, the missionaries withdrawing to Inhambane or returning to the Zulu Mission.

In 1892 other explorations took place leading to the selection of Mt. Silinda, 200 miles inland from the port of Beira, as the center of the mission, which was established, as has already been stated,

in 1893. A large grant of land covering about forty square miles, part of it heavily timbered, was made by the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, at that time South Africa's premier, and this became the first location. In 1895 Chikore was opened, seventeen miles west of Mt. Silinda, as the second station of the mission, and to the present time these two stations have comprised the two centers from which missionary work has been carried on.

It was early found that the Zulu language could be understood by most of the men of that territory, and converts soon were made. In two years a church of sixteen members was formed, schools were opened, and the new undertaking seemed most promising. In four years there were 100 pupils, a majority of whom were boys, gathered in the schools. It soon became evident that emphasis must be placed in the educational work of this mission upon industrial training. This decision is in accord with the general conclusion of missionaries working in all parts of Africa for the civilization of the native population. In order to develop this phase of the work a traction engine with corresponding machinery was brought in by Mr. Fuller in 1902. The work that has been accomplished since that time has abundantly proven the wisdom of the plan. In addition to the lumber manufacturing and working departments, brick making, tile making and other industries have been carried on, so that at the present time the mission buildings are constructed wholly by the industrial department of the mission. The sawmill and the woodworking machinery, under general superintendence of the missionaries, are operated by trained natives. In some departments of the work the native young men pledge themselves to a certain number of years of study and service in the mission before going out as trained mechanics or builders, or experts in other lines of industry, to earn their own support. There can be no question as to the importance of developing the industrial side of the African in the endeavor to lift him up in the social scale and to make him a leader in establishing Christian civilization in that country. Simple education without this industrial training has proven to be of little permanent value to the natives.

For many years both of the South African missions have had their eyes upon the port of Beira. The desirability of its occupation as a mission station is beyond question. It is not only the port of entry for Rhodesia, but on the back side of Beira, between it and Rhodesia, there is a large native population as yet wholly un-

reached by any evangelizing agency. In 1904 Beira was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bunker, who were set apart for that particular service. A house was built and a good beginning made when the impaired health of Mr. Bunker compelled their return to this country in 1907, and they have not been able to go back to the field since. Much to the regret of the Board and the Missions in Africa, Beira has not been occupied now for three years. A large and promising field is open for occupancy and calling for reënforcements. It is the judgment of the Board that two families should be located in Beira, if possible one of the men to be a physician. From a station thus manned the work among the native population could be opened. Beira and its outlying field is under Portuguese government, while Mt. Silinda and Chikore are under the British flag.

Including the initiatory period when work was begun in the south, the Board has sent to East Africa 28 missionaries, 13 of whom were ordained.

Reference has already been made to the industrial work. The medical department has also been of great importance to the mission. The two medical missionaries now connected with the mission have been prevented from putting their entire strength and time into medical work owing to the undermanned condition of the mission, the physicians being compelled to give much time to the schools and evangelistic work and even to different forms of industry. The purpose of the mission is to develop the four leading departments as rapidly as can be done, with due recognition of the special value of each department. The medical work first looks after the health of the missionaries and of the pupils and all who are in need of such services as the Christian physician may render. An earnest effort is now being made by Dr. Thompson in this country to secure funds for the erection of a much needed hospital and for its proper equipment. With two physicians in charge of that department of work, one of them can make occasional visits to the kraals in the outlying districts, thus making an impression of Christianity upon the people through the kindness and the benevolent work of the Christian physician.

The directly educational work, however, cannot be omitted or overlooked, since it is necessary to give the African boys and girls a mental training which shall equip them for positions of leadership among their people. As this mental training is in all cases associated with a proper amount of industrial work there is no

danger of the school work being so overdone that the graduates will become unfitted to live among their own people and to labor for them.

Evangelistic work is everywhere prominent and enters into all phases and departments of the mission's activity. Missionaries with their native associates are continually preaching the gospel and impressing upon the people the truths of Christianity. The work which was carried on at Melsetter, with which Miss Gilson has been associated for many years, has now been taken over wholly by the local government, setting Miss Gilson free for teaching at Mt. Silinda. The translation of the Scriptures into Chindao, the language spoken by the indigenous tribes of Mt. Silinda, is in preparation, as is also the completion of Chindao hymns. It is hoped that within a brief time the four Gospels in the vernacular of the people will be ready for distribution.

The year's work in the mission has been most prosperous. Native evangelists have gone out into the outlying districts and have found large numbers of people ready to hear the gospel. Repeated requests have come from different parts of the field for a missionary to take up his residence among them. An unusual opening has appeared in the Mkondo copper mines in the Sabi valley, thirty miles west of Chikore, while Chief Mtena, thirty-five miles north of Chikore, has expressed his desire to welcome missionary work among his own people. Still another chief, twenty miles south, is begging for a missionary to come and teach his people. Thus East Africa is awakening and thus the people themselves in their readiness to hear as well as in the actual appeals from their chiefs, constitute an appeal to the churches of America and to the young men and women of our colleges not to allow this call to go unanswered.

### **Institutions of the Mission in Rhodesia**

**MOUNT SILINDA SCHOOL.** Enrollment, 181 during the year. Industrial work is a feature of the instruction given. The teaching of the lower grades is done by the older pupils. Fifty-seven boys and 25 girls were in the boarding departments of the school, while 16 boys and 23 girls boarded at the homes of missionaries and native helpers on the station. This school is visited by a government inspector and receives a grant of over £100 annually.

**CHIKORE SCHOOL.** Two hundred and ten have been enrolled during the year, with an average attendance of 175. This school is carried on by native teachers, under the supervision of missionaries.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK.** The work of the year has been directed largely to building work, both in preparation of materials and in actual construction. The Mt. Silinda schoolhouse as well as a residence for missionaries have been built; 56,000 bricks and 20,000 tiles were made for use at Mt. Silinda. Classes in carpentry and masonry have been organized. The sawmill and woodworking machinery have been in operation, and a large amount of lumber and manufactured articles have been turned out, including doors, windows, etc. A grinding mill has also been in use for grinding the grain used on the station. A farm of forty acres has also been carried on.

**MEDICAL WORK.** At Mt. Silinda station during the year, 2,522 medical treatments have been given, 904 to schoolchildren, 419 to mission workers and their families, 217 to civilized settlers, and 982 to natives other than schoolchildren.

At Chikore station, to which monthly visits are made by the physicians at Mt. Silinda, 773 treatments have been given, 303 to natives other than schoolchildren.

No buildings have as yet been secured for use as hospitals, although much needed.

**PUBLICATIONS.** The four Gospels in the Ndau language have been published by the British and Foreign Bible Society in England. It is planned to print a revised hymn book as soon as a press can be secured for the mission.

## **SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION**

### **ZULU BRANCH**

#### **Stations: Location of Missionaries and Their Special Work**

**ADAMS (Amanzimtoti).**— Charles N. Ransom, ordained: Supervisor of South Coast churches. Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom. George B. Cowles, Jr., ordained: Supervisor of primary schools. Mrs. Amy B. Cowles. James D. Taylor, ordained: Teaching and Bible revision. Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor: Matron of Amanzimtoti Seminary. Herbert D. Goodenough, ordained: Principal Amanzimtoti Seminary and Normal School. Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman: Mission publications. Miss Caroline E. Frost: Teacher Normal School.

**IFABA.** —

**IMFUME.** —

**UMZUMBE.** — Miss Laura C. Smith: Principal of Umzumbe Home School.

**DURBAN.** — Frederick B. Bridgman, ordained: Supervisor of Durban churches, secretary of the mission. Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman.

**INANDA.** — Stephen C. Pixley, ordained: Preaching. Mrs. Mary K. Edwards: Teacher Inanda Seminary. Miss Martha H. Pixley: Teacher Inanda Seminary. Miss Martha E. Price: Teacher Inanda Seminary.

**UMSUNDUZE.** —



ESIDUMBINI. — Charles H. Maxwell, ordained: Supervisor of North Coast churches. Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell.

GROUTVILLE (Umvoti). —

MAPUMULO. —

JOHANNESBURG. —

BEIRA. —

*On furlough.* — Albert E. LeRoy, ordained; Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy; James B. McCord, M.D.; Mrs. Margaret M. McCord; Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough; Miss Fidelia Phelps.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Miss Martha J. Lindley, Miss Mary C. Pixley, Miss Lilla L. Ireland, Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Miss S. M. Cook.

Twelve stations; 23 outstations; 8 ordained missionaries; 1 physician; 8 wives; 7 single women; 8 ordained native preachers; 25 unordained preachers; 100 teachers; 489 other native laborers; 166 places for regular meeting; 26 churches, 17 of which are self-supporting; 5,837 communicants, of whom 480 were added last year; 16,620 adherents; 3 boarding and high schools; 442 pupils; 73 other schools; total under instruction 4,012; native contributions, \$10,640.

During the year, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Foss, Rev. and Mrs. Walter Foss have been compelled to return to America; they do not plan to go back to the mission, at least at present. Miss Seibert has also come home on account of her mother's health, not expecting to return. Dr. and Mrs. McCord have entered upon their furlough, and Mrs. Goodenough has also come to this country. Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy have been detained upon their furlough on account of Mr. LeRoy's health. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have decided not to return to the field. Miss Price has gone back to her work. No new reënforcements have been sent to the mission during the year.

### Story of the Mission

The centennial celebration of the founding of the American Board very closely coincides with the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishing of its work in South Africa. The first missionaries arrived in 1835 amid very different political and social conditions from those that prevail in Natal at the present time. Those were the days of cruel tyranny exercised by evil-minded chiefs, while to-day we enjoy the protection of the British Government. The barbaric ignorance that prevailed at that time is rapidly passing, and it is no mere boast to say that the work of the American Board

in that region has been one of the prime factors in producing this change. The first Zulu convert to make public profession of his belief in Jesus Christ did not appear until after ten years of missionary effort.

One of the general causes for the rapid advance of the work in South Africa has been the efficiency of the native pastors and preachers who have taken large responsibility in caring for native congregations as well as in pushing out into unoccupied regions with the story of the gospel. In some of the churches of this field there have appeared large companies of volunteer workers who give much time and strength to preaching to the people outside. Much evil in the life of the people, caused by generations of drink-



Rev. Aldin Grout

ing and immorality, has been overcome, the mission taking strong ground on these important matters. The battle for temperance has been unusually severe, but the results have justified the policy adopted. Another reason for the rapid spread of the gospel in this field is the development of Christian work at widely scattered centers, owing to the return to their homes of Zulus who have come to the cities and the mines for work and while there have accepted Christ. With their new belief and hope, and with a copy of the Gospels which they have probably learned to read while in touch

with the mission center, many have gone back to their people and begun a real self appointed evangelistic work among them. Cases have occurred where churches have grown up under such leadership, the first intimation of the fact coming to the missionary in a call from the people who were seeking baptism and wished to be taken under the care and supervision of the mission.

The spirit of cooperation between the native and foreign workers has been another marked feature of this mission. The Zulu pastors' conferences, the delegates' meetings, and the annual meetings, besides other gatherings in which the Zulus and the missionaries have combined, have all been marked by a spirit of mutual confidence which gives great encouragement for the future.

Under the laws which have been established by the Natal government, a Zulu church is not allowed to continue that is not registered under the supervision of some recognized white man. This law

was made because of the fear of the South African government of what has been called "the Ethiopian Movement." This term is indefinite and can be applied to any movement on the part of the natives of the country looking towards larger liberty and more privileges under the government. A few hotheaded Zulus have alarmed the government and increased the feeling that there is a real peril in this direction. The law above referred to has compelled the division of the mission's field and the putting of all congregations and churches under the supervision of some missionary of the Board. This requirement has laid an unusually heavy burden upon the missionaries, since the government requires a personal visitation of these churches and congregations by their responsible missionary as frequently as once in three months.

The North Coast churches have been for the most part under the super-



Where First Missionaries Preached. The tree is still standing

vision of Mr. Maxwell, who resides at Esidumbini, and the work has kept him almost continually from home. This work of supervision, however, if we had a sufficient missionary force to maintain it, has its reward in quickened churches, increased baptisms, and a new life of activity and energy. Most unfortunately this field has no ordained native pastors, although two of the churches are seeking for pastors. In one church alone during the year 121 candidates presented themselves for examination for admission to the church.

The South Coast churches have been under the supervision of Mr. Ransom, who reports successful and promising revivals at several of the stations. Preaching also has been begun at new outstations. This one field alone has 27 outstations, and 50 lay preachers are giving their time and strength to this work. The

station has suffered a severe loss during the year in the death of the able pastor, Mr. Sivetye. But it is an interesting fact that the influence of his death has led to the consecration of many young men to the ideals for which he lived.

Durban and the associated churches are under the care of Mr. Bridgman who has made a special study of conditions prevailing in the various native locations connected with cities. The Durban church is a most important one, since it is made up largely of young men from all parts of the country where the Zulus live. During last year, 100 united with the church on confession of faith, nearly all of whom were young men from sixteen to twenty-five years of age. The church has a membership of 447. Work is carried on from this center in the native barracks, ricksha quarters, and in the prison. Night schools are also conducted. The station has sixteen outstations, with church buildings at nine of them.

Johannesburg and the associated churches, formerly under the supervision of Mr. Goodenough, have suffered during the year for want of proper supervision, because Mr. Goodenough was called to take charge of the Jubilee School in the absence of Mr. LeRoy.

### **Educational Work**

The educational department of the mission is of prime importance, since the government of Natal undertakes no educational work in behalf of the natives of the country; its only assistance is rendered through the missions. In 1863 there were only 300 pupils in the schools. There are now over 4,000 enrolled, the government giving a substantial annual grant for their support, although their superintendence must be at the hands of the missionary. The entire mission income from the Native Reserves is used for educational work. About one-fourth of all the children in the native schools of the colony are in the schools of our own mission, which is also conducting the only normal school that receives government recognition and aid. In respect to education our mission holds a commanding and influential position.

There are three schools of secondary grade carried on for those who wish to pursue their studies farther than the primary branches. These are the Inanda Seminary for Girls, the Umzumbe Home for Girls, and the Amanzimtoti Seminary for Boys. An interesting experiment is being tried in connection with Inanda Seminary in the line of industrial operations in which the pupils take part.

Not only dressmaking, laundry work, etc., have been undertaken by the pupils, but they have also an agricultural department which has produced, this last year, over one hundred bushels of corn, beans, etc., for the use of the school. Both the dormitory and class room facilities have been taxed beyond reason. The advance in native education in Natal in the last few years is marked, but nowhere is it more clearly revealed than in the Umzumbe Home. The proper development of the school will be checked until an additional suitable building can be provided.

Amanzimtoti Seminary, also called the Jubilee School for Boys, has had steady increase during the year notwithstanding the raising of the standard of scholarship required for entrance and the regulation compelling all students to pay full fees. The industrial character of the training given has been emphasized.

The Normal School at Adams, a co-educational institution, provides native teachers for all that region. It was opened only a year ago and 39 out of the 43 candidates for government certificates passed the necessary examination. The theological school has made great progress in opening this year at Impolweni, under the joint auspices of the American Board Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, the two societies having agreed to a plan of union in educational work, comprising the boys' school and the theological school. The school has two departments, the higher looking to the training of men to be ordained pastors, the lower department training the lay workers.

The medical and the publishing work has gone on in the regular way.

There is no mission of the Board that is suffering so keenly for want of reënforcements as is this of South Africa. There have been several withdrawals from the mission during the last three or four years, and no reënforcements; the strain resting upon the remaining members is almost beyond endurance. As we are preparing this report word comes that Mr. Cowles has broken down in health, and a general appeal is made for reënforcements. The field of this mission is important; its opportunity is great and its need beyond question.

### **Institutions in the Zulu Mission**

**AMANZIMTOTI SEMINARY, ADAMS.** — The highest institution in the mission for Zulus, sometimes called the Jubilee School, with Jubilee Hall as its main building. Emphasis is laid upon industrial work, which includes instruction in car-

penry, tailoring, shoemaking, etc. The total attendance at the end of the year was 105 boys and 40 girls. The Normal Department, which is co-educational, opened last year, has had an attendance of 66 students.

**INANDA SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.** — Total enrollment, 205, with an average attendance of 136. Eleven were passed on to the Normal Training School. Thirty-eight of the pupils were from heathen homes; 32 were church members. The girls are given practical training in sewing, dressmaking, while many are given employment for a part of the time in the laundry and in the garden.

**UMZUMBE HOME FOR GIRLS.** — Total enrollment, 107, with an average attendance of 78. Established thirty-seven years ago as a refuge for kraal girls, it is now an important school of secondary grade. It has four European teachers and two native teachers. Pupils are not admitted except by payment of the full fee or by its equivalent in special labor.

**MEDICAL WORK AT DURBAN.** — Hospital and dispensary. A growing work.

**UNION THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL AT IMPOLWENI.** — Carried on by the American Board and the United Free Church Mission.

## **EUROPEAN TURKEY MISSION**

### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**MONASTIR.** — Miss Mary L. Matthews: Principal of the boarding and high school at Monastir. Miss Mary M. Haskell: Associate in the school; general work for women.

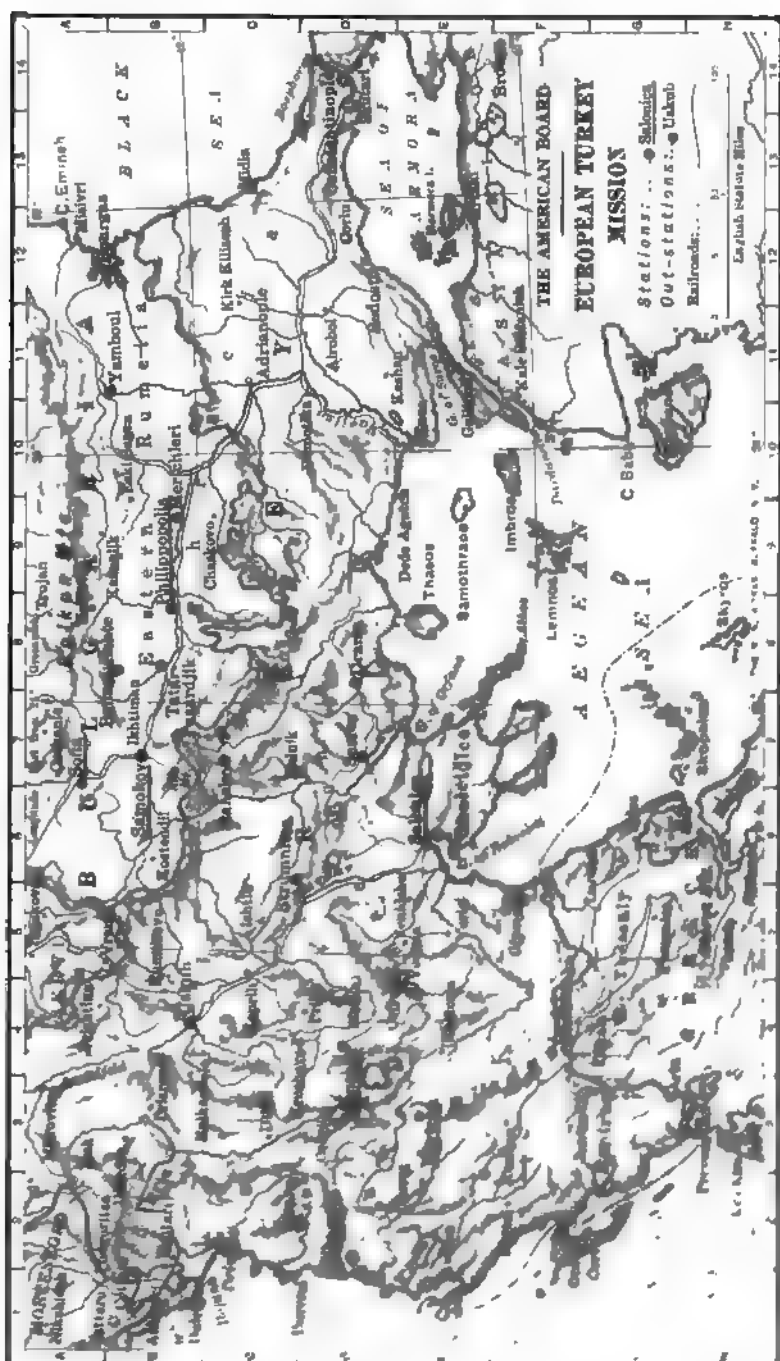
**PHILIPPOPOLIS.** — George D. Marsh, D.D., ordained: General work. Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh: Woman's work. Henry C. Haskell, D.D., ordained: Literary and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell: Woman's work.

**SAMOKOV.** — Robert Thomson, ordained: Literary and educational work; acting principal of the Collegiate and Theological Institute. Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson. John W. Baird, ordained: Educational and evangelistic work. Mrs. Ellen R. Baird. Theodore T. Holway, ordained: Educational and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway. Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Miss Agnes M. Baird and Miss Inez L. Abbott: Girls' boarding and high school and general educational and evangelistic work for women.

*Residing at Sofia.* — James F. Clarke, D.D., ordained: Temperance and general work. Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke: Kindergarten work and work for women.

**SALONICA.** — J. Henry House, D.D.: In charge of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Mrs. Addie B. House. Edward B. Haskell, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Haskell. William C. Cooper, ordained: Student of language and secretary of the mission.

**KORTCHA, ALBANIA.** — Phineas P. Kennedy, ordained: Educational and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy: Educational work for girls and woman's evangelistic work.







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ELBASAN, ALBANIA. — Charles T. Erickson, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. Carrie E. Erickson.

*On furlough.* — William P. Clarke, ordained. Mrs. Martha G. Clarke. Leroy F. Ostrander, ordained. Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Miss Emma Baird, Samokov.

Seven stations; 51 outstations; 13 ordained missionaries; 11 wives; 6 single women; total missionary force, 30; 17 ordained native preachers; 18 unordained preachers; 55 teachers; 8 Bible women; 11 other native helpers; total native helpers, 109; 19 organized churches, 2 entirely self-supporting; 1,454 communicants; 90 added on confession the past year; average attendance, 3,313; 57 Sunday-schools, 2,512 members; 1 theological and collegiate institute; 3 students for the ministry and 85 pupils in collegiate training; 4 boarding and high schools, 270 students; 22 other schools, 512 students; total number under instruction, 870; native contributions for all purposes, \$7,692.

There have been few changes in the personnel of the mission during the year. Mr. Cooper has been appointed to the mission and has entered upon the study of the language at Salonica. Mr. and Mrs. Holway and Mrs. Marsh have returned after a period of rest at home. Miss Cole on account of health has withdrawn from the mission. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Clarke, and Mr. and Mrs. Ostrander have entered upon their furlough.

### **The Story of the European Turkey Mission**

The European Turkey Mission occupies the southeast section of Europe, one of the most interesting parts of the continent. Within the limits of this mission are old Mount Olympus, of classical history, and it was from this region that Alexander the Great went forth to his conquests. The mission deals with Albanians, Turks, and Bulgarians, and is in close contact with large Greek populations. The work of the mission is directly for the three first-named classes. The country itself is mountainous and generally rugged and has from time immemorial been noted for its brigandage. The field occupied extends from the Adriatic Sea eastward to the Black Sea, and from the Balkan Mountains on the north for 140 miles southward to the Ægean Sea. The area covered is larger than all New England and with about the same population.

Among these mixed races the class that has most quickly responded is the Bulgarian people. Since the Board began its work among them in 1848 Bulgaria has gained her independence and

has made great progress in every way. The Bulgarians themselves belong to a branch of the Greek Church, but one which is independent of St. Petersburg and Athens. This independence has been won and is maintained at great cost. Each one of the races above referred to has its own language, which does not make more simple, to say the least, the organization and development of mission work among them.

In the development of the work the first school for young women was opened at Eski Zaghra, and one for young men at Philippopolis. The former station was given up and the women's educational work was transferred to Samokov. The boys' school was also



A Glimpse of Monastir

moved to Samokov, which has now become the educational center of the mission, where are maintained the Collegiate and Theological Institute for young men, and the Girls' High and Boarding School. Samokov is an important town, elevated about 3,600 feet above the sea, and is often referred to as the "sanitarium" of Bulgaria. It is 36 miles almost due south from Sofia, the capital of the country.

At present there are practically three departments in the mission. The Bulgarian section, with its schools in Samokov and the publication work in the Bulgarian language, is carried on at Samokov and Philippopolis, with a kindergarten in Sofia. The Macedonian section centers in Salonica, with a second station at Monastir. The principal work of these stations is among the Bulgarians, and the young men in training for future service are sent across the line for education. In the last few years there has been developed a distinctively Albanian side of the work, although for many years the mission has been interested in the Albanian people and has done much for them, the school for girls in Kortcha having been carried on with great success. Two stations have recently been occupied by ordained missionaries sent out especially for the Albanian work, namely, Kortcha and Elbasan. This work is hardly yet well established, but the reception of the missionaries

by the Albanians has been most encouraging. The station at Constantinople, which for many years was the publication center for this mission, has now had its work for the European Turkey Mission entirely transferred to Samokov.

The evangelistic work of the mission is strongly supported and in no small measure directed by the Bulgarian Evangelical Society, composed of Bulgarian pastors, preachers, and well-recognized leaders. The Bulgarians stand second to no race in Europe in ability and power of leadership. This Evangelical Society holds



The Institute at Samokov

its meetings annually, at which some representatives of the mission are usually present as delegates; at the same time representatives of the Bulgarian Society are usually present at the annual meetings of the mission. The strength of the work in Bulgaria cannot be measured by the number of Protestant churches which have been formed, but by the evangelical principles which have been proclaimed and are being constantly implanted in the hearts of the Bulgarians and which are working themselves out in many reforms. Not a few of the Bulgarian leaders have been trained in America and are capable of wise and strong leadership.

The educational work of the mission centers in Samokov and Monastir. The Collegiate and Theological Institute at Samokov has for its object the giving of a general education to Bulgarian young men, and its scientific course covers seven years. During these seven years there is much Biblical study for all. Those who are contemplating entering directly into ministerial work take an eighth year which is purely theological. The plan is under discussion of making the theological course two years additional in order to give a more thorough and extensive course. This Institute celebrates this year its jubilee, having been begun just fifty years ago by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Merriam in Philippopolis with only two students. It has had a continuous and successful history. During these fifty years over 800 students from all parts of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Albania have come under its direct instruction. Thirty-four have graduated from its theological department. Almost without exception the preachers and teachers who have been engaged in work for their own people in Bulgaria have received their training in whole or in part in this institute. The Institute is not yet recognized by the Bulgarian government, and in order to secure such recognition it is necessary that improvements should be made in the way of enlarging its plant and increasing its teaching force. Not a few Bulgarian officials have put their boys into this school because they felt that it was safe morally, and that its training did not consist simply in book-learning, but in moral development.

The girls' school at Samokov, which has had a long and honorable history, stands as the only evangelical girls' training school of its grade in Bulgaria. The full course covers a period of six years, with plans being made for increasing this to seven.

The kindergarten in Sofia, the capital of the country, has attracted a good deal of attention. The queen has shown her deep interest in this institution, and children from the best families have availed themselves of the privileges of its Christian training.

In speaking of the educational work in Bulgaria we must not omit by any means the girls' boarding school at Monastir, which has been in operation since 1878, beginning as a day school. This school does for the girls of that part of the mission field what the Samokov school does for girls in Bulgaria. It is the only evangelical school for girls in Macedonia. Its course of study is four years, with plans contemplating the adding of one more year.

The Macedonian work, centering in the two stations of Mon-

astir and Salonica, has been greatly hampered during the last few years by the unsettled political state of all Macedonia. These conditions are well-known to those who have kept themselves posted on the political movement in Turkey and so nothing need be added here. The retired Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, occupies his villa in Salonica. The city was the headquarters of the revolutionary movement before the overthrow of the old régime, and is looked upon at the present time as the stronghold of the new order. It was in Salonica that the new constitution was celebrated twenty-four hours ahead of the celebration in Constantinople. The field is a large one, with a population of over 2,000,000, mixed in character and method of operation, but of supreme importance. The Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, in the suburbs of Salonica, is a growing institution incorporated under the laws of New York. Its object is to give to Macedonian boys a broad education that includes industrial together with spiritual and mental training.

No report of this mission would be complete without some special reference to Albania and the new work beginning among that most interesting and almost savage people. The field covered by the Albanian section of this mission is said to contain a population of 2,500,000. These people live in the mountains and represent in themselves the warlike forces of the Turkish empire. Albanian generals and commanders have exercised great influence in Turkey for the last century. The Albanians themselves are divided between the Greek Church and Mohammedanism, although it has been stated that many of those who profess Mohammedanism are not very stanch in their faith. The situation is greatly complicated by the fact that the Albanians long to be independent. The present difficulty with the Turkish government is based largely upon the overwhelming desire which they cherish for political freedom. They have given a most cordial reception to the missionary, due perhaps in large measure to their desire for modern education, accompanied by the fact that their native religions sit upon them rather lightly. There is a general feeling on the part of all of our missionaries who are cognizant of the situation that the time is ripe for the establishing of Christian schools in Albania, for opening medical work for them, and so for bringing to bear upon the race those Christian influences which have done so much in the reorganization of government through the introduction of the institutions of Christian civilization. It would be a sad com-

mentary upon Christianity if this ancient and honorable race, when ready to receive the Christian missionary and the institutions which he represents, were left waiting in vain and compelled at last to turn away in disappointment.

The mission carries on an extensive publication work in the Bulgarian language. The weekly evangelical paper, the *Zornitza*, has a wide and increasing circulation. Its constituency has been greatly extended since the inauguration of the new régime, as the paper has been permitted to circulate among the Bulgarians of



The Girls' School, Kortcha, Albania

Macedonia. In addition to this, from the mission press at Samokov have come educational and religious books in increasing numbers. It is matter of history that since the attention of the mission was turned to Bulgaria the influence of its literary work has been widely extended over the nation's literature. The Bible itself, a New Testament commentary, a Bible dictionary, a Harmony of the Gospels, hymn books, and a treatise on Evidences of Christianity, beside scientific, philosophical, and historical text-books of all classes and a vast deal of other literature, have been issued during the past few years.



This mission is not only full of promise, but it has many features that make it unique among the missions of the Board. Its location upon the borders of Europe, the ease of access and yet the savage character of much of the population that dwells within its limits, all constitute a challenge to the churches of the West, and command attention.

### **Institutions of the European Turkey Mission**

**COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, SAMOKOV, BULGARIA.** — The only evangelical school for boys and young men of Bulgaria. It has 87 students, of whom 77 are boarders. It has an industrial self-help department equipped with a printing and a wood-working plant. There are 13 teachers. The full course covers eight years of study. The scientific course can be completed in seven years.

**GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, SAMOKOV.** — There were 99 girls enrolled during the year, with 20 more in the kindergarten. The course of study covers six years.

**THE "ZORNITZA."** — A weekly Bulgarian evangelical paper, published by the mission and circulating among all classes.

**KINDERGARTEN AT SOFIA.** — Has an attendance of 107, reaching the best classes in the capital of Bulgaria.

**GIRLS' BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOL AT MONASTIR.** — The only evangelical boarding school for Bulgarian girls in Macedonia. It has an attendance of 47.

**THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, SALONICA.** — Agriculture and various industries are taught to all its students. This institution is independent of the mission but in close coöperation, under the direction of Dr. J. H. House, its president. There has been an attendance of 51.

**GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT KORTCHA, ALBANIA.** — Fourteen boarders and 60 day scholars. The only evangelical school for Albanian girls.

**PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT AT SAMOKOV.** — Printed 123,515 copies of books and pamphlets, with a total of 8,630,090 pages. Forty-seven different and separate publications were issued. One of these publications was the New Testament for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

## **WESTERN TURKEY MISSION**

### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**CONSTANTINOPLE.** — George F. Herrick, D.D., ordained: At the head of the publication work of the Board in Turkey. Mrs. Helen M. Herrick. Henry S. Barnum, D.D., ordained: Editorial and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Helen P. Barnum. Herbert M. Allen, ordained: Editor of the *Avedaper*. Mrs. Ellen R. Allen. Mr. William W. Peet: Business agent and treasurer of the four

Turkish missions. Mrs. Martha H. Peet. Charles T. Riggs, ordained: Secretary of the mission; general evangelistic work among the Greeks. Mrs. Mary R. Riggs. Miss Anna B. Jones: In charge of the school and work at Gedik Pasha. Miss Mary M. Patrick: President of the American College for Girls. Miss Ida W. Prime: Professor in the American College for Girls.

*Residing at Brousa.* — Miss Jeannie L. Jillson: In charge of the Girls' School.

*Residing at Bardezag.* — Robert Chambers, D.D., ordained: In charge of the Bithynia High School. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers.

*Residing at Adabazar.* — Miss Mary E. Kinney: Woman's work.

SMYRNA — James P. McNaughton, ordained: Temporarily in charge of the International College. Charles K. Tracy, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. May S. Tracy. Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell: Teacher in International College. Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell. Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Miss Minnie B. Mills, and Miss Emily McCallum: Connected with the Girls' High School and educational work for girls.

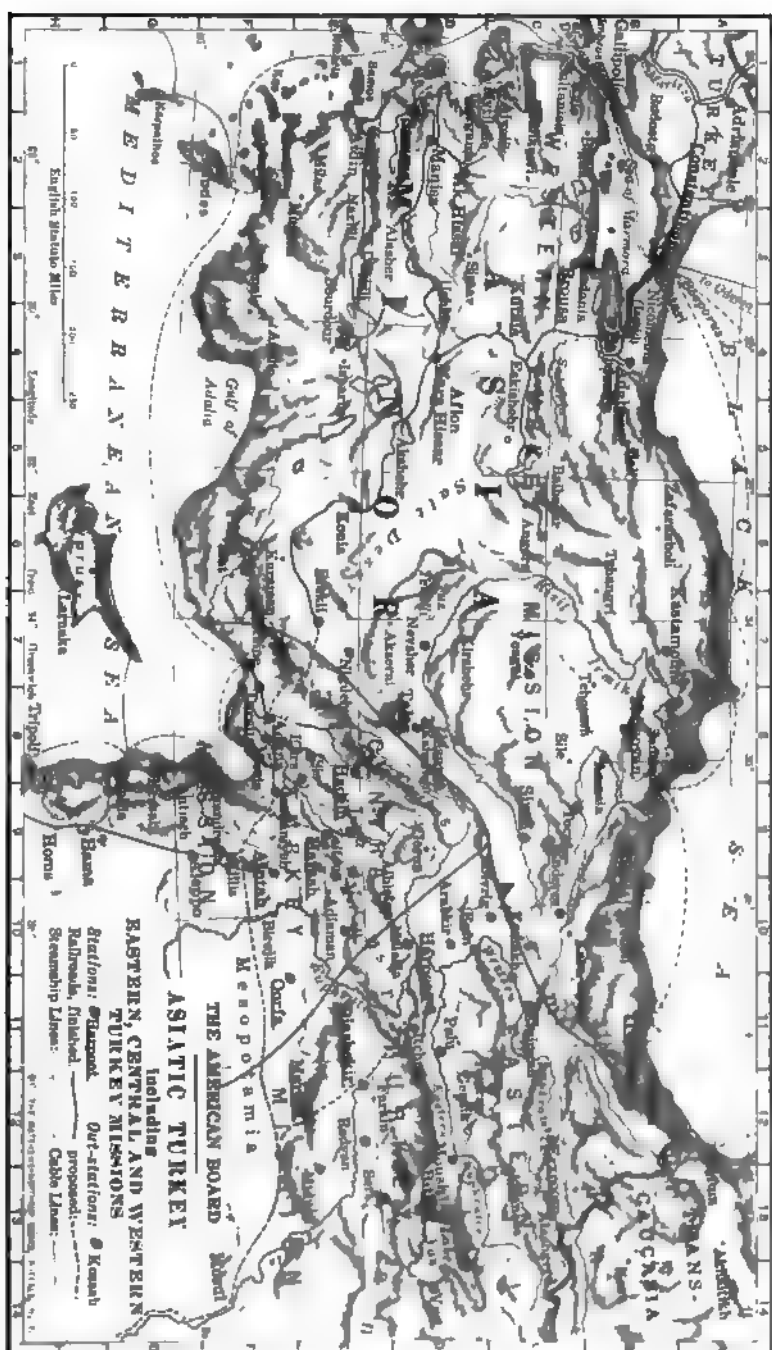
TREBIZOND. — Lyndon S. Crawford, D.D., ordained: General work of the station. Mrs. Olive T. Crawford: Woman's work of the station.

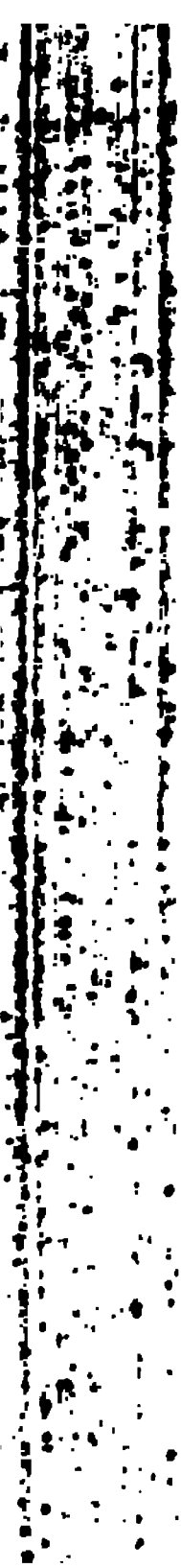
SIVAS. — Henry T. Perry, ordained: Treasurer of station; general evangelistic work. Mrs. Mary H. Perry. Ernest C. Partridge, ordained: Principal of the mission normal school, and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Winona G. Partridge. Miss Mary L. Graffam: Girls' school and general work for women. Miss Lillian F. Cole; Connected with nursing department of medical work. Miss Mary C. Fowle: Girls' school.

MARSOVAN. — Charles C. Tracy, D.D., ordained: President of Anatolia College. Mrs. Myra P. Tracy. George E. White, D.D., ordained: Dean of Anatolia College. Mrs. Esther B. White. Theodore A. Elmer, ordained: Professor in Anatolia College and Theological Seminary. Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer. Mr. Dana K. Getchell: Treasurer of station. Mrs. Susan R. Getchell. Jesse K. Marden, M.D.: In charge of Anatolia Hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Lucy H. Marden. Alden R. Hoover, M.D.: Connected with Anatolia Hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Esther F. Hoover. Mrs. Sarah S. Smith: Woman's work. Miss Charlotte R. Willard: Principal Girls' High and Boarding School. Miss Claribel Platt and Miss Mary I. Ward: Associated in the care and work of the High School and of girls' schools in the field.

CESAREA — James L. Fowle, ordained: General evangelistic work in the field. Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle: Woman's work in Talas and Cesarea. Henry K. Wingate, ordained: Principal Boys' High School and general work. Mrs. Jane C. Wingate. Miss Fannie E. Burrage: Woman's work in the field. Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Miss Susan W. Orvis, Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, and Miss Clara C. Richmond: Connected with the Girl's High School and woman's educational work in the field.

*In this country.* — Edward Riggs, D.D.; Joseph K. Greene, D.D.; Alexander MacLachlan; Herbert M. Irwin, ordained; Charles E. Clark, M.D.; Mrs. Sarah





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H. Riggs, Mrs. Mathilde M. Greene, Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan, Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin, Mrs. Ina V. Clark, Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton, Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Miss Annie M. Barker, Miss Gwen Griffiths, Miss Harriet G. Powers, Miss Laura Farnham, Miss Nina E. Rice, Miss Madeline Gile.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Mrs. George Constantine, Miss Sophie Newnham, Bardezag; Miss Myra Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawrence, Smyrna; Mr. Leo C. Lake, Marsovan; Mr. Lyman Cady, Marsovan; Miss Hattie L. Hale, Constantinople; Miss Ethel Jaynes, Marsovan; Miss Isabella M. Coleman, Smyrna; Miss Sophie S. Holt, Adabazar; Miss Grace Kellogg, Constantinople; Miss Annie E. Pinneo, Smyrna.

Six central stations; 98 outstations; 20 ordained men; 3 physicians; 2 teachers; 1 treasurer and business agent; 25 wives; 29 single women; total missionary force, 80; 38 native pastors; 38 other native preachers; 302 native teachers; 19 Bible women; 11 other native helpers; 126 places for stated preaching; average congregations, 13,181; 44 churches, 16 entirely self-supporting; 4,704 members; 143 received on confession this year; 125 Sunday-schools; 10,981 pupils, 1 theological seminary, with 2 studying for the ministry; 2 colleges, 580 students, 13 boarding and high schools, 1,313 students, 683 of them girls; 148 other schools, 6,634 pupils; total under instruction, 8,529; 3 hospitals, 1,281 in-patients; 3 dispensaries, 43,133 treatments. Native contributions for Christian work, \$19,333; for education, \$52,905; total, \$72,238.

Dr. Greene after fifty-one and a half years' connection with the work of the American Board in Turkey has felt compelled to come home, accompanied by Mrs. Greene, with the expectation of not returning to the field. The following have come home during the year on furlough: Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Marden, Misses Powers, Farnham, Rice, and Gile. The following have returned to take up work after furlough: Mr. McNaughton, Misses Grassam, Orvis, and Jillson. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, on account of Mrs. Ferguson's health, have withdrawn from the mission.

## The Story of the Missions in Turkey

The American Board began work in Turkey by planting its first station at Malta in 1819. Owing to political difficulties at that time it was not feasible to establish missionary residence at any point within Turkish territory. The printing press set up at Malta remained there for some years before its transference to Smyrna and later to Constantinople. The first aggressive work

undertaken by the missionaries in Turkey, apart from exploration, was that which reached the people through the press. Not only was a large amount of general Christian and educational literature published and sent out, but the translations of the Bible into Armenian and later into other languages were rapidly put through the press. The first station in Turkey itself was opened at Beirut, which has with practical continuity remained a station until the



Dr. Elias Riggs

present time, although in 1870 it passed to the care of the Presbyterian Board. Constantinople was occupied as a mission station in 1831, and has been the central station of the work in Turkey ever since. This station was made the base of the wide explorations which extended eastward beyond the boundaries of the Western Turkey Mission. At that time there were no facilities for travel anywhere in Turkey except the primitive methods which had been used from time immemorial. Even at present these facilities have been but little improved.

Gradually work was pushed into the interior until it extended well over the country, separate missions being formed at different times bearing different names, like the Nestorian Mission for the eastern section, the Assyrian Mission, and the Syrian Mission. In later years these various missions have been consolidated into four: the Western Turkey Mission, with its center at Constantinople; the Eastern Turkey Mission, with its central institutions at Harpoot; the Central Turkey Mission, with its central institutions at Aintab and Marash, and the European Turkey Mission, with its central institutions at Samokov. The Turkish Missions have from the first put emphasis upon literary work, with the principal publishing work for them all at Constantinople.

The missions in Turkey have had to deal with various races and languages as well as religions, some of the latter hostile to each other, all of which has greatly complicated the effort in every department. The six languages with which they have had most directly to deal are the Turkish, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Arabic, and Kurdish, to which is added in these later years the Albanian. Each one of these peoples, speaking a language of their own, has a religion different from that of all others, although

the Greeks, Bulgarians, and Armenians are members of ancient Christian churches. These churches have had little in common except to regard each other with suspicion.

The missionaries, with their attention directed at first to the Mohammedans and the Jews, found by experience that the race most responsive to modern education were the Armenians, and so naturally work developed for them more rapidly than for any of the other races. The Armenians and Greeks were alert to the advantages of modern education, and the Armenians especially were ready to accept the Bible in the vernacular and to take its teachings as the guide of their lives. Hence, the Armenian Protestant Church has grown more rapidly than any other. In 1856 the attitude of the Turkish government toward the acceptance of Christianity direct work for them by Moslems made then and since high heaven of the gospel tributed among all key and is revealing present time.



Arab Types

It was the original purpose of the Board to work with the older Christian churches, especially the Armenian, but this plan had to be changed because of the persecutions and excommunication of the people who avowed evangelical truth. Because of persecution the first Evangelical Armenian Church was organized in Constantinople in 1846. It was never the expectation of the missionaries in Turkey or of the Board that the great bulk of the Oriental Christians would abandon the national churches and become Protestants. It is still the purpose of the missionaries to help those churches not only indirectly but directly through evangelical teaching. While the process is slow, there is manifest progress and a growing friendliness between the Gregorians and the Protestants.

Educational work naturally commended itself, and to this the missionaries have given large attention. This work has been for the most part supported by contributions of the people themselves, more so than in any other country where the American Board has operated. And the same can also be said with reference to the evangelistic work as well. Many of the schools in Turkey



are wholly supported by the people; others are supported in large part. The colleges receive from one-sixth to one-half of all their expenses from the country itself. The schools in Turkey which have been established through the influence of missionary work have exerted a fundamental influence on every phase of society and religious thought as well as upon the institutions of government. Their liberalizing and constructive principles have been repeatedly acknowledged by the leaders of the recent Turkish reforms as having figured largely in the movement toward constitutional government and in making stable that government estab-



Part of International College, Smyrna

lished in the summer of 1908. Modern education was carried into Turkey by the missionaries and has been fostered by them until the government itself is now seeking to reorganize its whole educational department on the lines laid down by the missionaries. A recent government school started in Constantinople declares as its fundamental aim the creation of character in its pupils. The education of girls was introduced into Turkey by the missionaries, with the severest opposition on the part of all races, the contention being that girls could not learn to read, and even if they could an educated woman would be impossible in Turkish society. That battle has been fought by the missionaries until girls' schools now

are fostered and supported by all races, and the educated woman is coming to her own as an influence and power in establishing the new society of the new Turkey.

Modern medical work was also introduced by the missionary, who established his hospitals throughout the empire, and these have developed in their operations until the value of modern medicine and modern treatment of disease and human ills is recognized by all the races. The medical college at Beirut is training a great number of bright young men of Turkey in modern medicine, and they are scattered over the country. Many of the young men of Turkey have studied or are studying in Europe and America with a view to practice among their own people.

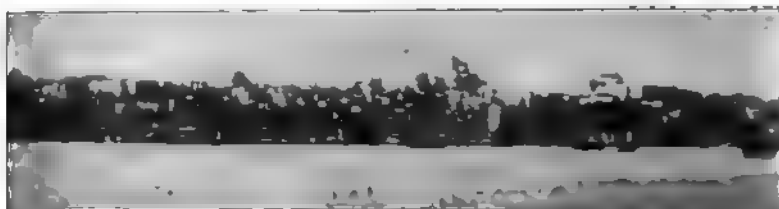
The new régime has brought great changes to missionary work, although only a little over two years have elapsed since its inauguration. It is evident that it is giving great liberty to the press and free speech. It has put a premium upon modern education and promises liberty of conscience to all the subjects of the country. The government policy as to modern education has not been thoroughly established.

The Turkish empire north of Syria has been by common consent practically left to the American Board as its specific field of missionary work. This gives a population of more than 20,000,000 people, representing some of the most ancient and virile races of the Nearer East, that looks to the American Board for evangelization and for modern Christian education: The country borders upon Russia on the northeast and is proving to be a door of approach to that great country, hitherto so closely barred to missionary endeavor. Students from Russia are coming in increasing numbers to the mission colleges in Turkey. The missionary is *persona grata* with Turkish officials and with all classes of people who are seeking for better things, and the field of opportunity has never been so open or the call for advance so great as it is to-day for every phase of missionary work in the Turkish empire. That there are difficulties goes without saying; that there are new opportunities on all sides everybody recognizes.

### The Western Turkey Mission

The Western Turkey Mission is irregular in its shape. Centering at Constantinople, it extends the whole length of the Black Sea, its easternmost station being at Trebizond. It reaches into

the interior so as to include Sivas, and south to Cesarea embracing the Smyrna field. It is the largest of the Turkish missions and includes some of the most interesting sections of the empire. Within the limits of the territory of the mission there is a population of over 10,000,000 people. Another important feature of this mission is that its center is at Constantinople, the capital of the empire, and also the religious center for Islam of all the world. The center of the educational work of the mission is at Marsovan, a two days' journey from the Black Sea with its port at Samsoun. Here is located the theological seminary for this field. The mission has two colleges, Anatolia College at Marsovan and the International College at Smyrna. The American College for Girls at Constantinople, formerly a mission institution, is now under an independent board of trustees, although the president of the college is still a missionary of the Board. Robert College is also located near Constantinople. While this has never been a mis-



Constantinople from the Bosphorus

sionary institution, yet from the beginning its presidents have been called from missionary service under the American Board, and it has always been a Christian college and in sympathy with missionary work.

The demands of the new régime are calling for specially trained teachers. It has seemed to the mission necessary to strengthen the normal work, and so the normal school of the mission at Sivas is endeavoring to put up new buildings with a view to substantial enlargement. There has been hitherto a great demand upon this mission as well as upon the other missions for teachers for schools that are not missionary institutions. They are willing to accept a teacher who has had full training and is himself recognized as a Christian leader. It is essential that the mission should be able to provide teachers not only for all its schools for the various races, but for the national schools of the empire.

The treasurer and general business manager for all the missions resides at Constantinople. The Bible House is the central headquarters of the American Board in Constantinople and in Turkey, and is also the headquarters of the work of the American Bible Society.

The Western Turkey Mission has a strong force of trained pastors and preachers for the work. There are altogether over 400 of these trained leaders engaged in the various departments of the work, with 38 of this number ordained for special ministry in the church. The Protestant churches have not been able to push their work so aggressively as opportunity offered because of the lack of financial support. A large number of these churches are entirely self-supporting, but they have not had the funds to branch out into the neighboring regions, though there has been every opportunity so to do. Within the bounds of the mission there are nearly 5,000 communicants in the 44 Protestant churches, and in addition to these, associated with the work of the churches, are over 16,000 who call themselves adherents and are identified with the Protestant movement. There are nearly 11,000 pupils in the Sunday-schools of the mission.

The medical work of the mission is unusually effective in that both of the large hospitals at Marsovan and Cesarea have reached all the races within their wide extending field. Many from the non-Christian races, deeply prejudiced against Christianity, have had their prejudice shaken and even entirely overthrown by personal contact with Christian physicians and nurses and through their experience in a Christian hospital. This statement of fact is true for all of the medical work in all of the Turkish missions.

In the publication department, which centers at Constantinople, not only the regular Armenian and Greek periodicals have been published as heretofore, but the new situation in the empire, accompanied by an unprecedented interest in the press, has led to a demand for a more extensive Christian literature suited to present conditions. This is specially true with reference to a literature in the Turkish language which will be read by Mohammedans. Under the new impulse of liberty, properly prepared text-books and even pamphlets on different phases of Christianity would undoubtedly secure wide and sympathetic reading, thus opening a door for personal approach which has hitherto been closed. There is a general feeling on the part of all the missionaries in Turkey that there has never been, since modern mission

work began in that country, a time when emphasis upon a new Christian literature could be placed with greater certainty than at the present.

There is one important feature in which the Western Turkey Mission stands preëminent, and that is in the large sums contributed by the people themselves for religious work among them and for the propagation of evangelical Christianity within the bounds of the mission and outside. Self-support has attained a marked degree of success in this mission. While one would not expect to reckon the amount paid for the education of their own children as a charitable contribution or even as a contribution to the church, yet when we bear in mind that the Protestant schools in Turkey are church schools and that at the beginning the mission board itself expected to support these schools, we can see how from one standpoint at least the contributions for the education of their children can well be reckoned as an indication of the readiness to sacrifice on the part of the people for the propagation of evangelical truth through the church and through Christian schools. The people of this mission contributed last year for the support of evangelical Christian work and for the Christian education of their own children and the support of church schools, \$72,238, which is more than one-fourth of the total amount contributed by the native Christians in all the missions of the Board.

### **Institutions in the Western Turkey Mission**

AMERICAN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, CONSTANTINOPLE. — One hundred and ninety-two students and 30 instructors. The highest institution of learning for women in the empire.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE AT SMYRNA. — Total number enrolled, 322, of whom 200 are in college departments, 110 in the preparatory, and 12 registered as special students. Two hundred and twenty of the whole number of students are Greeks; 50 Armenians; Moslems, 22; Jews, 12; other nationalities, 18. The present value of the plant owned by the college is about \$54,000.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE, MARSOVAN. — Two hundred and fifty pupils, with 16 teachers, aside from missionaries. Among the students are 30 from southern Russia. Has a self-help industrial department to aid students. No less than ten nationalities are represented in the college.

WESTERN TURKEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MARSOVAN. — Seven students preparing for the ministry. A six-year course is now required for completing the college and seminary training, instead of seven years as heretofore.

**GEDIK PASHA SCHOOL, CONSTANTINOPLE.** — Two hundred and fifty-four pupils, 99 Turkish, 87 Armenian, 66 Greek, 1 Persian, and 1 Nestorian. Four American and 12 other instructors. The number is limited only by the capacity of the building. Receipts for tuition during the school year, \$1,520. There are 25 Turkish young men taking private evening lessons, and also a class of 4 Turkish women.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL, MARSOVAN.** — One hundred and eighty-one pupils, with 10 teachers, aside from missionaries. One hundred and twenty-three of the girls enrolled are Armenians and 58 Greeks; 83 boarders. The field from which students are drawn extends from Alexandria to Van.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL, SMYRNA.** — The American Collegiate Institute has in all its departments 260 pupils, 55 of whom are boarders. Nine are in the training class.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL, BROUSA.** — Total enrollment, 118, of whom 75 are in the high school and preparatory classes, and 43 in the kindergarten.

**GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, SIVAS.** — Enrollment, 79.

**NORMAL SCHOOL, SIVAS.** — One hundred and fifteen young men receiving normal training. Industrial work.

**BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, BARDEZAG.** — One hundred and sixty boarders and about as many day pupils.

**BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, CESAREA (Talas).** — Total enrollment, 121; 50 boarders and 71 day pupils. In high school, 80, and in preparatory classes, 41. Of these, 109 are Armenians and 12 Greeks.

**GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, TALAS.** — Attendance, 131, 76 of high-school grade, 23 intermediate, and 32 primary. Sixty-three are boarders.

### **Medical Work**

**HOSPITAL AT MARSOVAN.** — Anatolia Hospital, with 2 American physicians and 12 nurses, has treated 242 medical and 514 surgical cases. In the out-patient department there have been treated 3,595 patients. The total number of treatments given at the daily clinics during the year is 15,000.

**HOSPITAL AT CESAREA.** — Dr. Dodd reports 460 in-patients during the year, who remained in the hospital, on an average, 17½ days. Of these, 122 were Moslems and 338 of Christian races. In the dispensary and outside, 3,433 different patients have received 7,176 treatments. Seven hundred and thirty-two operations were performed. The receipts from native sources were \$5,356.

**HOSPITAL AT SIVAS.** Hospital with 195 in-patients during the year. Surgical operations, 190. Total number of treatments in dispensary and hospital, 5,000.

### **Publication Work**

**"AVEDAPER."** — A weekly paper, published in two editions, one in Armenian and one in Armeno-Turkish. Now in fifty-sixth year. Editor, Rev. H. M. Allen.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**

**CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION****Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**AINTAB (1847).** -- John E. Merrill, PH.D., ordained: President of Central Turkey College. Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill: Woman's work. Fred F. Goodsell, ordained: Teacher in Central Turkey College. Mrs. Lulu K. S. Goodsell. Stephen v.R. Trowbridge, ordained: General work. Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge. Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge: Woman's work. Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge: Nursing department of hospital. Miss Isabella M. Blake, Miss Harriet C. Norton, and Miss Lucile Foreman: Connected with the high and boarding school for girls and general and evangelistic work for women. Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D.: Medical work in the hospital. Miss Alice C. Bewer: Nurse in hospital.

**OORFA (1854).** — Not occupied.

**MARASH (1854).** — Frederick W. Macallum, ordained: Teacher in theological seminary; general work. Darwin A. Leavitt, ordained: Student of the language. Miss Annie E. Gordon and Miss Kate E. Ainslee: Girls' College, Marash; general educational and evangelistic work for women.

**HADJIN (1872).** — Harold I. Gardner, ordained: Student of the language and general work. Mrs. Emily F. Gardner: Educational and general work for women. Miss Olive M. Vaughan and Miss Edith Cold: Educational work in connection with the Girls' High and Boarding School.

**ADANA (1852).** — William N. Chambers, ordained: General work of the field. Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers: General work for women. Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Miss Mary G. Webb, and Miss S. Louise Peck: Engaged in the Girls' High and Boarding School and in general educational work for girls.

**TARSUS (1859).** — Thomas D. Christie, D.D., ordained: President of St. Paul's Institute. Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie: Associate in Institute and general work for women.

*Residing at Kessab (1853).* — Miss Effie M. Chambers: Educational and general work.

*In this country.* — Mrs. Henrietta M. Macallum, Miss Ellen Blakely, Miss Virginia A. Billings, Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Miss Cora M. Welpton, Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Shepard.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Miss Charlotte F. Grant, Aintab; Miss H. E. Wallis, Adana; Miss Martha Frearson, Aintab; Miss Agnes C. Salmond, Marash; Miss Marshall, Marash; Miss Ella Buell, Marash; Miss Borel, Adana; Miss Louise O. Unger, Hadjin.

Six stations; 56 outstations; 8 ordained men; 2 physicians; 9 wives; 19 single women; 13 native pastors; 18 unordained preachers; 28 other native workers; 46 places of regular meeting; 33 organized churches, 10 of them self-supporting; 5,561 members; 87 added by confession last year; 38 Sabbath-schools; 1 theological seminary, 6 students; 3 colleges, 431 students; 6 boarding and high schools, 1,236 pupils; 96 other schools; total number under instruction, 7,045; 2 hospitals; 2 dispensaries, with 70,475 treatments; native contributions, \$30,227.



Miss Corinna Shattuck, with rapidly failing health, came home in the spring and lived but a brief time after her arrival. She passed away in Boston on May 22, 1910. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Macallum, Miss Blakely, and Miss Billings came home for a furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Lee have accepted an appointment on the teaching staff of Fisk University. Mr. Gardiner has been appointed to the mission and after he reached the field was married to Miss Emily F. Richter, of Hadjin. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard and Dr. Hamilton, hitherto not under appointment as missionaries, have received full appointment. Dr. Hamilton returned to the field after a brief furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Merrill have also gone back to their work, as has also Miss Webb.

### **The Story of the Central Turkey Mission**

The Central Turkey Mission occupies a field bordering upon Mesopotamia. Entering into Northern Syria, it extends eastward into Mesopotamia and joins the Eastern Turkey Mission and the Western Turkey Mission on the north and west. Being south of the Taurus Mountains, the climate is more mild than in any of the other Turkish missions. The people in this field are as prosperous and as intelligent as those of any part of the empire. The two classes of the population are the Armenian and Syrian Christians, and the Moslems, the latter in many places far outnumbering the Christians. The evangelistic work which has been carried on with vigor from the beginning has reached not only the better class of the Armenian population, but has influenced to a large degree many of the Moslems. The relations between the missionaries and the Mohammedans are on the whole encouraging, in spite of the horrible massacre which swept over the Adana district a little more than a year ago.

The field of this mission was visited in the earlier explorations in Turkey by missionaries who crossed the territory as they went from Beirut in Northern Syria, on toward Smyrna through Asia Minor. It was here that the attention of the early missionaries was called to the Armenians, through meeting leading men of that race who were specially alert to the gospel message. It is in this field that some of the largest and most aggressive Protestant churches in Turkey have been built up and that the Protestant community, under its efficient leaders, has shown the greatest capacity for outreaching. The Evangelical Association of this

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field has been most aggressive in pushing work in the unoccupied regions, and in keeping up the churches to a high state of efficiency. The membership of this Union suffered most severely at the time of the massacres a year ago, when a large number of their leading men were put to death. Both the cities of Aintab and Marash have four large Protestant churches, housed in commodious buildings. These churches have been aggressive in self-support, being

entirely independent of any foreign aid.

In educational work the mission has made marked advance. One of the oldest mission colleges in Turkey is that at Aintab known as Central Turkey College. The theological seminary of the mission was established in Marash, a two days' journey away; also the girls' college of the mission. Marash has a strong boys' academy, largely financed by the people



St. Paul's Gate, Tarsus


themselves, who also made liberal contributions for the college and for the establishment of the theological seminary. St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus is a later development, but is a strong and aggressive institution. This gives to the mission three well-known and influential colleges, one of them for girls, beside the academy for girls at Aintab which carries its students into college grade. These, in addition to the schools at Hadjin, Adana, and Oorfa, with a large number

of village schools, provide for the Christian education of over 7,000 pupils. The medical work of the mission is also well developed. The first hospital established by the Board in Turkey was organized at Aintab. Soon after its organization a medical school was maintained in connection with the hospital, but for want of proper financial support this was abandoned. A new hospital has been erected in Adana with funds provided outside the treasury of the Board, and a physician has just been appointed by the Board to go out this fall and begin systematic medical work at that point. There are native physicians in the field of eminent ability, who are doing in many ways the work of a medical missionary.

The theological seminary at Marash has trained more college graduates than any other seminary in Turkey and has before it a wide sphere of usefulness. Owing to the lamented loss of so many leading pastors and preachers a year ago, an unusual responsibility is now laid upon this seminary for the future. This is a field of unusual influence, and probably the work here comes closer to the Moslem population than that of any other mission. Indeed, the opportunities in this respect are not paralleled in any other part of Turkey.

The death of Miss Corinna Shattuck, who so heroically built up the extensive industrial work at Oorfa, leaves an important vacancy yet unfilled. There are several large cities like Oorfa, Aleppo, etc., that are increasing in importance and influence, which should be occupied as centers of missionary work. The territory covered by this important mission is in the line of Turkey's new development. Already the former laborious trip from Alexandretta, by the Mediterranean Sea, to Aintab, requiring four days to cover upon horseback, can be completed in a single day by public automobile. New railroads are projected through this territory and the spirit of progress is abroad. The same spirit of advance must characterize the Christian work.

Our schools now planted there are in a position to train the men and women needed for taking the lead in the new movements. The colleges at Aintab, Tarsus, and Marash are most strategically located, have a widely extended constituency, and are capable of accomplishing, if properly equipped and supported, vastly more than they are now doing. The medical work at Adana and Aintab calls for extension and enlargement. The Moslems are most cordial to the work of the Christian missionary physicians, whom they unhesitatingly trust.



This mission, the most compact of our missions in Asiatic Turkey, well organized and developed, is ready for an advance that will tell mightily upon the Christianization of that part of the Turkish empire.

### **Institutions of Central Turkey Mission**

**CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE FOR BOYS, AINTAB.** — Seventy-one students of college grade and 86 in preparatory classes; total, 157.

**CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, MARASH.** — There have been in attendance 115 pupils, 79 in college and 36 in preparatory departments. Twelve of these are Gregorians and 103 Protestants.

**CENTRAL TURKEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MARASH.** — Six students are preparing for the ministry.

**ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS.** — In college department, 82; in academy, 85; total, 167, of whom 132 are boarders. There are 10 native teachers and 3 foreign teachers, including President Thomas D. Christie and Mrs. Christie.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK, OORFA.** — Two thousand three hundred and thirty-six women and children have been given employment, most of them in handkerchief making. The boys' industrial department also trains and sends out skilled workers in shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, iron work, and stone masonry. A farm is also carried on in connection with the orphanages.

**HOSPITAL AT AINTAB.** — The Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital reports a total of 46,651 treatments of all kinds given during the year in the hospital and dispensary. Four hundred and sixty-six major surgical operations were performed, and the dispensary filled about 30,000 prescriptions.

**HOSPITAL AT ADANA.** — At the new International Hospital, in the first thirty weeks after it opened, there had been 250 in-patients. Of these, 186 were Moslems. The daily clinic was attended by an average of 200 patients.

**ADANA SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.** — This school has had an attendance of 198, with 7 Armenian and 1 Greek teacher.

**HADJIN ACADEMY FOR GIRLS.** — There has been an enrollment of 157, 64 of whom were boarders. This school has 6 teachers, and the kindergarten connected with it, 2 teachers, with an enrollment of 46.

**AINTAB ACADEMY FOR GIRLS.** — Enrolls over 100 pupils, including a large number of Gregorians; a few Moslems also.

## EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

### Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

**BITLIS** (1858). — George P. Knapp, ordained: General work. Harrison A. Maynard, ordained: General work and student of the language. Mrs. Mary W. Maynard. Miss Charlotte E. Ely and Miss Mary A. C. Ely: Mt. Holyoke Girls' School and woman's work for the entire field.

**ERZROOM** (1839). — Robert S. Stapleton, ordained: In charge of all the work of the station. Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.: Medical work for women and children and woman's work. Miss Eunice M. Atkins: Girls' Boarding School and student of the language.

**HARPOOT** (1855). — John K. Browne, ordained: In charge of general evangelistic work of the field and professor in the mission theological seminary. Mrs. Leila K. Browne: Woman's work. Ernest W. Riggs, ordained: President of Euphrates College. Mrs. Alice S. Riggs. Henry H. Atkinson, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson: Associate in medical work. Miss Mary L. Daniels: Principal of the female department, Euphrates College. Miss Maria B. Poole: General evangelistic work for women. Miss Mary W. Riggs and Miss Ellen W. Catlin: Associate teachers in the female department of the college.

*Located at Diarbekir.* — Edwin St. John Ward, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Charlotte A. Ward.

**MARDIN** (1861). — Alpheus N. Andrus, ordained: General work of the field; teacher in training school. Mrs. Olive L. Andrus: Teacher in girls' school and general work for women. R. Stanley Emrich, ordained: Principal of Boys' Training School. Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich. Daniel M. D. Thom, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Helen L. Thom: Work for orphans and women. Miss Johanna L. Graf: Girls' High and Boarding School. Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey and Miss Diantha L. Dewey: General woman's work.

**VAN** (1872). — George C. Raynolds, M.D., ordained: General work. Mrs. Martha W. Raynolds: Woman's work. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., ordained: Medical work. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher. Ernest A. Yarrow, ordained: Boys' High School and general work. Mrs. Martha T. Yarrow. Miss E. Gertrude Rogers and Miss Caroline Silliman: Girls' High and Boarding School. Miss Grisell M. McLaren: General evangelistic work for women.

*On furlough.* — Mrs. Anna J. Knapp; Edward F. Carey, ordained; Mrs. Miriam P. Carey; Henry H. Riggs, ordained; Mrs. Emma B. Riggs, Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Miss Agnes Fenenga.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Mr. Arthur E. Harper, Harpoot; Mr. W. E. D. Ward, Harpoot, secretary of the mission and treasurer of the station and of Euphrates College; Mr. Robbins Barstow, Mardin; Miss Baldwin, Diarbekir; Miss Grace Knapp, Bitlis; Sister Clara, Van; Prof. and Mrs. Felix Margot, Harpoot; Miss Mary D. Uline, Erzroom; Miss Laura McDowell, Van; Miss Marie Jacobson, Harpoot.

Five stations; 109 outstations; 12 ordained missionaries, 2 of whom are physicians; 3 unordained physicians; 15 wives, 1 a physician; 16 single women;

total missionary force, 46. There are 20 ordained native pastors; 41 unordained preachers; 207 teachers; 26 Bible women; 10 other native helpers; 84 places of regular meeting; 45 organized churches, 6 of them entirely self-supporting; communicants, 3,050, of whom 140 were added by confession last year; 75 Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 7,134; 2 theological schools, with 13 studying for the ministry; 1 college, 202 students; 10 boarding and high schools, 463 pupils; 151 other schools, 7,400 pupils; total under instruction, 8,272; native contributions for Christian work, \$17,522. There are 5 hospitals and 6 dispensaries, where 17,416 treatments were given.

Dr. and Mrs. Ward, of Diarbekir, have presented their resignations to the mission, to take effect next summer, they withdrawing to take an important position in connection with the medical department of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. Miss Bushnell, of Erzroom, and Mr. and Mrs. Carey have returned to this country on furlough. Mr. W. E. D. Ward has joined the mission, as treasurer of Harpoot station and Euphrates College. Mr. Robbins Barstow has gone out to Mardin as a teacher for a term of service. We report the death of Dr. Herman N. Barnum, of Harpoot, on May 19, 1910, after fifty-two years of honorable service. Owing to ill health President Henry H. Riggs has been compelled to return to this country, resigning as president of Euphrates College. His brother, Ernest W. Riggs, has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs have just joined the mission for this purpose.

### **The Story of the Eastern Turkey Mission**

The Eastern Turkey Mission was opened a little past the middle of the last century. Mr. Dunmore and Dr. Grant were the first to explore extensively a region which had hardly been touched in recent years by any Europeans. This mission embraces some of the wildest and most inaccessible parts of the Turkish empire, and even to-day all sections have not been brought under the close supervision of the central Turkish government. The Kurds, representing two different races, the Kermanji and the Zazar, are found mostly within the borders of this mission. The Kermanji have from the beginning given the Turkish government much trouble, being warlike in character and for the most part robbers by profession. They are, however, a hardy and sturdy people, well worth winning for Christ.

The mission itself occupies a high tableland, and nearly all the

stations are elevated over 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, Mardin being the only exception. In this region both the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have their rise. No railroad penetrates any part of the mission and there are comparatively few miles of well-constructed wagon road. The three races most prominent in the region are the Armenians, Turks, and Kurds. For and among all three of these races the mission has been engaged for fifty years or more. No great progress has been made among the Kurds, although a literature has been started for them. Not a few of the Kurdish-speaking Armenians have been brought into schools, and through them their people in the heart of Kurdistan are being reached. The Kurds for the most part occupy the mountains, while the Armenians dwell more largely in the plains and are more agricultural in their habits.



A Kurdish Chief

The missionaries in some parts of this mission have been called upon to endure unusual hardships from peril of robbers, from the severe climate, from earthquake and from massacres. The territory of this mission was swept from end to end in the Armenian massacres of 1894-95. These began in fact within the borders of the Bitlis station. They were especially violent in the four northern stations of the mission, where the loss of Christian life was very large. Mardin, working more among the Arabic-speaking population, did not suffer to the same degree. The entire mission was compelled at once to give large attention to reconstruction. Thousands of dollars of relief went through the hands of the missionaries and their Christian associates, and thousands of orphans were gathered into orphan homes and provided a Christian training. Many of these orphans are now among the leading preachers and teachers working in connection with the mission throughout the field. There are five stations in the mission which are so remote from each other with the means of travel available that they amount to almost separate missions. It has been hard for the mission to hold annual meetings because of the disturbed political condition of the country and the difficulties of travel. Erzurum in the north, nearer the Black Sea, upon a high plateau in which rises the Euphrates River, has evangelistic, educational, and medical work. This



station is the headquarters of a high Turkish official and is within forty miles of the Russian border. It is the residence of consuls representing the leading European nations and is an important city politically. For that reason the medical work of the station is unusually significant and has already won a place for itself in the work of the station. At present there is no physician in charge of the general medical work, Mrs. Stapleton giving her time wholly to work for women and largely in her own home. The educational work centers in a boys' and a girls' high school.

Van, at the eastern extremity of the mission, within a two days' journey from the Persian and Russian borders, occupies an important place as related to the Armenians. It is on Lake Van,



Waiting for the Doctor

in a densely populated area, and was probably once the capital of Armenia. While this has long been a station of the mission, during the last few years it has experienced the largest growth of all. Its evangelistic work has broadened its borders, while the educational work has gone forward with marked advance. At the present time there seems to be a general demand to elevate the boys' high school

into a collegiate institution. The missionaries and the Armenians feel the need of such an institution in order to meet the requirements of that important field. The medical work has had rapid development. Its value and importance are recognized by all the races centering in Van and its influence is strong over them all.

Bitlis is in the most mountainous and isolated section of the mission and of the Turkish empire. All of its work is carried on in close relations with the Kurds, who, through their depredations and oppression, have made it almost impossible for the Armenian population to remain in the region. Under the new régime these conditions have been considerably mollified and it is hoped that as the constitutional government establishes itself and the parties in power become better organized, even Bitlis will be so protected

that there will be liberty of life and property as well as of conscience for all the members of the station. Bitlis has high and boarding schools for both young men and young women, and those who attend are of strong fiber, brought up as they have been in the midst of that disturbed mountainous country.

Harpoot was the first station opened in the mission and was early chosen as the site for the mission theological training school and later for the college for young men and young women. It holds a commanding position and is centrally located on the border



Euphrates College, Harpoot

of a most fertile plain not far from the Euphrates River. From this center organized work has been carried on among Kurdish-speaking peoples to the southeast. The educational work is well developed, covering a wide field in which there are some 25 churches. The important cities are occupied as outstations. Four days to the south is the old city of Diarbekir, which has been a part of the Harpoot station, although in the earlier days it was occupied by missionary families. The Board some time ago received a large legacy from an Armenian native of this city, and by the request of

the legatee funds were set aside to build a mission hospital in Diarbekir and to give it endowment. This hospital is not yet constructed but medical work has been begun. Although Dr. Ward is soon to withdraw from that work to go to Beirut, it is hoped that a worthy physician may soon be found as his successor.

Two days further south is the Mardin station, in which the Arabic language is spoken. The other stations mentioned use the Armenian language for their work, although the Mohammedans throughout the field use Turkish. Mardin lies upon a ridge of hills on the northern side of the Mesopotamian plain and because of its language is compelled to carry on all of its educational work within its own borders. It has an important high school for boys, rapidly developing, and a training school in which the pastors and preachers of the field receive their instruction. The school for girls is a flourishing institution, for which a new building is now under construction. The training school for Christian workers has a field for its operations far broader than the limits of the mission. It has furnished hitherto many Christian workers for the south Tigris River region, extending even down into Arabia. Many of its young men are in Egypt working among the Arabic-speaking people there. There is a strong desire on the part of the station at Mardin to have this school elevated in its capacity and power until it shall have the rank of a college, and there is certainly a call for such an institution in that part of the field.

After the massacres of 1895, Christian friends in Germany came to the relief of our missionaries with funds and with men and women to aid in caring for the orphans. The funds at the disposal of these German friends increased until they were able to enlarge their work, taking up lines of educational, medical, and evangelistic labor. Three colonies of these workers in this mission were located in Harpoot, Van, and Bitlis. By mutual arrangement the Bitlis field was divided, giving Moosh to the Germans. At present a form of coöperative work is carried on at the other two stations. The plan is under consideration of giving the Germans a specific field where they can concentrate their efforts.

### **Institutions of Eastern Turkey Mission**

EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT. — This college, with a teaching force of nearly 50 men and women, has in its various departments over 800 pupils. Of these, 202 are of college grade, 128 are in the preparatory departments, and 485 in primary departments.

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, HARPOOT.** — Not in session this year.

**HOSPITAL, HARPOOT.** — The total number of treatments given to hospital and dispensary patients during the year was 11,307.

**BOYS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, ERZROOM.** — Sixty-two pupils, 12 of whom are of high school grade.

**GIRLS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, ERZROOM.** — The number of pupils enrolled in all departments is 123, of whom 17 are of high school grade, 15 intermediate, 41 primary, and 50 in the kindergarten.

**BOYS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, VAN.** — Three hundred and twenty-five pupils, of whom only 12 are boarders. Pupils come mostly from Gregorian homes.

**GIRLS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, VAN.** — Three hundred and thirty pupils; 2 missionary teachers.

**HOSPITAL AT VAN.** — During the furlough of Dr. and Mrs. Ussher, medical work was suspended. It was resumed upon their return in October.

**BOYS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, BITLIS.** — Thirty-six pupils, including some of the boys from the orphanage.

**GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, BITLIS.** — Forty-eight pupils enrolled in the Mt. Holyoke School.

**BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARDIN.** — About 100 enrolled during the year.

**MARDIN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.** — The present class of young men in training for the ministry numbers 12. The course covers three terms of eight months each.

**GIRLS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, MARDIN.** — Closed last year on account of the absence of the principal on furlough. Reopened September 1 with a large number of pupils.

**HOSPITAL AT MARDIN.** — Dr. Thom reports 85 in-patients and 3,076 dispensary patients during the year. A total of 5,920 treatments were given.

**HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, DIARBEEKIR.** — Dr. and Mrs. Ward have carried on dispensary work. During the year 1,633 different patients have been seen and 8,300 treatments given. A hospital building is now under construction.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK AT HARPOOT.** — Several departments for both boys and girls.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK AT VAN.** — An adjunct of orphanage work.

## MARATHI MISSION

### Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

**BOMBAY.** — James Smith, ordained: General evangelistic work in Bombay, especially for young men. Mrs. Maud Smith: Evangelistic work for women in Bombay. Miss Anna L. Millard: In charge of day schools for Hindus and of blind school. Byron K. Hunsberger, ordained: Treasurer and secretary of the mission; principal of the Bombay High School. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Hunsberger: Supervisor of girls' industrial work. Robert Ernest Hume, PH.D., ordained: Bible teaching, Wilson College; editor and manager of *Dnyanodaya* and general evangelistic work for educated classes. Mrs. Laura C. Hume: In charge of little boys' home. Arthur A. McBride, ordained: Educational work in connection with the Bombay High School. Mrs. Elizabeth V. McBride: In charge of Christian Girls' Boarding Department at Bowker Hall. Miss Rachel Coan: Language study.

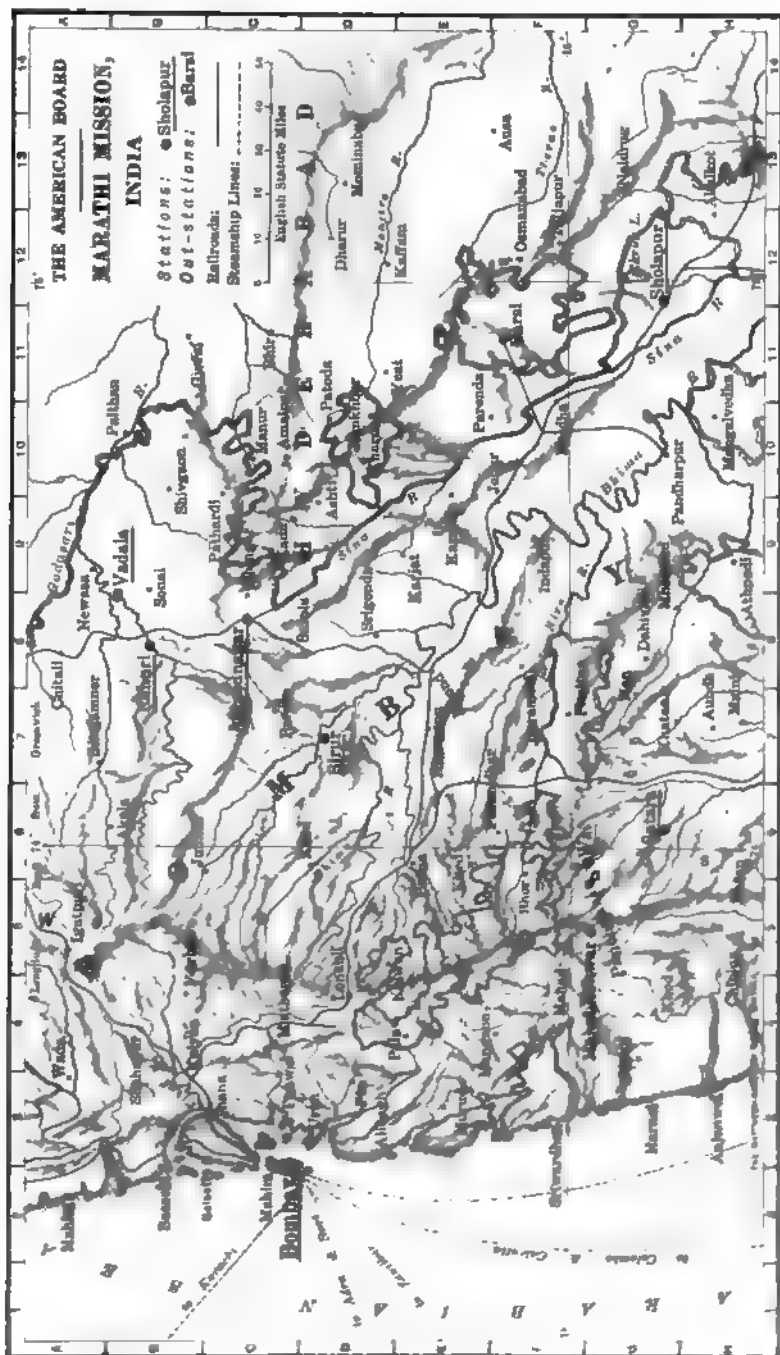
**AHMEDNAGAR.** — Henry Fairbank, ordained: Principal of the Boys' High School and the Sir D. M. Petit Industrial School. Mrs. Mary E. Fairbank: Associate in educational work of the high school and in charge of Hindu day schools. Henry G. Bissell, ordained: Professor in theological seminary; in charge of Parner and Kolgaon districts; general oversight of the Christian community of Ahmednagar, and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Theo K. Bissell: In charge of Bible women. Alden H. Clark, ordained: Principal of Union Training School for Male Christian Teachers. Mrs. Mary W. Clark: Associated in work of the Union Training School. Mr. Charles H. Burr: Associate principal of the Boys' High School; joint charge of Harris Hall Dormitory for boys. Mrs. Annie H. Burr: Joint charge of Harris Hall Dormitory for boys. Miss Emily R. Bissell: In charge of the Bible Woman's Training School and editor of the *Balbodhmewa*. Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D.: Senior physician in the Woman's Hospital, and medical work for women and children. Miss M. Eleanor Stephenson, M.D.: Associate physician in the Woman's Hospital, and medical work for women and children. Miss Edith Gates: Principal Anglo-Vernacular Department, Girls' Boarding School. Miss Clara H. Bruce: Principal Vernacular Department, Girls' Boarding School. Miss Elizabeth Johnson: Superintendent of nurses, Woman's Hospital. Miss Gertrude Harris: Language study.

**RAHURI.** — William O. Ballantine, M.D., ordained: In charge of the educational, medical, and evangelistic work of the station and district. Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine: In charge of the Girls' Station School and work for women.

**SIRUR.** — Mrs. Mary C. Winsor: In charge of the educational, evangelistic, and industrial work of the station and district.

**SATARA.** — Theodore S. Lee, ordained: In charge of the educational and evangelistic work of the station and district and of the evangelistic work in the Wai District. Mrs. Hannah H. Lee: In charge of the Girls' Station School and woman's work of the station and district.

**PANCHGANI.** — Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce: General work for women.







SHOLAPUR. — Lorin S. Gates, ordained: In charge of the Sholapur and Mogali districts. Mrs. Frances H. Gates: Woman's work in the Sholapur District. William Hazen, ordained: Principal Anglo-Vernacular and Station Schools and Boys' Industrial and Boarding Departments. Mrs. Florence H. Hazen: Associated in work of Anglo-Vernacular and Station Schools and Boys' Boarding Department. Miss Esther B. Fowler: In charge of the Woronoco Girls' Boarding School and one day school. Miss Mary B. Harding: In charge of the Kindergarten Training School, kindergarten, and one day school.

VADALA. — Edward Fairbank, ordained: In charge of the educational, evangelistic, and industrial work of the station and district.

WAI. — Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley: In charge of the Abbott Widows' Home, orphanage and general work for women. Miss Jean P. Gordon and Miss Belle Nugent: In charge of boarding and day schools in Wai and village schools in the district.

*On furlough.* — R. A. Hume, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Katie F. Hume; Justin E. Abbott, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott, Mrs. Mary C. Fairbank, Mr. David C. Churchill, Mrs. Alice H. Churchill, Lester H. Beals, M.D.; Mrs. Rose F. Beals, M.D.; Mr. Merrill A. Peacock, Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock, Mrs. Emily W. Harding, Miss Louise H. Grieve, M.D.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Mrs. Elizabeth D. Harding, Ahmednagar; Mr. David Winsor, Sirur, superintendent industrial school; Miss E. A. Reeve, educational and industrial work, Bombay; Miss B. Fulcher, work for Mohammedan women and children, Sholapur.

Eight stations; 135 outstations; 14 ordained missionaries, of whom 1 is a physician; 4 unordained, 1 a physician; 18 wives, 1 a physician; 16 single women, of whom 3 are physicians; total number of missionaries, 52. The native pastors and preachers number 87, Bible women 71, school teachers 336; total number of native workers, 502. The 57 churches have a membership of 7,016; 270 were received last year on confession of faith; the 186 Sunday-schools have 8,030 pupils; the whole Christian community numbers 13,019. The mission has 1 theological seminary with 28 students; 33 boarding schools with 2,578 pupils. The total number in all the schools is 6,929. The native contributions for Christian and educational work amounted to \$5,138. Patients in hospitals and dispensaries, 48,245.

During the year the following missionaries have returned to their stations after furloughs in the United States: Mr. and Mrs. Hazen, Dr. Eleanor Stephenson, Mrs. Sibley, Mr. Edward Fairbank, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Miss Millard, and Miss Gordon. The following have entered upon their furlough during the year: Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Hume, Dr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Dr. and Mrs. Beals.

### **The Story of the Mission**

The Marathi Mission was the first to be established by the American Board and was the first Protestant mission of any society to be planted in Western India. It was not the intention of the Board's first missionaries to begin work in Western India, but when Messrs. Hall and Nott arrived at Calcutta they were commanded by the authorities to return in the vessel that brought them; the British government and the East India Company were unwilling to incur what they regarded as the danger of exciting religious hostility on the part of the natives, by the presence of Christian missionaries. Judson escaped to Burma but Hall



First Church, Bombay

and Nott were allowed to proceed to the other border of India and landed in Bombay on February 12, 1813, where they were again rebuffed by the authorities. Doubtless a genuine fear actuated these officials lest the proclamation of a faith opposed to that of the natives might lead to open revolt. The missionaries were not, however, to be easily turned aside from the purpose which had brought them across the seas and which had hitherto dominated their lives. It was a real point gained when permission was given them to remain until further instructions should be received from England. For two years they waited thus in doubt, till the formal decision was made that they should be unmolested in their work

At that time Bombay was a small town. It occupied part of an island separated from the mainland by a narrow strip of water. On the east of Bombay there rises a range of mountains from three to five thousand feet high, known as the Western Ghats. South of Bombay, between this range and the sea, is a wide strip of fertile land called the Konkan; east of the Ghats is a high tableland called the Deccan. The people occupying this general district number about 18,000,000 and are called the Marathas, a race known for hundreds of years to be warlike and independent in spirit. The American Board is working directly among 4,670,000 of this people.

The first missionaries were able to begin preaching in 1815. As in the Madura and Ceylon missions, they gave much time and strength to the translation of the Bible into the vernacular. They also began at once vigorous educational work. The first convert in this mission was a Mohammedan who was baptized in 1819. The first church organized was formed in Bombay in 1827, and the second in Ahmednagar in 1833. Eighteen years after the beginning of the mission, five of the ten men who had been sent out as missionaries had died, but in that time the New Testament and parts of the Old Testament had been printed in the Marathi language. There were by that time nearly 2,000 pupils in mission schools.

This mission, like the Madura and Ceylon missions, received a new evangelistic impulse from the visit of the American Board Deputation in 1854-55, while the educational work received a setback. It was then that the first native pastor was ordained. A little before that time the two centers of work, Bombay and Ahmednagar, were united in a single mission. The eastern section of what is now occupied as the Marathi Mission was considered as separate until 1860, when all parts of the field were united. Since the organization of this mission, 162 missionaries have been sent into this field, 54 of whom were ordained, 73 wives, and 24 single women.

In regard to all of the work in India, it should be said that caste has been a great hindrance to its free growth. The missionaries have necessarily refused to recognize caste distinctions in the churches or in the schools, insisting upon the duty of receiving men of all castes as well as outcastes into Christian fellowship, if they give evidence of having accepted the gospel of Christ. This principle, held to so inflexibly, has not on the whole militated

against the ultimate progress of Christianity, although at times it has seemed to hinder it. More and more this stand has received



Listening to the Street Preacher

the approval of the people as being the only one a Christian could take.

This mission does not occupy a field wholly set apart for our work as does that of Madura. The mission itself is not so compact and there are areas into which other boards enter, although there is such mutual understanding that there is little overlapping.

This, the oldest mission of the American Board, has its work most thoroughly established and covers in its operations practically every

phase of missionary endeavor. The work of winning and developing a strong Christian community is vigorously pushed by 57 organized churches, scattered throughout the length and breadth of territory. In the large station centers these churches are usually strong. Ahmednagar, for instance, has a communicant membership of 952, of whom 423 are males; this in spite of the fact that during the year there has been a careful revision of the rolls of the church. The church in Bombay has 332 members, of whom one-half are men, and the churches at Rahuri, Sirur, Dedgaon, and Jevkheda have each over 200 members, while the church in Vadala has more than 400, and that in Sholapur more than 600. The total membership of the 57 churches is 7,016, with a Christian community of nearly twice that number scattered in 366 towns and villages within the limits of the mission. These figures give some idea of the extent and scope of the evangelistic work but do not show the manner in which it is leavening the whole population of the fields occupied. When we add to this enumeration the fact that there are 1,452 candidates for church membership now under regular instruction as catechumens, we get an impression of the natural growth of these churches.

These 57 churches are presided over by 40 ordained native pas-

tors, with 47 preachers and evangelists, who hope for ordination in due time. In the entire field there are at present 497 trained native Christian workers of all grades and ranks, who through the churches and through schools, many of which are attached to the churches, are imparting Christian truth to the people as a whole, or are teaching the youth of the field those truths which build up Christian character. Over 8,000 of the young people and members of the congregations are connected with Sunday-schools and there are 4,551 children in the mission who have received Christian baptism. Another interesting fact connected with these churches is that during last year they contributed Rs. 6,838, or \$2,279, for the support of their own church work. As this contribution was made in many cases out of extreme poverty, it illustrates the earnestness and zeal of the Indian Christians for the support of the church and the propagation of Christian truth among their own people. This sum interpreted in terms of the day's wage for a common laborer means that each church member gave on an average the equivalent of four or five days' work. Eliminating the children and women, it would mean a gift on the part of each man of the church equivalent to not less than fifteen days' work during the year. When we note that many of these men have been without employment often during the year we can realize the extent of the sacrifice involved. And still there are people who claim that the Indian embraces Christianity merely because of what he gets from it!

Within the year there has been inaugurated and is now in operation in the mission a plan for the extension of evangelistic efforts. The Ecclesiastical Union, composed of the churches connected



Evangelist and Family at Wai

with the mission, appointed a committee to coöperate with a committee of the mission in a special effort to reach all the churches in the field in order to quicken the Christians in those churches to greater devotion and activity and also to bring the Christian message to the ears of the many non-Christians. The Union furnishes singers and preachers and contributes toward the expense of the work, which is under the direction of the joint committee. There is every evidence that this effort will accomplish all that was anticipated and will prove to be of great power within and without the church.

It should be added that the field is not yet by any means covered with evangelistic effort. As an illustration of this fact, there is a region lying to the north of Sholapur, bordering upon and partly within the Nizam's dominions, which is known as "the Mogali," one of the most important of the native states. That territory has proved to be most responsive to Christian truth and eager to welcome the Christian teacher and preacher. Barsi, a large and important center, should be occupied as a mission station and made a center for pushing into the Mogali. There are churches already in this district, but the work halts for the lack of proper preachers and teachers to occupy the field. The field of the Marathi Mission is ripe for larger development and more active endeavor in the work of direct evangelization. The higher caste people are becoming inquirers in many parts of the field and some of the lower castes, like the Mangs, are talking of mass movements toward Christianity. These movements should be carefully and strongly guided. The possibilities for more aggressive efforts along this line are apparently limitless.

### **Educational Work**

The most important educational institution of the mission is the theological seminary at Ahmednagar. Ahmednagar is about 150 miles from Bombay, and is in many respects the center of the work of the mission, since it has more of the general institutions than any other station. The theological seminary located here has 28 students in training for direct pastoral work. The training is practical since almost all of these students have already had years of experience as Christian workers. Often the trained preacher comes back after years of service in the field for a further course of instruction, and returns to his work with fresh equip-

ment for powerful service. The missionary teachers in the seminary are also actively engaged in the evangelistic work of the mission. Thus the seminary is closely bound up with the work of church extension in the entire field. The course of study is raised in order to meet new conditions as rapidly as the field requires.

The Bible-Women's School which is in Ahmednagar is doing for the women of the field what the theological seminary is doing for the men. In Ahmednagar is located the Union Training School, an interdenominational institution for educating Christian teachers for the Marathi-speaking people of India. This school has the support and backing of the government, though under missionary direction, being as distinctively a Christian institution as is the theological seminary. In the development of education in India the importance of the properly trained Christian teacher becomes convincingly prominent and it is the purpose of the missions interested to develop this school that it may stand side by side with the seminary in training the men required for the Christian work in that part of the country. An efficient Kindergarten Training School, located at Sholapur, provides the entire language area with Christian kindergartners and completes the list of training institutions.

The Girls' High School and the Boys' High School of the mission, situated at Ahmednagar, are both important and powerful institutions. These schools together have something like 600 students, many of whom, it is expected, will be active Christian workers. Large grants are received from the government for the support of these institutions, although they are entirely under mission direction. Bombay has also a mission high school of the first order.

All the stations have boarding schools for both boys and girls. From these station schools the best students are selected to be sent to the higher schools of the mission for more thorough training. The high schools are proving to be an effective way of reaching the higher castes. So, indeed, are the village day schools which are scattered over the mission to the number of 145. In one of the Vadala village schools there are 35 children from the Maratha caste; another has 50 children of the same caste. Indeed, far and wide the former suspicion on the part of the Marathas seems to be giving way to a willingness to put their children under direct Christian instruction and influence. Missionaries from several fields report that there are a large number of calls coming



from the Marathas for the mission to open schools for their villages. Thus the door seems open to reach that population which forms, as the missionary says, the "backbone" of that part of India. When we bear in mind that these village schools become direct evangelistic agencies and open the way to the homes and

hearts of the parents of the children who attend them, we see the urgency and opportunity of such calls.

There are schools for the blind in Bombay and in Sirur, while in most of the stations the missionaries are still providing homes for orphan children left from the famine and plague period.

The mission is becoming more and more impressed with the importance of industrial education. There are three chief centers for this work, Ahmednagar, Bombay, and Sirur, while in other stations, like Sholapur and Vadala, emphasis is laid upon the industrial side of the education given. The greatest development of this work is at Ahmednagar, where, under a most skilled



Famine Patients, Ahmednagar Hospital

expert, large development has taken place within the last five or six years, although the work was preeminently successful in preceding years. Perhaps there is no phase of mission work that is more favored by the government than industrial education. The government grants for the support of this work are large; in fact, no direct grants are made from the treasury of the Board for this important department. Mr. Churchill of Ahmednagar has invented a hand loom of a new type which enables the operator to produce several times the output of cloth that was possible on the old loom. A weaving school is conducted in connection with the high school, in which the children are taught the use of the new loom. The

policy is to teach the children trades which they can apply in their own villages, thus checking their tendency to drift to the city, and creating a sturdy, independent Christian community which will leaven the life of the village.

### **Medical Work**

The medical work of the mission is specially established at three centers and is carried on at five. The removal of Dr. and Mrs. Beals to Wai has led to the development of important medical work there. The Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar has been in full operation. Dr. Ballantine in Rahuri, Dr. Karmarkar at Bombay, Dr. Keskar at Sholapur, all have continued their work during the year with the usual success. The Nurses' Training School in connection with the Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar promises to be a most important feature. There are 12 nurses in training at the present time. This is opening a new career for the girls of India and one which is of great value. During the year 48,245 patients have been treated in hospitals and dispensaries, who gave in fees Rs. 6,225 or \$2,075.

### **Publication**

The mission conducts two papers, one a weekly, the other an illustrated monthly for children. These papers are of long standing. In addition to them, a considerable amount of publication work is carried on in both Marathi and English, but since there are so many presses in the country which can be used by the mission it has not seemed wise for it to continue to support and conduct a printing plant.

During the year two commodious and much needed missionary houses have been completed in Bombay and a new house has been added to the residences on the hills at the summer resort. Apart from the women's house in Bombay no appropriation was made by the Board for these houses and the mission and the Board are under great obligation for them to Mrs. Mary W. Clark and Mrs. Abbott. Indeed, the Woman's Board house in Bombay was also a special gift in honor of Miss Anstice Abbott by her fellow-members of Plymouth Church, Minneapolis.

It is impossible to do justice to a mission of the age and extent

of the Marathi Mission in any single report. Its work is far-reaching and fundamental and is a mighty factor in Western India for the establishment of the kingdom of God and the bringing in of Christian civilization as the basis of the social order.

### **Institutions of the Marathi Mission**

**BOARDING INSTITUTIONS.** — There are 25 of these in all of the stations. In them a Christian home is provided for nearly 1,500 boarders and schooling for about 2,600 pupils.

**MISSION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT AHMEDNAGAR.** — This institution trains preachers and pastors for the mission, receiving its students from the various stations. It has 3 American and 2 Indian teachers, with 28 students.

**BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.** — This school, which prepares native women for special evangelistic work, has 12 pupils.

**UNION TRAINING SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.** — This school trains men of different denominations as teachers. It has 57 students.

**KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, SHOLAPUR.** — For the preparation of kindergarten teachers. There are 31 students in training at the present time from several different missions.

**MISSION HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AHMEDNAGAR.** — There have been 358 students in attendance during the year. This school is affiliated with

**THE SIR D. M. PETIT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS** of Ahmednagar, which draws almost all its pupils from the high school. In addition to regular literary studies given in the high school, all of the students of the industrial school are compelled to spend at least two hours a day in learning some handicraft. An evening school forms a department of the main institution.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL AT AHMEDNAGAR.** — This is the highest grade girls' school in the mission, with 358 pupils in attendance, drawn from every station but Bombay.

**MISSION HIGH SCHOOL AT BOMBAY.** — This has two boarding departments and two industrial departments, one for boys and one for girls. Otherwise boys and girls go to the same classes, a unique condition for India. There are in attendance 88 boys and 100 girls. Opportunity to earn an education is here offered to any boy who is really in earnest about helping himself.

**SHOLAPUR BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** — Ninety-two boarding and day pupils. Industrial work.

**WORONOCO GIRLS' SCHOOL, SHOLAPUR.** — One hundred and twenty-four boarding and day pupils.

**RAHURI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** — One hundred and fifty-seven boarding and day pupils.

**RAHURI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** — One hundred and twenty-six boarding and day pupils. Industrial work.

**VADALA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** — One hundred and fifty-eight boarding and day pupils. Industrial work.

**VADALA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.** — One hundred and one boarding and day pupils. Industrial work.

**SIRUR BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.** — One hundred and fifty-seven boarding and day pupils.

**SIR D. M. PETIT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, SIRUR.** — Thorough industrial work in connection with the boys' boarding school.

**SATARA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.** — One hundred and twenty-four boarding and day pupils.

**WAI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.** — Seventy-one boarding and day pupils.

**BEVERLY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIRUR.** — One hundred boarding and day pupils.

**ABBOTT HOME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WAI.** — Seventeen high caste widows and 25 children.

**CHAPIN HOME FOR WIDOWS, AHMEDNAGAR.** — Temporarily closed.

**BLIND SCHOOL, BOMBAY.** — This school with fitting industries has in attendance 23 boys and 17 girls and is a model for similar institutions which are gradually appearing in India.

**BLIND SCHOOL, SIRUR.** — Twelve pupils. Religious music a specialty.

**LITTLE BOYS' HOME, BOMBAY.** — Home school for homeless children, with some day pupils. Attendance, 40.

**ALICE HOUSE ORPHANAGE, AHMEDNAGAR.** — Orphanage for 25 girls.

**MEDICAL WORK.** — The dispensary at Rahuri, Dr. W. O. Ballantine, treated 5,039 patients, of whom 3,745 were Hindus and 296 Moslems.

The dispensary and temporary hospital at Wai, Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Beals, treated 16,083 patients, of whom 12,788 were Hindus and 949 Moslems.

The Woman's Hospital and Dispensary at Ahmednagar, Drs. R. P. Hume and Eleanor Stephenson, treated 10,624 patients.

The Good Will Dispensary at Bombay, Dr. Gurubal Karmarkar, treated 6,253 patients, of whom 1,663 were Hindus, 392 Moslems, and 262 Parsis.

The hospital and dispensary at Sholapur, Dr. P. B. Kenkar, treated 10,246 patients. Of these 3,148 were Hindus, 1,920 Moslems, and 24 Parsis.

In these dispensaries and hospitals Rs. 6,226, or \$2,075, were taken in fees.

### **Publications**

**THE "BALBODHMEWA," AHMEDNAGAR.** — A 16 page illustrated monthly magazine in the Marathi language for young people.

**THE "DNYANODAYA," BOMBAY.** — An 8-page weekly paper in English and Marathi for the thoughtful public.

**MADURA MISSION****Circles: Locations of Missionaries and Their Special Work**

**CENTRAL CIRCLE.** — John S. Chandler, ordained: Chairman of Circle Committee; mission secretary and treasurer; residence, Madura. Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler: In charge of the department of Hindu girls' schools in the city of Madura. William M. Zumbro, ordained: Principal of the American College; residence, Madura. Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro. William W. Wallace, ordained: Associate principal and professor in the American College; residence, Madura. Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace. Miss Mary T. Noyes: Principal of the Girls' High School and Training Institution, Madura. Miss Helen E. Chandler: Associate principal of the Girls' High School and Training Institution, Madura. Miss Gertrude E. Chandler: Associate in the Girls' High School; in charge of kindergarten work. Miss Mary M. Root: In charge of the departments of village Bible women and Madura City Bible women. Frank Van Allen, M.D., ordained: In charge of the Albert Victor Hospital; residence, Madura. Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen. Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D.: In charge of the hospital for women and children, Madura. Hervey C. Hazen, ordained; residence, Tirumangalam. John X. Miller, ordained: Principal of the Pasumalai High School, Training Institution, and Manual Training School; residence, Pasumalai. Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller. John J. Banninga, ordained: In charge of the Theological Seminary and superintendent of the American Mission Lenox Press; residence, Pasumalai. Mrs. Mary D. Banninga.

**NORTH CIRCLE.** — Willis P. Elwood, ordained: Chairman of the Circle Committee; residence, Dindigul. Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood.

**SOUTH CIRCLE.** — Franklin E. Jeffery, ordained: Chairman of Circle Committee; residence, Aruppokottai. Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery. Miss Catherine S. Quickenden: Bible-women's work, and Hindu girls' schools; residence, Aruppokottai.

**WEST CIRCLE.** — James E. Tracy, D.D., ordained: Chairman of Circle Committee; superintendent of the mission sanitarium at Kodaikanal; residence, Periakulam. Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy. George S. Eddy (associated with the mission but not under appointment): Member of the Circle Committee; residence, Battalagundu. Mrs. Maude A. Eddy.

**EAST CIRCLE.** — Charles S. Vaughan, ordained: Chairman District Conference; also chairman of Circle Committee; residence, Manamadura. Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan. Burleigh V. Mathews, ordained: Engaged in the study of the language, and member of the Circle Committee; residence, Manamadura. Lawrence C. Powers, ordained: Recently arrived and engaged in the study of the language.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment.* — Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, as above stated, at Battalagundu; Mlle. Cronier, assistant to Dr. Parker in the woman's medical work.







*On furlough.* — John P. Jones, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Sarah A. Jones. David S. Herrick, ordained; Mrs. Dency R. Herrick; Edward P. Holton, ordained; Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton.

### Note

At the beginning of 1910 the work of the mission was reorganized with a view to giving the Indian Christian community a greater share in the responsibility involved in its control and maintenance. For the present this share is limited to the evangelistic and elementary educational work. In pursuance of this plan the mission "field" is divided into five circles as follows: Central Circle, including Madura and Pasumalai and part of Tirumangalam stations; North Circle, including the Dindigul and Palani stations; South Circle, including the Arup-pokottai and part of the Tirumangalam stations; East Circle, including the Manamadura and Melur stations; West Circle, including the Battalagundu and Periakulam stations.

The evangelistic and elementary educational work in each circle, instead of being administered by a missionary in charge of a station as formerly, is now under the direction of a Circle Committee consisting of the missionaries, native pastors, and certain elected members residing within the circle.

Unity is given to the work of the Circle Committees by a District Conference, or general committee, which exercises the control formerly exercised by the mission over the work as a whole (excepting that of the departments of higher educational work, printing and publication, medical work, schools for Hindu girls in Madura, and the work of the Bible women in Madura City and surrounding villages).

Five circles; 36 churches or pastorates; 353 congregations; 17 ordained missionaries, 1 a physician; 14 wives; 7 single women, 1 a physician; total American missionaries, 38; 23 ordained native pastors; 143 unordained preachers; 451 teachers; 90 Bible women; total native helpers, 761; 6,932 members of churches; 275 Sabbath-schools, with an attendance of 8,296; 240 schools, including one college, with 11,730 under instruction; native contributions, \$14,529.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones have prolonged their furlough in the United States for campaign purposes, but are now about to return to the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, after a protracted stay in the United States, have rejoined the mission. On account of Mr. Herrick's health, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have been compelled to come home, but hope soon to resume work. The following have come home on furlough: Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Holton, and Miss Swift. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy took a hurried trip home during the year, but have now returned to the field. Mr. Lawrence C. Powers has been appointed and has recently joined the mission. We record the death of Mrs. Harriet C. Hazen at Kodaikanal, April 9, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have been obliged for family reasons to resign temporarily from the mission.

### **The Story of the Mission**

The Madura Mission occupies the Madura and the greater part of the Ramnad districts of the Madras Presidency in South India. Its center is in the large city of Madura, about one hundred miles north from Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India. Ceylon and its northern peninsula of Jaffna, where the Board's first mission was established in 1816, is separated from the Madura Mission, which reaches the sea on the east, by only a narrow strait; and the people of both districts use the Tamil language. It was probably on this account that the missionaries in Ceylon conceived the idea in 1834 of starting another mission among the people of the same race and language in India, who were then wholly unreached by any gospel influences. Levi Spaulding, appointed by the Ceylon Mission, visited Madura for this purpose, and chose that important central city, most famous for its Brahminical pride, as the place to commence this new missionary undertaking. Messrs. William Todd and Henry R. Hoisington were transferred from the Ceylon Mission to Madura at that time. The city was then reported as having a population of 50,000, while the district directly dependent upon the city was estimated to have a population of 1,300,000.

Among the first missionary institutions to be started was a school for boys and another for girls. Five of the scholars in these first schools were of the Brahmin caste. A year later, in 1835, Rev. Daniel Poor was transferred from Ceylon to Madura. The following year six missionary families were added to the working force of the mission.



The Church at Pasumalai

Three miles from the city of Madura, on the border of a fertile plain, is the village of Pasumalai. This site was selected, and the government gave a commodious grant of land for the purpose, as the headquarters of the principal

educational work for young men in the mission. A seminary and training school was early established which later developed into a

theological seminary, college and normal school, the place becoming the distinctive center for the educational work of the mission. Only in recent years has the collegiate part of the institution been transferred to the city of Madura. There still remain at Pasumalai the high school, normal school, manual training school, and the flourishing and important theological seminary.

In 1855 there were ten native churches, and two native pastors were ordained. This was the same year that the first native ordination took place in Ceylon, occurring at the time of the visit of the American Board Deputation. This deputation, consisting of Dr. Rufus Anderson and Rev. Augustus C. Thompson, was opposed to higher education, but strongly in favor of developing the native church and pastorate. In their recommendations to the Board and their decisions on the field they placed a check upon the educational work, removing English studies from the curriculum of the schools and recommending the closing of many schools of higher grade where English was the chief language. This action was contrary to the best judgment of most of the missionaries, and did not remain as the permanent policy of any of the missions. At the same time an impulse was given to the development of the native church which was most wholesome.

To the west of the mission and adjoining it there rise above the plains the Pulney Hills to an altitude of 7,000 feet or more, affording a healthful sanitarium for the missionaries, to which they resort during the period of intolerable heat on the plains. The Board has property at Kodaikanal in these hills which furnishes shelter for the missionaries during the two months when it is impossible for them to carry on the work below with safety to their health. During these days mission meetings are held, with many conferences for the deepening of spiritual life and the development of mission work. This place is also the resort of missionaries from all over South India, and has proven to be not only of great value to the health of the missionaries, but a direct stimulus to unity and coöperation in the work.

There have been sent to the Madura Mission, from its beginning by the American Board, over 130 missionaries, including wives and single women.

The entire field of Madura is preëminently pastoral. It occupies fertile plains. Apart from the Pulney and Sirumalai hills the district is made up of plains, which are densely populated and which extend eastward to the sea. Among this population there

are several large towns, most of which have been occupied by the mission as centers of work. There are ten of these centers now, the number having been slightly reduced from that of previous times in the interest of concentration. It is not impossible that this policy of reduction may continue, for the purpose of greater centralization and the placing of larger responsibility upon the

Indian pastor and superintendent. The mission is in close coöperation with adjoining missions, the Church Missionary Society working on the south, the London Missionary Society on the west, and the Arcot Mission of the Dutch Reformed Board of the United States on the north and northeast.

The area of the mission of the American Board is clearly defined and includes within its borders a population of 2,558,000 souls, according to the government census. The largest station has a population of 380,000, and the smallest,



In the Cotton Fields; Working Among the Women at the Rest Hour

outside of Pasumalai, which is almost wholly an educational center,  $\frac{1}{2}$  150,000. No other station has less than 200,000 living, breathing human beings, who look to the mission of the American Board for what they are to receive of Christian enlightenment. For the conduct of this work there are at the present time in all about 40 missionaries, including wives and single women, with 23 ordained Indian pastors and 737 other trained Indian workers, such as teachers and catechists. Out of the 2,558,000 there are about 7,000 now who are members of the 36 organized churches, most of which have branches scattered throughout the villages, by which they reach a large population.

This mission in its work puts much emphasis on itineracy, the missionaries and native pastors as well as the theological students engaging in evangelistic tours by which they reach new districts,

implanting in the minds of many a desire to hear more of the gospel. During the last year upon these tours nearly 160,000 people were reached with a more or less extended explanation of Christian truth. Much emphasis is put upon the Sunday-school, there being over 8,000 pupils in these schools throughout the mission. In addition to the number of those who are members of the churches, there is a large company of over 14,000 who have broken with their old castes and religions and are classified by the people themselves as Christians, but who have not yet qualified for membership in the Christian church. Among these are the large class of catechumens who are under regular instruction in preparation for church membership.

The evangelistic work in this field is full of promise. It is a matter of frequent occurrence for entire villages to appeal to the missionary to send them preachers or teachers, they being desirous of breaking with their old religion and of coming over into the Christian circle as a community. It has been impossible under the financial restrictions of the last few years to provide preachers and teachers for the many places ready to receive instruction and to rank themselves with the followers of Jesus Christ.

A little over a year ago plans were consummated in the mission for placing greater responsibility for the evangelistic work upon the trained native leaders. Many of the Indian pastors, catechists, and teachers have shown their ability to assume a larger share of responsibility for this work, and at the same time they have revealed a desire to bear that responsibility. After many preliminary meetings and much discussion, a plan for what is called a District Conference has been agreed upon, which provides for co-operation along the lines of evangelistic work and elementary education. According to this plan the mission comes into co-operation with the Indian churches in the formation of the District Conference, which conference exercises jurisdiction over the entire district in much the same way that the mission has hitherto done. Circle Committees are formed in different parts of the mission territory which take responsibility for the work within their circles, under the general direction of the District Conference. Pastorate committees are also formed within the Circle Committee's territory, which are specially responsible to the Circle Committee. While at the present time a missionary by election is chairman of the Circle Committee, the plan contemplates in the future the withdrawal of the missionary and the putting of a trained native leader

into that position of responsibility and leadership. The plan has been in operation since the beginning of 1910, and is adjusting itself to the conditions of the entire field in a way to give great encouragement to the missionaries as well as to the Tamil pastors and churches. The Circle Committees are five in number and cover in their administration the ten fields formerly indicated as stations of the mission.

It also should be stated in this report on evangelistic work that the churches connected with the work of the mission form a part of the South India United Church, in which are joined the churches formed by the mission of the London Missionary Society in the southwest, and north by the mission of the Dutch Reformed Board of America, and by the Free Church of Scotland Mission located at the northeast. The united body is called the South India United Church. It has drawn up rules of its own which have taken the best out of the Presbyterian and the Congregational polity, organizing a church government which appears to those connected more closely with the plan better adapted to the situation in Southern India than any single polity. It is expected that other churches working in South India will ultimately join this union movement, thus making the evangelistic work of the district practically a unit, though representing different communions and denominations, and even different nationalities. The plan has heartily commended itself to those who have to do with it, and has given a sense of strength and power to the Christians hitherto unexperienced.

### **The Educational Work**

The mission has been from the first strongly educational, with its supreme emphasis upon the training of a Christian agency. Reference has already been made to the school at Pasumalai which rapidly developed until a college was organized, affiliated with the Madras University as a second-grade college, that is, one which takes its students through one-half of the college course. There have been recent reforms in the university requirements of South India that have compelled the better equipment of all institutions doing collegiate work. Failure to meet this requirement has led to the withdrawal of their college standing and their degradation to the rank of a high school. The American College at Madura, formerly for many years at Pasumalai, is face to face with the problem as to whether it can increase its equipment sufficiently

to hold its position as a second-grade college. At the same time there is great pressure for it to secure recognition as a first-grade college, since there is danger that if it fails so to do a Hindu college in Madura may be able to secure such recognition, thus cutting out any possibility of a second college being recognized by the university in that city. This is especially unfortunate since it would throw the higher education of all the Madura District into the hands of the Hindu college, where the influence is against Christianity.

The college work is organized under a council of management, which has general charge not only of the work of the college proper, but of its preparatory and affiliated departments. The purpose of the council is to unify the educational work for young men. There are natives upon this council. The college is also incorporated under the laws of the state of New York with a board of trustees in this country. It has strong preparatory departments in Madura and in Pasumalai. The total number of pupils connected with all departments of the college and its affiliated schools is 1,265, of whom 592 are in Pasumalai, three miles away, and 673 in Madura. Of these, 32 are in the collegiate department. This college with its affiliated schools holds a unique place in the educational system of Southern India. It seems imperative in order to accomplish its full purpose that it should be raised to a college of first grade, with a consequent increase of expenditure, and so be made a power throughout the southern section of India. There certainly must be a first-grade college in India south of Trichinopoly and there is none at the present time, except the college of the maharajah in the capital of the native state of Travancore. The district of Madura needs what this college will supply, having a population of nearly 3,000,000 and covering 8,700 square miles. Within that district there are now two second-grade colleges, both in the city of Madura, one of which is Hindu. In the Tinnivelly district to the south, with a population of over 2,000,000, there are two second-grade colleges for men and one second-grade college for women; none of these is likely to be raised to the first grade. In all these districts there are many high schools which would be feeders for a first-grade college. It would appear that the progress and permanency of Christian work in South India demand that the college at Madura be erected into a first-grade college and properly supported to carry on its work.

In the educational work emphasis is being laid more and more



upon technical training. Experience is showing that various industrial occupations provide an education for the Hindu of which he is greatly in need, and which he can never obtain in the ordinary way. The government officials in the educational department are feeling this as keenly as are our missionaries. Hence the plan to develop this side of the work more in the future than it has been in the past.

The general educational work carried on in the Madura High School for Girls and in the various elementary schools scattered throughout the district are doing a work of permanent value which cannot be described.



A Bible Woman

In the medical department, which began with the organization of the mission, a most extensive work is maintained. This work centers in two hospitals in the city of Madura, one for women and one for men. These two hospitals treated last year nearly 50,000 patients, those at the men's hospital alone coming from 368 different villages and later carrying back to those villages the story of their experience in a Christian hospital, under the loving care of Christian attendants and nurses. In the woman's hospital there were 47,141 prescriptions written during the year, which may give an impression at least of the enormous amount of work done. The wards have been crowded almost beyond endurance. The number of operations performed in these two hospitals during the year is 2,024 and the physicians in charge of both hospitals

have made many calls upon private patients in their homes.

Space will not permit reference to the extensive work carried on in the training of Bible women, the preparing and dissemination of literature through the Lenox Press, the work of the home missionary societies of the native churches, and other departments of progress and growth. One can hardly grasp the varied and widely extended work of a mission like this from any description that may

be written. Nearly every phase of Christian activity is found in full operation in one of these great missions, and through these lines of activity Christianity in its multiform phases is presented to the mind and brought home to the heart of the native Indian. More and more, approach is opening for work among the higher castes, and thus the millions in this field are gaining year by year a better and truer knowledge of the beauty of Christianity and the power of Christ himself to change the individual as well as society.

### Madura Mission Institutions

**BOARDING SCHOOLS.** — In seven centers of this mission outside of Madura and Pasumalai, there are boarding schools for boys and girls, in which the ablest boys and girls of the station are gathered and given a thorough training in a Christian home. These schools are under the direct care of resident missionaries, assisted by native Christian masters and mistresses. From these schools the brightest and most promising pupils are selected for the higher institutions at Madura and Pasumalai.

These schools are:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Dindigul . . . . .	105	53	158
Tirumangalam . . . . .	58	34	92
Melur . . . . .	18	17	35
Aruppukottai . . . . .	56	79	135
Battalagundu . . . . .	68	39	107
Palani . . . . .	24	29	53
Manamadura . . . . .	13	35	48
	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	342	286	628

The above figures are for 1909, the latest procurable. During 1910 the schools at Palani and Melur were closed for lack of a resident missionary.

**HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.** — The mission conducts 20 such schools in eight different centers, employing for this purpose 52 Christian Indian teachers. These schools have had 1,339 pupils during the year.

**THE AMERICAN COLLEGE.** — This institution under the control of a council includes the following schools and departments at Madura and Pasumalai:

In Madura, the college department has 32 students, the High School 117, the Lower Secondary 152, and the Primary Department 372, making a total enrollment of 673.

In Pasumalai, the Theological School, in which the preachers for the mission are trained, has had 36 students, of which 17 were wives of candidates for the pastorate.

The High School has had 126 pupils in its Upper Secondary classes and 249 in the Lower Secondary. The Training School has 56 in its training classes, and 184 in the Primary Department connected with it.

The Manual Training School and self-help department is a part of the Pasumalai school system. Some 300 of the boys have had practical experience in agriculture, carpentry, blacksmithing, etc.

The entire series of institutions under the direction of the College Council have had in attendance during the year 1,366 men and boys, and 73 teachers have been employed upon the staff of instructors.

**THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION, MADURA.** — This includes two grades, called Secondary and Elementary schools. The former gives a broad course in English and the higher studies. The latter gives a practical education in the vernacular. During the year there have been employed 19 teachers. Of the 306 students in attendance, 36 were in the Normal department, 30 in the High School, 94 in the Secondary, and 146 in the Elementary school.

**THE LUCY PERRY NOBLE BIBLE SCHOOL (Women), MADURA.** — This school aims at the training of Christian women for service as Bible women, evangelists, etc. It has had 17 students in training. While studying, these have visited 170 places for Christian work.

**HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MADURA.** — There have been treated at the dispensary during the year 15,208 out-patients and in the hospital 774 in-patients. The operations have been 777 and maternity cases 179; 44,141 prescriptions were written and 404 outside visits were made.

**ALBERT VICTOR HOSPITAL, MADURA (Men).** — During the year there have been treated in the dispensary 20,290 out-patients, while there have been 472 patients treated in the hospital, with 1,247 operations. These patients came from 368 different villages.

**THE CAROLINE CLARK DISPENSARY, PASUMALAI.** — Under a resident medical assistant, 3,273 patients were treated during the year.

**THE LENOX PRESS, PASUMALAI.** — The press has employed throughout the year over 20 men upon its staff, and over 3,000,000 pages of matter have been issued. It prints the Tamil portion of the *United Church Herald*, the organ of the South India United Church.

**THE MADURA WIDOWS' AID SOCIETY.** — This society looks after the widows and orphans of its members. Its capital fund is Rs. 50,000. Last year there were paid to beneficiaries Rs. 2,842, and Rs. 1,000 were added to the capital fund.

**MADURA HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Native).** — This society and its branches have employed and supported during the year 15 native agents, 6 of whom in the Konganadu Mission cover an area of 400 square miles. Through the labors of this Indian Christian Missionary Society 6,122 persons have heard the gospel preached during the year. The work is growing.

**THE HIGH CLERC SCHOOL, KODAIKANAL.** — A school for missionary children jointly conducted by the American Madura Mission and the American Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church in America.

## CEYLON MISSION

**Stations:** Location of Missionaries and Their Special Work

VADDUKKODDAI. — Giles G. Brown, ordained: President of Jaffna College and in charge of Vaddukkoddai station. Mrs. Clara P. Brown: In charge of woman's work in Vaddukkoddai station.

MANEPAY. — Thomas B. Scott, M.D., ordained: In charge of the Green Memorial Hospital for men and women and superintendent of the work of the Manepay and Uduvil stations. Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.: In charge of the woman's work of the Manepay station.

*Located at Uduvil:* Miss Susan R. Howland: Principal of the Girls' Boarding School at Uduvil and in charge of the Bible women of that district. Mr. Arthur A. Ward: Language study. Mrs. Alice B. Ward: Girls' school.

*At home.* — Miss Julia E. Green: Associate in the direction of the Girls' Boarding School.

*Located at Inuvil.* — Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D.: In charge of the McLeod Hospital for women and children.

TELLIPPALLAI. — James H. Dickson, ordained: Principal of Tellippallai Training School and superintendent of the Mission Press. Mrs. Frances H. Dickson: In charge of the Bible women in that field.

UDUPPIDDI. — Mr. William E. Hitchcock: Treasurer of the mission; in charge of the Chavakachcherri and Uduppiddi stations. Mrs. Harriet A. Hitchcock: Principal of the Uduppiddi Girls' Boarding School and in charge of woman's work in the Chavakachcherri and Uduppiddi stations.

*On the way out.* — Miss Lulu K. Bookwalter.

*Associated with the mission, but not under appointment.* — Harry C. York, PH.D., Mrs. Olive H. York: Teachers in Jaffna College.

There are 6 stations; 23 outstations; 3 ordained missionaries, 1 a physician; 2 unordained missionaries; 5 wives, 1 a physician; 3 single women, 1 a physician; 13 ordained native pastors; 13 unordained preachers; 345 teachers; 23 Bible women; 37 other native laborers; total native helpers, 431; the 20 organized churches, 12 of which are self-supporting, have a membership of 2,058; 93 were received into the church on confession of faith the last year; there are 48 places of regular meeting, and the congregations average 2,570; the 77 Sunday-schools have 4,335 pupils enrolled; the mission has 1 college with 161 students; 3 boarding and high schools, with 332 pupils; grand total under instruction, 10,993; total contributions from native sources, \$12,378.

During the year Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have completed their furlough in the United States; Mr. and Mrs. Fritts who have been engaged temporarily in teaching in Jaffna College have retired on account of ill health; Mr. and Mrs. Ward have joined the mission under full appointment as missionaries; Mr. and Mrs. William

E. Hitchcock, who were connected for many years with Jaffna College, have also received full appointment. Miss Zillah Scott-Patten, a nurse in the hospital at Uduvil, has retired from service. Miss Lulu K. Bookwalter has been appointed a missionary and is upon her way out to join the mission.

### The Story of the Mission

The northern peninsula of the island of Ceylon bears the name of Jaffna. Its area is limited, it being only about forty-two miles long and fourteen wide, but it is densely populated with about 350,000 inhabitants. Three years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Jaffna was occupied by the Portuguese. Later the Dutch took possession and strove by compulsion to make the



Miron Winslow, D.D.

inhabitants embrace Christianity. Stately churches were built by the government and the people were compelled to attend religious services in large numbers. Later the English took possession of the territory and the people were given religious freedom, which they immediately accepted by withdrawal from attendance upon the Christian churches.

When Samuel Newell, one of the young men in the group about the Haystack at Williamstown in 1806, who had been at Bombay, was returning from Mauritius, he landed at Jaffna and was so

impressed by the openings presented there for missionary work that it was agreed to establish one of the missions of the American Board at that point. The War of 1812 between England and the United States was now over and thus the door was open for the English government of Jaffna to receive missionaries from this country. In 1816, five men, four of them having wives, established themselves on the peninsula as missionaries of the American Board. Four years later, in 1820, four more families were added to the force. The English government, somewhat alarmed at the rapid increase of the missionary force, rendered a decision allowing no more missionaries to land. At the same time permission was given to them to use the church edifices, built formerly by the

Dutch, for missionary purposes. James Richards, one of the praying band of students at Williamstown in 1806, early joined this mission. His body lies in the missionary compound at Tellippallai, beside that of Mrs. Richards.

Educational work was commenced at once. By 1822 several parishes had been organized and 700 pupils were studying in mission schools. The government, however, did not favor the establishment of a higher institution of learning under American teachers. When an attempt was made to set up a printing-press, the printers were ordered to leave the country. This summary action shows the sensitiveness of the government with reference to Americans and American institutions, and especially of missionary institutions at that time.

In 1826 a seminary was started at Batticotta and a boarding school at Oodooville, the former for young men and the latter for girls. The seminary became the predecessor of the present Jaffna College. It should be stated that the spelling here used was common until within a few years, when, under the postal authorities, the name was spelled Vaddukkoddai. The Uduvil (formerly spelled Oodooville) Girls' School was for over forty years under the care and direction of Miss Eliza Agnew. It has furnished a Christian education to more than 1,000 girls, many of whom have been and are leaders among the women of Jaffna in educational and Christian development.



Miss Eliza Agnew

Medical work was begun by Dr. John Scudder in 1819, who subsequently removed to Madras. He was succeeded in 1833 by Dr. Samuel F. Green, who not only set up medical work, but began the training of medical students. The general hospital now at Manepay bears the name of Dr. Green and was erected in his memory. Through the efforts of the Misses Mary and Margaret Leitch, a hospital for women was later established at Inuvil, the McLeod Hospital, which has become a great boon for the care of women and children.

In 1835 the mission had no less than 145 schools, with a total attendance of more than 4,700 pupils. These schools were centers for Christian work and in them many revivals occurred. Ten years later, a printing press was quietly set up and issued many millions of pages of Christian literature, chiefly a Tamil version

of the Holy Scriptures. In 1855, under the advice and direction of a deputation sent to India and Ceylon, the printing press was passed over to native control.

The first native pastor was ordained in 1855 and the Ceylon Mission was among the first to adopt the principle of seeking to make the churches self-supporting and self-governing. They were favored in this policy by the fact that the first converts were from among a high caste which comprises the greater number of the population of the peninsula. They were, therefore, more efficient and capable of self-government than in Southern India, for instance, where the converts are largely from a much lower class of people. It was from this Ceylon Mission that the Madura Mission in Southern India was established in 1834. As the Madura Mission occupies a position in the midst of a much larger population, it has already outgrown in size its mother. The relation between these two missions has been unusually intimate, since the same language, the Tamil, is used in both. The summer sanitarium for the Jaffna Mission has been in the Pulney Hills within the Madura Mission and which is also the resort of the Madura missionaries.

In the American Board work in Ceylon, 104 persons have been sent out from this country, of whom 38 were ordained and 2 were physicians not ordained, 43 were wives, and 18 unmarried women. In the earlier stages of the Madura Mission a number of these missionaries were transferred to South India and are also enumerated there.

As has been stated, the Ceylon Mission is exceedingly compact, more so than any other mission of this Board. It is only a day's journey across the peninsula in its widest extent, and within its area there are at work two other missions, both English, the Wesleyan and the Church Missionary Society. The field is divided so that there is no conflict of interests and the coöperation between the different missions is eminently Christian. Within the year under review an agreement has been entered upon by which the three missions unite in their higher educational work in a single collegiate institution. The basis of this union is the Jaffna College, which was established by our own mission, growing out of the old seminary at Batticotta.

The policy of the mission from the beginning has been to make the churches so far as possible self-supporting and self-directing. The first church was formed in 1817, soon after the first mission-



aries reached the field. At the present time there are twenty organized churches, ministered to wholly by native pastors. The present membership is 2,058, an average of 100 to each church. It is an interesting fact that only slightly over one-half of this membership is made up of women. The churches received during the year 93 new members on confession of their faith. These churches have been unusually aggressive in pushing Christian work into unoccupied districts, into the islands adjoining the peninsula and even over into India. They early organized a Home



**Home Mission Work in the Islands**

Missionary and later a Foreign Missionary Society, which were officered and financed by themselves. They have also their church Association or Council in which the work of the churches is considered and advisory action taken. In the meetings of these organizations the missionaries are only advisory members, with the privilege of speaking but not of voting.

Last year the people themselves gave for the support of their own work in connection with their churches and with their missionary societies and general benevolences Rs. 14,777. or \$4,926.

When we realize the difference in the average wage in Ceylon and America, it is easy to understand the interest of the churches in this work. At the centenary of the American Board, held in Boston in October, the churches in Ceylon sent a free-will offering of Rs. 4,000, equal to the price of twelve thousand days' work of a common laborer.

This mission is peculiar in the amount of educational work carried on in proportion to the number and size of the churches. As reported in the historic statement above, educational work was early developed. The village school presents in this mission an opportunity for approach to the home which is afforded in few other missions of the Board. The people are eager to have their boys and girls educated, and so are ready to send them to a school



Entrance to Green Memorial Hospital

under a Christian teacher. During the last year, in 131 schools, there were in attendance 11,309 pupils. These schools are under the superintendence and direction of the missionaries and are supported for the greater part by grants made by the Ceylon government. Three hundred and fifty-four native teachers have been employed in the carrying on of this widely extended educational work, reaching from the common village school up to the boarding schools, the English schools, the various high schools, the normal training school, and Jaffna College. As an illustration of the confidence which the government has in the educational work under the superintendence of the mission, we add that the government

itself has given Rs. 46,334, or \$15,445, toward its maintenance and support. In the same time the people themselves gave in the form of fees Rs. 22,523, or \$7,508. This entire educational work, therefore, reaching such a large student population, has cost the American Board during the last year only about five hundred dollars, all the additional support coming from outside sources.

The medical work of the mission has two centers, one at Inuvil with the Hospital for Women and Children, and one at Manepay with the Green Memorial Hospital, for men, women, and children. The people at Jaffna have learned the value of the Christian method of treating disease. These hospitals, therefore, have had full work, the total number of treatments reaching 11,500. A large part of the expense of this medical work, apart from the salaries of the physicians in charge, is met by contributions from the people themselves in the form of fees in payment for medicines received. The McLeod Hospital alone received in this way last year over \$2,500, covering all the expenses of the hospital apart from the support of the physician.

The printing work of the mission, which was done on a native press up to nine years ago, is now carried on by the mission itself, the native press proving unsatisfactory. In connection with the press at Tellippallai the students in the normal training school at that place are given employment and incidentally many of them learn the printer's trade, including, of course, book-binding. Industrial work in the mission has not been pressed with special vigor, since the caste with whom we are largely working do not take kindly to manual labor other than that which belongs distinctly to the caste.

Jaffna College has been from the first a force in the mission in training native leaders for all departments of religious, civic, and public life. It was one of the first colleges organized under the American Board and has been in a larger degree than most institutions of this kind under the direction and control of the native corporation. It has occasionally had theological classes, but this year the theological students have been sent over to Bangalore in Southern India for training in the Union Theological School started there under the joint direction of the South India Missionary Societies. Plans are now in process of consummation for uniting the three mission colleges in the peninsula into a single institution.

It will be seen from this report that the Ceylon Mission, though

small in area, is greatly developed internally and is carrying on a work of wide influence and of supreme importance.

### **Ceylon Institutions or Departments of Work**

**JAFFNA COLLEGE.** — Separately incorporated both in Ceylon and in the United States, 181 young men have been in attendance, coming from 44 villages and towns. About one-half of these were in the preparatory department. Eight Tamil and 2 American professors are connected with the college.

**THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.** — No theological teaching has been carried on during the year, students in that department having been sent to the Interdenominational Theological School recently started at Bangalore, India.

**THE TELLIPPALLAI TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN.** — Sixty-one pupils enrolled in preparation for work as teachers.

**UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.** — This school has 3 departments: the training school with 8 pupils; the vernacular school with 167 pupils; the English school with 70 pupils. There are 2 American and 20 Tamil teachers. The training school matriculates for the university.

**UDUPPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.** — This school has had 51 pupils during the year, taught by 4 Tamil teachers, in addition to the principal.

**THE GREEN HOSPITAL, MANEPAY.** — One thousand and twenty-seven patients were treated in the hospital and 3,014 in the dispensary. This hospital treats men, women, and children. There were 377 surgical operations.

**KARADIVE BRANCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.** — Here 30 in-patients and 651 out-patients received treatment.

**MCLEOD HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT INUVIL.** — Hospital in-patients for the year, 1,022; treatments, 4,422; surgical operations, 168; maternity cases, 184; personal visits of the physician-in-charge to villages, 229. The expenses of the hospital and dispensary have been met by payments by the people. Amount thus received, Rs. 6,653, or \$2,217. A training school for nurses is conducted.

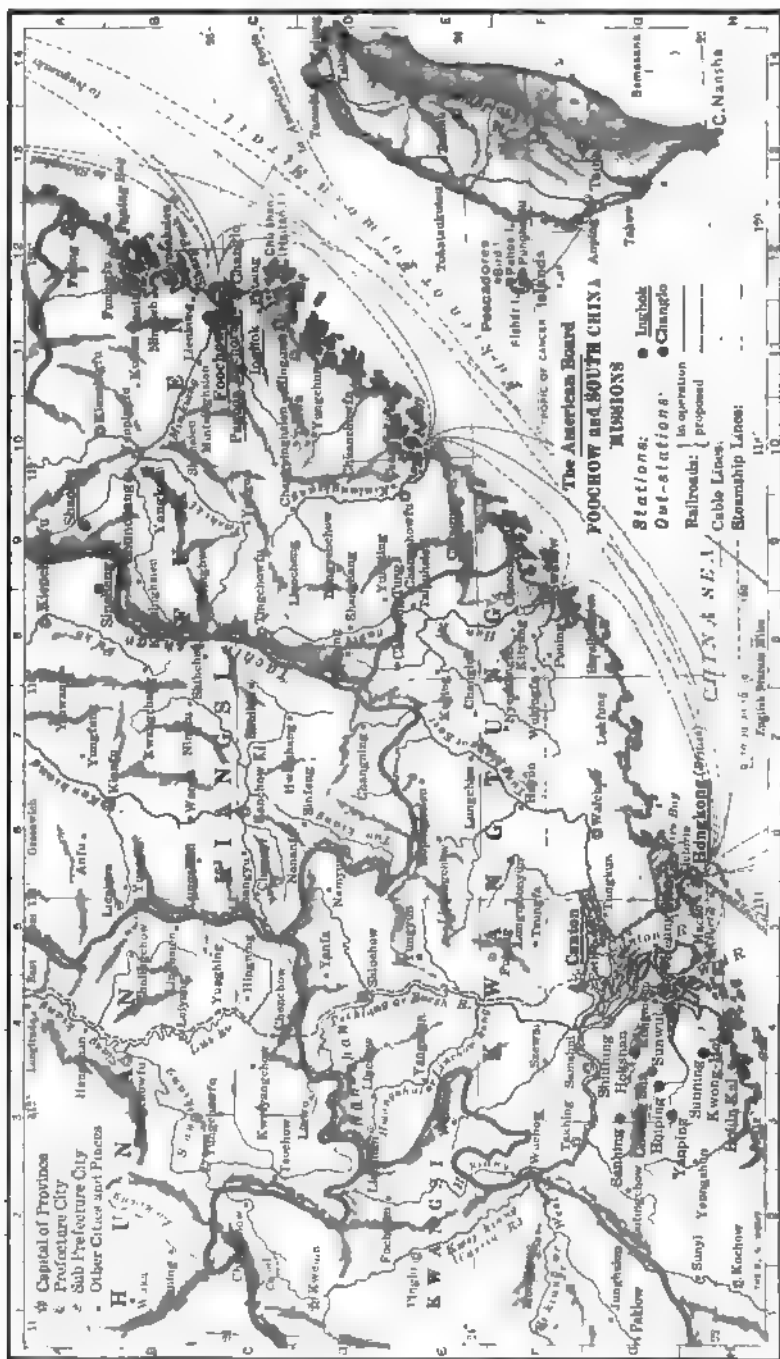
**JAFFNA NATIVE EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.** — This society is in its sixty-third year; carrying on mission work on some of the neighboring small islands. Income for the year, Rs. 2,504, largely spent in giving a Christian education to boys and girls from the islands.

**THE TONDI FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.** — Organized ten years ago for carrying on missionary work on the coast of India. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society coöperates.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.** — The various departments of mission work cost last year nearly Rs. 98,700, or \$32,900, of which less than Rs. 2,500, or \$835, came from abroad.

This does not include the support of the American missionaries, or less the \$1,000 appropriation by the American corporation for incidental expenses to Jaffna College.





## FOOCHOW MISSION

### Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

FOOCHOW. — Lyman P. Peet, ordained: President of Foochow College; Secretary of the Mission. Mrs. Caroline K. Peet: Teacher in college. George M. Newell: Teacher in Foochow College, Science Department; in charge of day schools of Foochow City station. Mrs. Mary R. Newell: Teacher in college. Lewis Hodous, ordained: In charge of theological seminary and general evangelistic work. Mrs. Anna J. Hodous. Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D.: Foochow Hospital and Dispensary. Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear: Associate in medical work. Miss Emily S. Hartwell: Teacher in Foochow College; also orphan work. Miss Martha S. Wiley: Teacher in college.

PONASANG, FOOCHOW SUBURBS. — Miss Elsie M. Garretson: Principal Foochow Girls' College. Miss Ruth P. Ward: Teacher in Foochow Girls' College. Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D.: Medical work for women. Miss Hannah C. Woodhull: In charge of Bible Woman's Training School and work.

PAGODA. — George H. Hubbard, ordained: Evangelistic and literary work. Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins: In charge of girls' school at Diong-loh.

ING-HOK. — Edward H. Smith, ordained: Evangelistic and general work of station. Mrs. Grace W. Smith. Miss Caroline E. Chittenden: In charge of girls' school and other educational work. Miss Agnes J. Meebold: Student of the language.

SHAOWU. — Joseph E. Walker, D.D., ordained: In charge of general and evangelistic work of the station. Charles L. Storrs, Jr., ordained: Principal boys' boarding and high school. Edward L. Bliss, M.D.: Medical work for men. Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss. Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D.: Medical work for women. Miss Frances K. Bement: Principal of Girls' Boarding School; oversight of Bible-woman's work. Miss Grace A. Funk: Teacher in Girls' Boarding School; Bible-woman's work. Miss Josephine C. Walker: Teacher in boys' school and in girls' school, and general work for women. Edwin D. Kellogg, ordained: Student of the language. Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg: Student of the language.

*In this country:* Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Mrs. Lurie A. Whitney, G. Milton Gardner, ordained; Mrs. Mary J. Gardner, Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard, Miss Harriet L. Osborne.

*Just arrived or on way out:* Frederick P. Beach, ordained; Leonard J. Christian, ordained; Miss Irene LaW. Dornblaser, Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard.

Five stations; 104 outstations; 10 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians, 1 teacher not ordained; 10 wives; 16 single women, of whom 3 are physicians; total missionary force, 40; 7 ordained native preachers; 69 unordained preachers; 135 teachers; 59 Bible women; 34 other native laborers; total native laborers, 304; 77 organized churches; 172 places of regular meeting; 2,395 communicants, 105 added last year; 5,657 in Christian community; 50 Sabbath schools with 1,990 pupils; 1 theological school with 2 students; 2 colleges with 53 students; 8 boarding and high schools with 894 pupils; 105 other schools with 1,945 pupils;



total number under instruction, 2,894; native contributions, \$15,364; 4 hospitals and 4 dispensaries, which gave 47,016 treatments during the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodous, after their furlough and a period of study in Germany for Mr. Hodous as Fellow of Hartford Seminary, have rejoined the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, and Mrs. Hubbard have come home for regular furlough. We have to report the lamented death of Miss Alice U. Hall, on October 18, 1909. The condition of health of Dr. Emily D. Smith has kept her from returning to the field, and Miss Osborne is prevented from returning by the health of her parents. Rev. and Mrs. Edwin D. Kellogg, Rev. Frederick P. Beach, Rev. Leonard J. Christian, Miss Irene LaW. Dornblaser, and Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard have been appointed and have joined the mission.

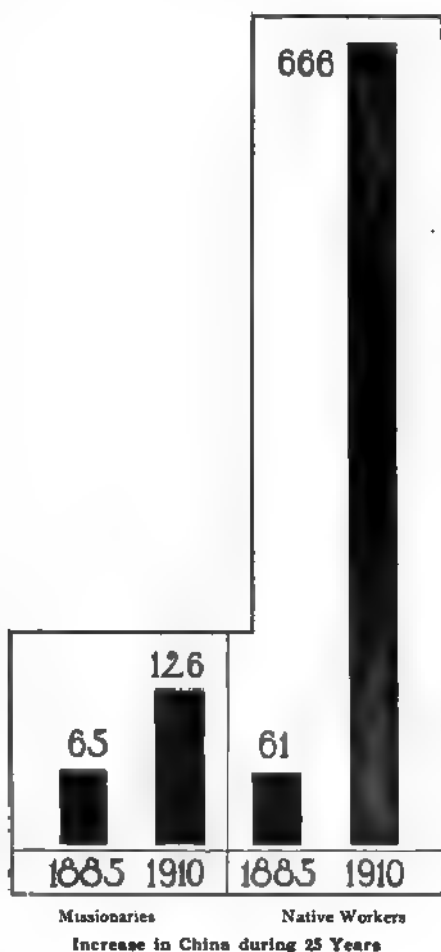
### **Story of the Mission**

The Foochow Mission is located in territory lying upon the Min River, extending from its mouth upward into Shaowu in the northwest part of the province, although the mission does not occupy all the territory between these two points. The entire population for which our mission is deemed responsible is reckoned at 2,800,000. The community for which the mission works is largely a farming community outside Foochow City, and is on the whole prosperous. The Chinese themselves who inhabit this district have a reputation throughout the empire as being among the foremost in their desire for a western education. Three years ago it was reported that the Fuhkien province purchased as many school books from one of the large school book publishing firms in Shanghai as did all the rest of China. On the whole, the Chinese of the province are liberal from a religious standpoint, have been eager for reforms, such as abolishing the use of opium, footbinding, etc., and have not been slow to accept the principles of Christianity. Christian schools stand in favor with all classes of people.

The mission was formally established in 1847 by Stephen Johnson and Lyman B. Peet, who took up their residence in the city of Foochow. The contrast between those days of beginnings and the present is most marked. Then no doors were open, and not only were the missionaries unwelcome, but sharpest opposition was made to their attempts to secure places for preaching. At the present time there are 80 organized churches, and the hand of

welcome is extended everywhere to the missionary of the cross. As an indication of this we have but to refer to the last commencement at Foochow College where there were present as guests the highest officials of the province, who spoke most generously of the esteem in which the missionaries and their work are held by the Chinese. Ten years after the arrival of the first missionaries the first church was formed, consisting of only four members. During the second decade of missionary work the entire New Testament was translated into the Foochow dialect, which differs from any dialect spoken elsewhere in China. In the third decade, missionary explorations were extended up the Min River and a new station was opened in the city of Shaowu, commanding the Shaowu district, 250 miles above Foochow. Medical work was then begun which has been vigorously continued to the present time. Between 1877 and 1880 the Woman's College was opened, and the Woman's Hospital in 1886. In the following decades there has been a large development of the churches as well as of educational, literary, and medical work, with marked growth in the spread of a Sunday-school system and the inauguration and progress of the Christian Endeavor movement.

There is more sign of progress in all departments of the work in this mission during the last few years than at any other period of its history. At the outmost station of Shaowu a new missionary residence is now or will soon be under construction, with an



enlarged hospital for men and a new hospital building for women now being completed. A new school for boys and one for girls have been put up during the last three years and are now in position to do most effective work for the boys and girls of that interior district. A new girls' school with a missionary residence has recently been erected in Ing-hok, some fifty miles above Foochow, on a large branch of the Min River, where a growing work is carried on among the farming people of that rather mountainous district.

The plan of the mission contemplates the development of a station at Diong-loh rather than at Pagoda Anchorage, which has hitherto been the center of the work. Plans are now being developed for starting missionary work at Diong-loh and the erection of one or two missionary residences there. Diong-loh is on the border of a populous plain extending down to the sea and has a central position from which the many villages on the plain can be easily reached. It has seemed to the mission wise to make this the central point for reaching the field on the lower river rather than Pagoda Anchorage, which has become so much of a foreign settlement that it is hardly classed as at all Chinese.

In Foochow City great advance is being made in the construction of a men's hospital and residence for the physician in charge within the old walled city and in connection with the Foochow College for women. Only recently a special gift has been received from a warm friend of this work for the erection of a new church in the city and in close connection with the college and medical work. The old church has long been inadequate to meet the demands put upon it. At no time was it possible for the students in the college and the medical patients and others who belonged to the church and who had a right to worship there all to get into the building at the same time. The \$11,000 recently promised for this purpose will put up a large, commodious building which will supply the needs of the college and of the community for some time to come.

The woman's medical work, which was formerly in the city and closely allied with the college for young men, has been removed to the large and prosperous suburb of Ponasang, where the men's medical work formerly was, and is to be developed in connection with the Girls' College there located along with the Bible Woman's Training School and the kindergarten work. The new arrangement tends to center the work for men in the old city of Foochow, and the work for women in the suburb of Ponasang, a continuous part of the city, although outside the wall.

It is expected that soon at Ponasang the erection of new buildings for the woman's medical work will be begun with funds now practically in hand for that purpose; also the building for the kindergarten work formerly carried on in the city, and possibly a new building for the Bible-Woman's Training School, which will be the chief school for this purpose in the mission. The theological seminary, which has hitherto been compelled to carry on its work in some of the buildings of Foochow College, with funds recently collected by Mr. Hodous will now put up a building quite apart from the college buildings but affiliated with the college, and will be devoted entirely to the training of young men for the ministry.

Probably no mission of the Board has so many building projects now in process of construction or soon to be begun with funds in hand or promised as has the Foochow Mission. All this testifies to the marked progress of the work and gives assurance of greater things for the future. There is immediate call for reinforcements for the mission to meet its growing demands.

Referring to some of the separate institutions



*Foochow Girls' College*

of the Foochow Mission, the Foochow Girls' College has grown in favor with the government officials during the year. The wife of the Chinese Commissioner of Education has identified herself as a friend of the college. The relation between the girls in the college and other young women in government schools is close and intimate, thus extending the influence of the Christian college into the government schools. The Foochow College for Young Men has had one of its most prosperous years. The commencement exercises in June were remarkable for the manner in which the viceroy of Foochow identified himself with the institution, giving an address of high appreciation for President Peet and the work of the college for China. The

Tartar general was also present, besides many other officials of high rank. The college is crowded with nearly three hundred students, and it ought to be able to accommodate and instruct a much larger number than that, since many Chinese youth from the best families of the city and province are now seeking an education at the hands of a Christian missionary and in an institution that is known throughout the country as Christian. The college, therefore, should have for its use a new administration building, and a new science building, besides a larger endowment to enable it to move forward with certainty and strength at a time when all conditions favor such advance.

In looking at the work of this important mission the only ground for discouragement that appears is in the inability of the missionaries to meet the opportunities that confront them to advance in every department of work.

From the beginning of the mission, including all those who were transferred from other missions to Foochow, the American Board has sent to this field 72 persons, of whom 20 were ordained and 5 were physicians. The mission could well use that entire number of missionaries at the present time.

### **Institutions in the Foochow Mission**

FOOCHOW COLLEGE, FOOCHOW. — Number enrolled, 277. The teaching force consisted of 6 foreigners and 17 Chinese. Fifty of the whole number of students were in the college department.

FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE, PONASANG. — There have been 91 in attendance, 18 of whom were in college grade, 33 in preparatory, and 40 in sub-preparatory. All are boarders. Thirteen Chinese teachers are on the faculty of the school.

BIBLE-WOMEN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, PAGODA. — Between 30 and 40 in attendance during the year. Four were graduated in June, after three or four years of preparation, and at the end of the fall term 10 received diplomas.

ABBIE M. CHILD MEMORIAL SCHOOL, DIONG-LOH. — Number of pupils, 43, representing 26 different villages. On account of the death of the principal the school closed for 1910.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, SHAOWU. — Number of pupils enrolled, 102. Six graduates of the school taught in the schools, besides the 2 American teachers.

### **Medical Work**

FOOCHOW MISSIONARY HOSPITAL. — Number of treatments, 21,000, and 512 operations performed.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, PONASANG. — Under Dr. Kate C. Woodhull. Number of treatments reported, 3,514.

**MEN'S HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, SHAOWU.** — Closed during absence of missionary physician.

**MEDICAL WORK FOR WOMEN, SHAOWU.** — Dr. Lucy P. Bement reports 15,000 patients during the year, and 20,000 treatments given. Patients rank from beggars to highest officials' families, and many come from long distances.

### **Publications**

Carried on at Foochow in connection with Foochow College. Number of pages printed, 1,240,492, and the number of tracts, sheets, programs, etc., was 48,322. This department of work is self-supporting, but a press building is much needed.

## **SOUTH CHINA MISSION**

### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**CANTON.** — Obed S. Johnson, ordained: Student of the language; in charge of the general work. Miss Edna Lowrey: Girls' School. Miss Ruth Mulliken: Student of the language.

**HONG KONG.** —

*In this country:* Charles R. Hager, M.D., ordained; Mrs. Marie v. R. Hager. Charles A. Nelson, ordained; Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson. Miss Vida Lowrey.

Two stations; 41 outstations; 3 ordained missionaries, 1 of whom is a physician; 2 wives; 3 single women; 2 ordained and 43 unordained native preachers; 40 teachers; 14 Bible women; total native laborers, 109. There are 3 organized churches; 48 places of regular meeting; 4,802 communicants, 422 added last year; 4 Sabbath-schools with 300 members; 662 are under instruction, 78 of whom are in boarding schools; native contributions amount to \$2,780.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have come home for their regular furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. Hager on account of failing health have been compelled to leave the field for the present, and Miss Vida Lowrey also, for health reasons, has come home on leave of absence. It is expected that Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and Miss Lowrey will rejoin the mission soon. Miss Ruth Mulliken has gone out under appointment to be located at Canton.

### **The Story of the Mission**

The first missionary sent by the American Board to China was Dr. Elijah C. Bridgman, who landed in Canton February 19, 1830. He was accompanied by Rev. David Abeel, then under appointment by the American Seaman's Friend Society but who was sub-

sequently appointed a missionary of this Board. Mr. Abeel made explorations in Java, Singapore, and Siam, and later joined Mr. Bridgman at Canton. Their first year was spent in studying the Chinese language. Mr. Bridgman started the *Chinese Recorder* in 1832. In 1833 Mr. S. Wells Williams joined the mission, and in the following year Dr. Peter Parker began his wonderful work as medical missionary at Canton.



Dr. Peter Parker

The Opium War, which came to an end in 1842, caused the suspension of missionary labors in China, but, on the proclamation of peace, five ports were opened in which foreigners might reside, one of which was Amoy, to which place Mr. Abeel was transferred. He was soon joined there by other members of the Reformed Dutch Church of America, which was at that time coöperating in the missionary endeavors of the American Board. The Amoy Mission was supported by men and money from the Reformed Church and when that church amicably withdrew from its connection with the American Board in 1858, the Amoy Mission was transferred to it with all the staff and enrollment, and has remained a vigorous and successful mission of that denomination until the present time.

Another port opened at the end of the Opium War was Foochow, which the American Board entered in 1847. The mission at Canton was not especially prosperous in spite of the attractive character of Dr. Parker's hospital. Dr. Parker having subsequently accepted an appointment as secretary to the United States Legation in China, and Dr. S. Wells Williams after completing his Chinese dictionary having become associated with the legation, Mr. Bridgman was transferred to Shanghai in 1847 and there engaged, in conjunction with representatives of other missionary societies, in translating the Scriptures into Chinese.

There was but little increase in the numbers in the Chinese Christian community at Canton, while missionary work was sadly interrupted by civil war and by war with England. The missionaries removed to Macao for a time, but the treaty of 1858, tolerating Christianity in all parts of the empire, opened the way for their return to Canton, where their audiences became large and the work seemed prosperous. By 1867, owing to the death of some missionaries and the influx into Canton of many repre-



sentatives of other missionary societies, it was deemed best by the American Board to discontinue its Canton Mission, which it did in 1867, transferring all its remaining missionaries to Shanghai, which mission had been formally opened in 1854. The Shanghai Mission, however, was not continued, since the impression was obtained that the northern part of China, including the capital, Peking, offered larger facilities for missionary work and was more promising than the Shanghai field.

To return to Canton, which as a mission of the American Board was closed in 1867. In 1883 a special call came to this Board for missionary work in Hong Kong on behalf of Chinese young men who were returning to their native land after residence in America. Nearly all of the Chinese who were coming to the United States for employment were from the Kwangtung province, of which Canton is the capital. After some years' residence in America, these returned to their homes with sufficient funds to maintain them in their native place. Many had come into close relations with Christian institutions in this country and were going back with a love for Christianity. As a large number of these returning Chinese had received their first Christian impressions from Congregational Sunday-schools and missionary workers, it was but natural that their appeal should be to the American Board, and that the American Board should respond. Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., a graduate of the Pacific Theological Seminary, who had seen much of the Chinese in California, was appointed to this field, making Hong Kong the center of his labors. The mission bore the name for some years of the Hong Kong Mission, but that was afterward changed to the South China Mission. In 1893 Dr. and Mrs. Hager were joined by Rev. Charles A. Nelson and wife, who took up their residence in Canton.

The work of this mission has been up to this time almost exclusively evangelistic. Little has been undertaken on the part of the missionaries in the line of educational work. One reason for this has been that the original plan of the mission was to send out missionaries to coöperate with the Chinese in developing and conducting their own religious institutions. Not a few of the Chinese who had been in America were fairly well educated, and all of them, because of their years of residence abroad, had freer and less fanatical ideas than most of their countrymen of the same class, and they were eager to develop schools along modern lines for the training of their own children. A Chinese Missionary

Society was organized on the Pacific coast and incorporated there for the raising of money to develop church and school work among their people in the Kwangtung province. Our missionaries have worked in close coöperation with this missionary society, as well as with individuals acting independently, to get the work well started upon good foundations.

The development here as compared with that in other parts of China has been almost phenomenal, but the South China Mission has had the advantage of working with a large number of enlightened and progressive Chinese, which accounts for the rapid progress made. There is no mission of the Board in China which has been more nearly self-supporting, because of the comparatively large sums given by the Chinese for the erection of church and school buildings and for the support of their own institutions. Dr. Hager has maintained his residence at Hong Kong to the present time, making that the center for the superintendence of a large outlying district extending as far as two hundred miles from Hong Kong, in which there are many cities and villages where there is regular worship upon the Sabbath and in many of which there are organized churches with ordained Chinese pastors and native schools with Chinese teachers.



Nam Hong ("Southern Ravine") Church, South China

From Canton the development of the district has not been so rapid and widespread as from Hong Kong, but here educational work was undertaken in the form of a highly developed boarding school for girls under Mrs. Nelson's care at the beginning, and which has won for itself an enviable name among the Chinese officials.

The multiplicity of congregations and churches has revealed the necessity of more provision for the training of Chinese evangelists, preachers, and pastors for evangelistic work. The members of the mission have from time to time received young men and given them personal training for this work, but as the field has developed, making larger demands upon the time and strength of the missionaries, it has become impossible for the present force of three men to conduct a training school while properly supervising the field. For some years an endeavor has been made to bring about a union movement for the training of men for the ministry with the other mission boards working in Canton. There is a prospect now that this union will be accomplished before long and arrangements perfected whereby the much-needed educated Chinese pastors and preachers for the churches can be secured. The mission is calling strongly for reinforcements in order to meet the requirements of the rapidly developing work. The population looking to this mission for the light of the gospel numbers about two million souls.

### **Institutions of South China Mission**

RUTH NORTON GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON. — About 75 pupils.

## **NORTH CHINA MISSION**

### **Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**TIENTSIN.** — Charles E. Ewing, ordained: General work of the station. Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing: Woman's work. Miss Marian G. MacGown: Student of language; principal of the Girls' School.

**PEKING.** — Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., ordained: Reviser of Mandarin Bible; literary work. Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich: Teaching and woman's work. William B. Stelle, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle: General work for women. George D. Wilder, ordained: Teacher in Union Theological Seminary. Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder: Woman's work. Charles W. Young, M.D.: Professor in Union Medical College. Mrs. Olivia D. Young. Miss Mary H. Porter: Principal of Woman's Training School. Miss Luella Miner: Principal of North China College for Women. Mrs. Mary A. Ament: Work for women. Miss Jessie E. Payne and Miss May N. Corbett: Teachers in Union College for Women. Miss Nellie N. Russell: General work for women. Miss Lucy I. Mead: Student of the language. Harry C. Martin, ordained: Student of language. Mrs. Rose L. Martin: Student of the language. Miss Mary E. Vanderslice: Student of language.

**KALGAN.** — Rev. Charles S. Heininger, under the Methodist Protestant Missionary Society. Mrs. Lulu M. Heininger.

**TUNGCHOW.** — D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., ordained: Reviser of the *wen li* Bible and president of North China Union College, Academic Department. Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield: Woman's work and teacher in North China College. Howard S. Galt, ordained: Secretary of the mission and professor in North China Union College. Mrs. Louise A. Galt. Lucius C. Porter, ordained: Professor in North China College. Mrs. Lillian D. Porter. J. H. Ingram, M.D.: In charge of medical work and teacher in North China Union Medical College. Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram. Murray S. Frame, ordained: Student of language. Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, and Miss Alice S. Browne: Teachers in Girls' College and Boarding School, and woman's work. Miss Delia D. Leavens: Student of the language; woman's work. Elmer W. Galt, ordained: Student of Chinese history and language and fellow of Chicago Theological Seminary. Mrs. Altie C. Galt: Student of language.

**PAOTINGFU.** — Edwin E. Aiken, ordained: In charge of boys' boarding school and general work of station. Mrs. Rose M. Aiken. Mr. James H. McCann: General missionary work and builder. Mrs. Netta K. McCann. Miss Isabelle Phelps: Student of language.

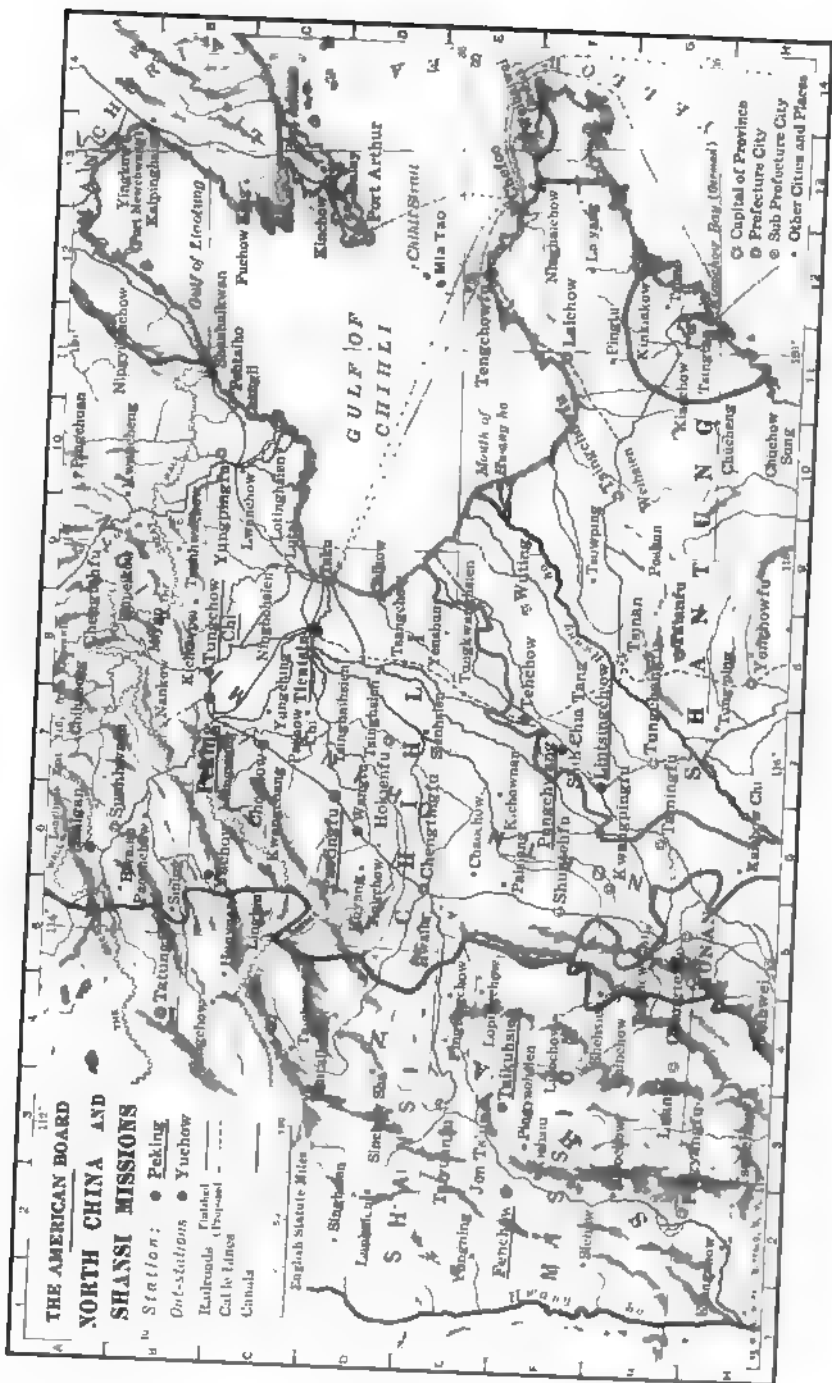
**PANGCHWANG** — Charles A. Stanley, ordained: Principal of Boys' High and Boarding School; general work. Mrs. Louise H. Stanley: Woman's work. Miss Lucia E. Lyons: Teaching and general work. Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff and Miss H. Grace Wyckoff: Girls' High and Boarding School and general work for women. Arie B. DeHaan, ordained: Student of language. Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan: Student of language.

**LINTSINGCHOW.** — Emery W. Ellis, ordained: General work. Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis. Vinton P. Eastman, ordained: Student of language and general work. Mrs. Florence C. Eastman: Student of language. Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D.: General medical work. Miss Mabel A. Ellis: Educational work and work for women.

*On furlough:* Arthur H. Smith, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Emma D. Smith; Henry P. Perkins, ordained; Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, M.D.; Francis F. Tucker, M.D.; Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D.; Miss Bertha P. Reed, Miss Laura N. Jones.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Mrs. Frances B. Wilder: Treasurer of the mission, residing at Peking. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carl Ebeling, in charge of the printing press at Tungchow.

Seven stations; 82 outstations; 19 ordained missionaries; 3 physicians, 1 other unordained man; 20 wives, of whom 2 are physicians; 21 single women, 1 of whom is a physician; total missionary force, 64; 7 ordained native preachers; 65 unordained preachers; 68 teachers; 35 Bible women; 30 other native laborers; total native laborers, 205; 9 organized churches; 96 places of regular meeting; 3,963 communicants, 242 added last year; 6,200 adherents; 17 Sabbath-schools with 1,667 members; 1 theological school with 19 students; 2 colleges with 73 students; 17 boarding and high schools with 519 pupils; 40 other schools with 576 pupils; total number under instruction, 1,187; native contributions for educational and Christian work last year, \$2,562.





Since the preparation of the last report, Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have returned to the mission, and Rev. and Mrs. DeHaan and the Misses Leavens and Mead, who were then reported as on the way out, have taken up the study of the language, as have also Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt, Mr. Frame, and Miss Phelps. Mr. Galt's first year in the mission will be as fellow of the Chicago Theological Seminary. During this year he will devote the principal part of his time and strength to a careful study of China's language, history, and people, under the direction of the seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and the Drs. Tucker have come home for regular furlough, and Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, after long and valuable service, have retired from the Board. We have to report the lamented death of Dr. Charles A. Stanley, which occurred in this country on November 10, after forty-eight years of service at the station of Lintsing. It has been already reported that the Methodist Protestant Missionary Board of America are taking over the work at Kalgan. Rev. Charles S. Heininger, a missionary of that board now resident at Kalgan, has taken general charge of the work there. It is expected that the Methodists will reinforce the station during the year.

### **The Story of the Mission**

As has been stated before, the North China Mission is a direct outgrowth of the Shanghai Mission, which was transferred from Shanghai to Tientsin in 1860. Rev. and Mrs. Henry Blodget were the first missionaries, not only of the American Board, but of any Protestant organization, to enter upon this great northern section of the Chinese Empire and to begin the laying of foundations for Christian work there. At that time, Tientsin, where they landed, was garrisoned by British and French forces. The first convert was baptized in 1861. Explorations were made in different directions, penetrating the interior as far as Paotingfu, the capital of the province of Chili, and even to Taiyuanfu in



Rev. Henry Blodget



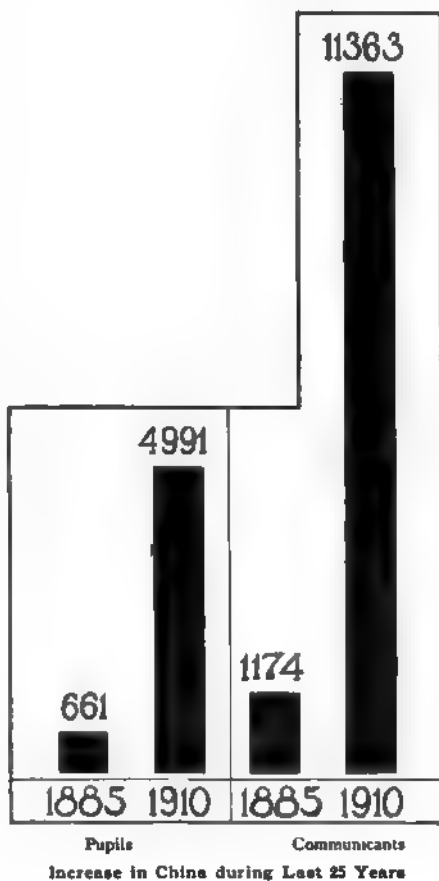
Shansi. Kalgan also was visited, upon the great outer wall of China and on the border of Mongolia. In 1864 Mr. Blodget removed to the city of Peking, China's capital, and during that year the Bridgman School for Girls was opened, which has proved to be the beginning of the North China Girls' College, now a Union Christian College. Reinforcements rapidly followed; among them Rev. Charles A. Stanley, whose death is reported above; Rev. L. D. Chapin; Rev. Arthur H. Smith, still an active member of the mission; Rev. Henry D. Porter; and their wives.

The city of Kalgan was opened as a mission station in 1865, and in 1867 Tungchow, a walled city, twelve miles from Peking, was occupied and a high school and theological seminary were there established. This high school has developed into the North China College, now a part of the Union College. Paotingfu was occupied in 1873. In 1877 a severe famine occurred, visiting the whole district of the great plain, and calling for aid not only from Chinese sources, but also from other countries. Large sums of money were contributed for this purpose and distributed at the hands of our missionaries. In connection with this distribution of relief, Pangchwang, in the center of the dense population of the Shantung plain, was opened as a station. This station is 200 miles south of Peking, and since its inauguration has been the center for a widely extended village work. In 1886 another station was opened in Lintsingchow, at the junction of the Yun-ho River with the Grand Canal. Lintsingchow and Pangchwang are fifty miles apart, connected by ordinary Chinese road, and both in the same great plain.

These seven stations of what has become the North China Mission were well occupied, and the work in a most prosperous condition, when in 1900 that unprecedented and unannounced convulsion occurred which has entered into history as the Boxer uprising, and in which the fanatical spirit of the populace, aided by the shrewdness and devices of the dowager empress, sought to drive all foreigners from the empire and to shut the door of China against western learning, science, and religion. It was not primarily an uprising against missionaries, but against everything foreign. The first attacks were made upon the railroads and telegraph lines, which were followed by an onslaught upon the foreign embassies and the mission stations in Peking and elsewhere in North China. The lives of no missionaries of our Board were lost in this mission, except of Mr. Pitkin, Miss Morrill, and Miss Gould, — all at Pao-

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tingfu, — although there were many narrow escapes and nearly the entire mission force was shut up in the British Embassy in Peking throughout the period of the siege. Missionaries who were in Kalgan escaped a thousand miles across the Gobi desert to the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia. Those who were in Tientsin, after facing many perils, were protected by foreign troops, and those in Pangchwang and Lintsingchow were got out of the country under the protection of the governor, who was not in favor of the plans of the empress dowager. Throughout all this persecution the Chinese Christian converts bore themselves with marvelous bravery, fortitude, and devotion. Hundreds of them sacrificed their lives when by denying their faith they would have been permitted to live. The marvel is that the revolt did not succeed in a yet greater number of murders and a more widespread destruction of property. For a time it seemed to human judgment as if the results of forty years of missionary effort and sacrifice had been utterly destroyed and that any endeavor to continue missionary work in China must result in failure.



Ten years have passed since that whirlwind of destruction swept over the provinces of China, and the changes that have taken place during those ten years seem little short of miraculous. Surely the hand of the Lord has been abundantly revealed in the change of attitude that has come over the Chinese of all classes, from the coolie to the mandarin, with reference to western learning and

Christianity. At the present time the Christian missionaries are accorded large liberty in establishing their work and in preaching the gospel everywhere. All parts of these affected provinces are now open, so that the missionary may reside in safety in the remotest villages and receive a welcome wherever he goes as a teacher of the new things from the West, while the Chinese are eager to sit at his feet as he teaches them history, science, and language; they are also ready to recognize him as a teacher of a new religion, which many of the Chinese leaders profess to believe is also necessary for China's proper development.

The section of China occupied by the North China Mission is of supreme importance, including, as it does, not only the capital city of the empire, but other important centers like Paotingfu and Tientsin, to say nothing of the strategic stations in the midst of the populous Shantung peninsula.

The ten years which have passed, and which may be referred to as a reconstruction period, have been marked by the constructive work on the part of the missionaries and of Chinese Christians. The Christian literature that has been prepared and circulated in books, magazines, and papers, the addresses and sermons that have been delivered in the cities and in the country, have all been friendly in their character and aim. These facts have been noted by the Chinese officials, who have given favor to the Christians and their doctrine, and have made China see that Christianity is constructive and not destructive; that it is helpful to society and to the nation.

The continuous opening of new railways has increased the facilities for travel and made it possible for the missionaries to cover more ground in less time than they were able to do before, when so much valuable time was often taken up in the slow methods of overland journeying. As, for instance, the journey from Peking to Kalgan, which previously required six days of hard travel, can now be covered easily in eight hours. Pangchwang, which was a remote interior station requiring more than a week of travel to reach, a year ago, is now within a day's journey from Tientsin. It is possible now, under the present arrangements, for one to visit in comparative comfort each one of the seven stations of the North China Mission in less than a week's travel.

A word should be said in regard to the North China Educational Union in Peking, in which the Presbyterian Board of Missions of America, the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Mission

Board of America, and the American Board join. This includes the College of Liberal Arts at Tungchow, the Theological Training School for young men in Peking, the College for Young Women in Peking, the Medical College for young men in Peking, the Medical College for young women in Peking, and is beginning to include the Bible Woman's Training School at Peking. The Medical College has already received official government recognition.



Union College, Tungchow, North China

The general school system of the mission is not yet up to the standard set for it, but each station is doing its best in the midst of varying conditions. It is felt by the mission that there should be a Christian primary school in many villages which are now wholly unoccupied. A properly trained teacher in a village will quickly come into touch with all the leading families through the children in his school, and the door is thus opened for him to give religious instruction to the parents as well as religious and educational instruction to the children. This plan is being developed in Pangchwang, and is meeting with marked success. The Chinese are becoming more and more eager for modern education for their children, and not only are ready to send their children to a Christian school, but are increasingly disposed to pay for the privilege, although the amount given may not be equal to the cost of the school.

The great reliance in the work of the mission has been the preaching of fundamental Christian truths to the Chinese. This preaching may be done, as it is frequently, in the street chapel, which

opens directly upon the street and offers a comfortable seat for all who will drop in to hear Christianity presented in a simple and yet forceful way, adapted to the Chinese mind. Many such chapels are packed with students, officials of the government and others, who for the first time thus hear about Christianity. It is but a



North China Street Chapel

short step from the chapel into the rear room, where conversation can be had with a missionary or a trained Chinese worker, and the path from this inquiry room to the church is not difficult. The mission needs, above almost anything else, at the present time a larger

trained force of Chinese who are capable of taking positions as pastors of churches already organized or of going to stations only recently opened, that they may there bring together the Christian elements as a nucleus for a new church.

There is no insuperable, deep-seated prejudice against Christianity in this field, and the preacher who with patience and proper diplomacy presents Christianity in its simplicity and strength will not fail to find a sympathetic hearing wherever he may go. But, far beyond the public preaching of the gospel, the opportunities are multiplying for bringing, in private conversation, to the attention of the higher officials, the facts of our Christian religion. Many an official is inquiring into the truths of the Jesus religion, and his inquiries should be met frankly and fully. All are agreed that the missionary force now upon the ground and the trained native forces able to enter this field of labor are altogether inadequate in numbers to meet the opportunities that are constantly opening for personal approach, as well as for public proclamation. There is every inducement, in fact there is manifest demand, for strengthening

all phases of missionary work in China to-day, and no field calls for this more loudly than the northern section of the empire. As the Chinese are beginning to think for themselves in matters of government and are making careful analytical inquiries with reference to modern education, they are also equally eager to understand the religions of the West and to learn, if possible, what Christianity has to offer not only to the individual, but to society and to the nation. It is the privilege of the missionary societies of the West to meet this inquiry.

The number of missionaries sent by the American Board to the North China Mission, from the beginning, is 156, 42 of whom were ordained and 11 unordained physicians, and 4 business agents.

The following important changes were made by the mission during the year or are contemplated for the immediate future:

1. A Union Business Agency at Tientsin, under the management of the North China Tract Society.

2. A proposal for coöperating with the London Missionary Society and the other Protestant missions in North China, in a Language School for the training of new missionaries in the study of the language.

3. A ruling that the new missionaries must pass two years' examinations in the study of the Chinese language before becoming voting members of the mission.

4. A proposal for a Union School for missionary children.

5. A plan for uniform curricula of study in elementary schools in our own and other missions.

6. The development of full academic courses of study at present in only two station schools, namely at Tungchow and Pangchwang, the Chinese designation for elementary schools to be the same as that used by the Chinese government.

7. Plans for financing the Arts Union College at Tungchow, and for equitable rules for receiving students from the several stations, with similar plans for receiving students for the Theological Seminary at Peking.

8. Plans for throwing greater responsibility upon Chinese leaders in Chinese churches, the mission clearly stating that it is not an ecclesiastical organization and cannot exercise ecclesiastical authority over the Chinese churches.

## **Institutions of the North China Mission**

### **North China Educational Union**

**NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE, TUNGCHOW.** — Has 144 students, of whom 54 are in the two academy classes, and 90 in the four college classes. The teaching staff numbers 14, 6 of whom are Chinese.

**NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY, PEKING.** — Enrollment 105, with average attendance of about 85. Ten have been in the college, 87 in the academy, 3 are day pupils, and 5 were in the class which finished the work of the preparatory department and have not entered the academy. The students come from seven different missions, but three-fourths of all are from the American Board Mission.

**THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, PEKING.** — Nineteen students.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR MEN, PEKING.** — Graduates its first class of about 20 in January, 1911. Has enrolled five classes comprising 100 students. The only Christian college in China recognized by the Imperial Board of Education. The faculty comprises 17 representatives of six British and American missionary societies. About four-fifths of the students are Christians and many are preparing to become physicians in missionary hospitals.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, PEKING.** — Recently opened, with 2 students from the American Board Mission in the entering class.

**BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, PEKING.** — At the Angell Memorial Bible Training School, which was established five years ago, about 25 have been in training during the year. These represent several provinces and three missions besides our own.

### **Medical Work**

**AT TUNGCHOW.** — Dr. Ingram reports 98 patients in the hospital. The total number of treatments given in the five dispensaries is 18,372, during the year.

**AT PANGCHWANG.** — The Drs. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker report at the Williams Hospital during the year 547 in-patients and 7,746 dispensary treatments. The patients at this one hospital represented approximately five thousand different towns and villages.

**AT LINTSINGCHOW.** — The hospital during the one month that it was open cared for 10 patients, while in the dispensary, which was open for eight months of the year, 1,270 patients were treated. The total number of treatments given was 3,463.

### **Boarding and High Schools**

**AT TIENTSIN.** — Sixteen in the boys' school under Mr. Ewing, and 17 in the girls' school, under Miss MacGown.

**AT PANGCHWANG.** — Enrollment in boys' school, 42; in girls' school, 49.

AT PAOTINGFU. — Four boarding and high schools, with 64 boys and 48 girls in attendance.

AT TUNGCHOW. — Three boarding schools, having 51 boys and 40 girls in attendance.

AT LINTSINGCHOW. — Three boarding and high schools, with 32 boys and 26 girls.

### Publication Work

AT TUNGCHOW. — On the mission press, 3,523,452 pages have been printed. The total number of books and pamphlets was 62,026, of which 11,735 were in English. Besides this there have been printed on other presses over three million pages, including such books as the Williams Dictionary, a History of China, an Historical Atlas, and Hymnbook.

## SHANSI MISSION

### Stations: Location of Missionaries and Their Special Work

TAIKUHSIEN (1882). — Paul L. Corbin, ordained: General work. Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin: General woman's work. Albert W. Staub, ordained: General director of the work of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association. Mrs. J. Frederica Staub. Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D.: General medical work. Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway. Wynn C. Fairfield, ordained: Student of the language. Mrs. Daisy P. Fairfield: Woman's work. Mark Williams, ordained: Missionary emeritus. Miss Gertrude Chaney: Student of the language. Mrs. Alice M. Williams: General work for women.

FENCHOW (1883). — Watts O. Pye, ordained: General work. Percy T. Watson, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Clara F. Watson. Miss Grace E. McConaughy: Student of the language.

*In this country:* Miss Flora K. Heebner.

Two stations; 10 outstations; 5 ordained men; 2 unordained physicians; 6 wives; 3 single women; total missionary force, 16; 2 organized churches and 14 places of regular meeting; 203 communicants, 54 of whom were added this last year; 1,300 adherents; average attendance, 480; 11 unordained preachers; 17 teachers; 20 other native helpers; total native laborers, 48. There are 6 students in North China Union College; 4 boarding and high schools with 138 pupils; 4 other schools with 104 pupils; total number under instruction, 248. There are 2 hospitals, with 571 patients during the year, and 3 dispensaries, where 1,859 treatments were given. The native contributions amounted to \$715.

Dr. Atwood's health has been such that the prospect of his and Mrs. Atwood's return to the mission is completely cut off. Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield has been appointed to the mission, and after his arrival was married to Miss Daisy P. Gehman, who had served



for three years as a member of the mission at Taiku. Miss Flora K. Heebner has come home for a much-needed furlough. Mrs. Williams and Miss Gertrude Chaney, who were on their way out a year ago, have taken up their work at Taiku. Rev. and Mrs. William F. Tyler, who were appointed to the Shansi Mission and had started upon their journey, were prevented from continuing on account of Mr. Tyler's ill health. They may be detained in this country for some time for his full recovery. Miss Grace E. McConnaughey, who has been appointed, is on her way out to the mission. Rev. Mark Williams has retired from the North China Mission and is living with his daughter, Mrs. Hemingway.

### **The Story of the Mission**

The Shansi Mission is twenty-eight years of age. It had its beginning in the organization of the China Band in Oberlin College in 1880, under the general direction and leadership of Secretary Judson Smith, then professor in the Oberlin Theological Seminary and later the honored Secretary of the American Board. The first member of the Band reached the mission in 1881, and in 1882 five others followed, two of whom were Dr. and Mrs. Atwood, who have ably and faithfully served the mission until the present time. There were many changes in the personnel of the mission during the first decade of its history, but the decade witnessed the successful accomplishment of planting the mission and of opening the work in two principal stations. Following 1890, with the two stations occupied, churches were opened at both centers, as well as schools for boys and for girls, while promising medical work was also begun at each of the stations and the development of outstations was inaugurated. The work made excellent progress and market towns were opened, at the earnest request of the Chinese themselves. The outlook was exceedingly hopeful when the disaster from the Boxer Movement came in the summer of 1900.

Hardly in the history of the American Board has an entire mission come so near to total extinction in a period of two months. Six missionaries in Taikuhsien, four missionaries and three missionaries' children in Fenchow, and two other missionary children belonging to this mission, in another station, gave up their lives in this service, and their blood waters the soil of Shansi. In addition to the 15 souls that were sacrificed in our own mission, 144 other missionaries, mostly of the China Inland Mission, also joined the

martyr throng in this province and in the Mongolian region bordering on the province on the north. Never before, probably, in the history of Protestant missions has a disaster so appalling fallen upon a single province in a period so brief. Every missionary connected with the American Board Mission then in Shansi, and every missionary child in that mission, laid down his life at that time.

Under the province of God, four members of the mission were spared, being away from the mission on regular furlough. Dr. I. J. Atwood, a member of the original China Band, returned to the field and with great bravery entered the province, still in a state of extreme unrest, made adjustments with local officials, secured the burial of those who had been his associates and companions in service, and reestablished the mission. Dr. Atwood found that, in the Taikuhsien station alone, fifty Chinese Christians and inquirers had suffered martyrdom, while in Fenchow many others had met the same fate. Surprising to say, there was no quick response to the call of the Board for funds and for reinforcements to reestablish this mission, so ruthlessly torn asunder. In 1903 a single new missionary family reached the field, and three other missionaries arrived in the following year; and in 1904 the mission was formally reopened and a new era of what is proving to be of rapid advance was inaugurated. The two stations of Taikuhsien and Fenchow were reestablished and work was begun at both centers.

The people of the province of Shansi are noted for their intelligence and thrift. At the time of the Boxer uprising that most populous province suffered severely under the opium scourge. With the impulse of the new régime at Peking, strenuous and effective endeavor is put forth to throw off the curse. Great headway is being made in this direction and a new era of enterprise and material advance seems to be dawning over the entire province. There are few fields in China more full of promise than this field. There are few that respond more quickly to the effort made for its Christianization.

When the mission was reestablished and the work was begun at both of the stations, a boarding school for girls was opened at Taikuhsien attended by pupils from both stations, while for the continuation of study, pupils were sent to the Bridgman School at Peking and to the College at Tungchow. Educational work for boys was also begun at Taikuhsien upon the reopening of the

mission. This work has now been taken over by the Oberlin Shansi Memorial Association, which plans to develop through the American Board the educational work in Shansi, with the expectation that out of this work will grow a much-needed college, to meet the demands of that great and prosperous interior province and



Taiku Missionaries, 1909

the adjoining districts which have little accessibility to institutions in other provinces. The Taikuh sien Academy and grammar school, formerly supported by the American Board, has been passed to the care and support of the Oberlin Association and has been put under the principalship of Mr. K'ung, a graduate of Oberlin College. The schools, now under the Association, have an attendance of 180 pupils, including 10 different schools, with 15 Chinese teachers. The

Association's headquarters in the south suburb of Taikuh sien, in a large plot of ground comprising several acres and called the "Flowery Garden," is admirable in every respect. The mission has 11 pupils studying in Peking, 6 young men in the college at Tungchow and 5 young women in the Bridgman School.

The Fenchow station is a two days' journey away from Taikuh sien and is in the center of a large and prosperous population. It has been unusually favored during the year by the open approval of Chinese officials and of teachers in the Chinese schools. During the year an outstation, in a busy market town with over one thousand families, was opened. The chapel at Fenchow has been so crowded during the year that it was impossible to admit all who came. A special gift by a warm friend of the mission of three thousand dollars has recently been given for a new chapel, which is now in process of construction and which will mean much in the future for the progress of the work.

The medical work, both at Fenchow and Taikuh sien has made great progress, with heavy demands upon it by those who sought

help at the doctor's hands. There is every reason to feel encouraged over the work of this mission. With proper reënforcement and support there is no reason why the progress should not be almost phenomenal. The field seems ripe and the time ready for advance. The opposition that once existed in such violent form is practically overcome. Missionaries are recognized as the friends of the Chinese, and their presence, once deprecated, is now appreciated. With advance all along the line in evangelistic work, the increasing demands upon the medical work for the service which only a Chris-



Some of Shanai Parish

tian physician can render, and with a growing desire for education at the hands of Christian teachers, there is no reason why the work of this mission should not move forward rapidly and persistently in the future.

The population of the province, according to government reports, is 12,200,000, for whom three chief missionary societies are at work, namely, the English Baptist Society, the China Inland Mission, and the American Board. The province has an area of 81,830

square miles. Of this area and population, not less than 1,500,000 souls are regarded as belonging to the special parish of the mission of the American Board. For this vast population, scattered throughout a wide district, we have to-day, connected with the entire mission staff, only four ordained missionaries and two missionary physicians, with four single women. This statement needs but to be made to reveal the inadequacy of the staff of workers for the task to be accomplished. When we recall the fact that the two physicians are practically tied to the centers from which medical work is carried on, and that one of the ordained missionaries must give his time largely to the educational work of the mission, we can readily understand that there is a call for workers of great force and urgency.

The reorganized mission is now in shape for advance and ready to push out from the two centers already established at Taiku and Fenchow, and to open new centers for aggressive work. The Christian worker is received with favor and the teachers in government schools have repeatedly advised their pupils to attend the chapel on Sunday and hear about the "Jesus religion." The reports that come from the field speak of over-crowded chapels and schools, and a welcome extended by the Chinese, which could not have been anticipated at the time of the outbreak, only a decade ago.

## **Institutions of Shansi Mission**

### **Medical Work**

TAIKUHSIEN. — Hospital and dispensary. Hospital beds, 45. In-patients during year, 445. Surgical operations, 31. Total number of treatments, 1,859, representing 367 towns and villages.

FENCHOW. — Hospital and dispensary. Both closed for a greater part of the year while the physician studied the language.

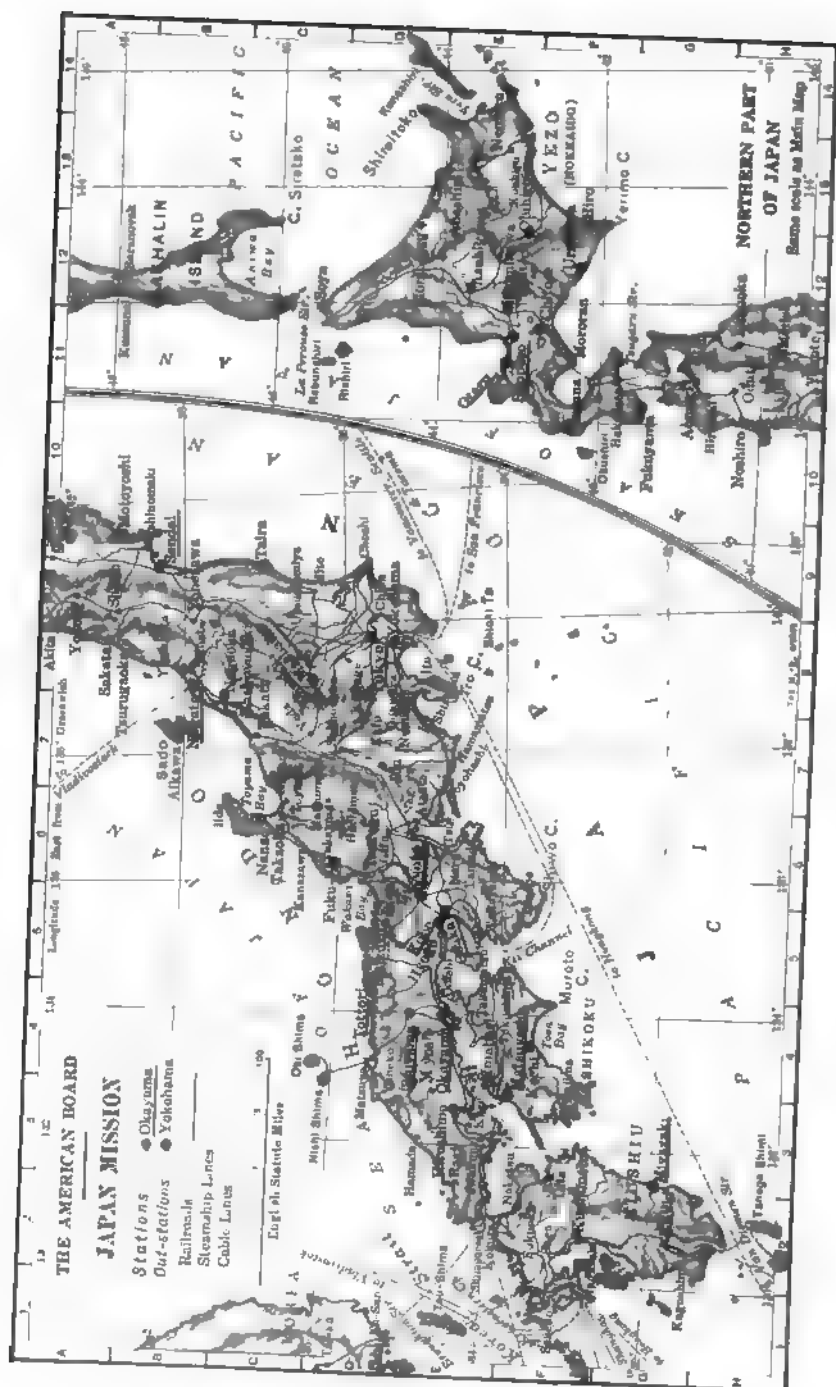
### **Educational Work**

SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION SCHOOL, TAIKUHSIEN. — Fourteen teachers and 180 pupils. One academy, 2 grammar schools and 3 primary schools.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, TAIKUHSIEN. — School under the W. B. M. I., with 33 boarding pupils.

ATWATER MEMORIAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FENCHOW. — About 50 boys, managed by joint committee of Chinese and missionaries.

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**JAPAN MISSION****Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries**

**KOBE (1873).** — Arthur W. Stanford, ordained: Business agent of the mission; editor of the *Mission News*; evangelistic and Bible work. Mrs. Jane H. Stanford: Bible Training School; general work for women. Miss Eliza Talcott: Bible Training School; work for women. Miss Martha J. Barrows: Bible Training School. Miss Gertrude Cozad: Bible Training School. Miss Rosamond C. Bates: Bible Training School. Miss Annie L. Howe: Principal of Glory Kindergarten. Miss Charlotte B. DeForest: Acting principal of Kobe College. Mrs. Amanda A. Walker: Kobe College. Miss Olive S. Hoyt: Kobe College. Miss Grace H. Stowe: Kobe College. Miss Mary E. Stowe: Kobe College.

**KYOTO (1875).** — Otis Cary, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic work and Doshisha Theological Seminary and secretary of the mission. Mrs. Ellen M. Cary: Doshisha Girls' School and Sunday-school work. Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., ordained: Theological Seminary. Mrs. Cara M. Gulick: Work for women. Morton D. Dunning, ordained: Doshisha Academy; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Mary W. Dunning: Work for children. Edward S. Cobb, ordained: Theological Seminary and music. Mrs. Florence B. Cobb: Sunday-school work. Mr. Dana I. Grover: Doshisha Academy and College. Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover: Music. Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon: In charge of the Airin Kindergarten. Miss Mary F. Denton: Doshisha Girls' School.

**MAEBASHI (1894).** — Hilton Pedley, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Martha J. Pedley: Work for women; kindergarten. Miss Fannie E. Griswold: Work for women; girls' school.

**MATSUYAMA (1897).** — Horatio B. Newell, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Jane C. Newell: Work for women. Miss Cornelia Judson: Night School and Girls' School.

**MIYAZAKI (1892).** — Cyrus A. Clark, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Harriet Gulick Clark: Work for women and care of a home for school-girls.

**NIIGATA (1883).** — William L. Curtis, ordained: Evangelistic and Bible work. Mrs. Gertrude B. Curtis: Work for women and children.

**OKAYAMA (1879).** — James H. Pettee, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic and eleemosynary work. Mrs. Belle W. Pettee: Work for women. Miss Mary E. Wainwright: Evangelistic and Bible work. Miss Alice P. Adams: Christian social settlement work.

**TOTTORI (1890).** — Charles M. Warren, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Cora Keith Warren: Work for women. Henry J. Bennett, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Anna J. Bennett: Kindergarten.

**OSAKA (1872).** — Wallace Taylor, M.D., ordained: Medical and surgical work. Mrs. Mary S. Taylor. Miss Abbie M. Colby: Baikwa Girls' School.

**SAPPORO (1896).** — George M. Rowland, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Helen A. Rowland: Work for women and children. Samuel C. Bartlett,



ordained (residing at Otaru): Evangelistic work. Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett: Work for women and children. Miss Adelaide Daughaday: Evangelistic and Bible work.

SENDAI (1885). — John H. DeForest, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Sarah E. DeForest: Work for women. Miss Annie H. Bradshaw: Evangelistic and Bible work.

TOKIO (1890). — D. Crosby Greene, D.D., ordained: Editorial and publication work; Bible revision; general work.

*On furlough:* Dwight W. Learned, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Florence H. Learned; George Allchin, ordained; Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin; Schuyler S. White, ordained; Mrs. Ida M. White; C. Burnell Olds, ordained; Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds; Frank A. Lombard, ordained; Miss Julia A. E. Gulick; Miss Elizabeth Torrey; Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Susan A. Searle, Miss Frances Parmelee; Mrs. Frances H. Davis.

*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Miss Grace Learned, Doshisha Girls' School; Miss Florence Holbrook, Miss Ada B. Chandler, Kobe College; Miss Florence M. Gordon, Miss Marion F. Allchin, Baikwa Girls' School; Mrs. Alice M. Inman, Kobe College.

Twelve stations; 55 outstations; 22 ordained missionaries, of whom 1 is a physician; 1 unordained missionary; 21 wives; 24 single women; total American force, 68; 23 native pastors and evangelists; 12 Bible women; 30 chapels; 1,305 church members, 166 added during the year; 59 Sunday-schools with 2,594 average attendance; total contributions, \$3,724. Kumi-ai statistics show about 17,000 communicants.

The mission has sustained great losses in the death of Mrs. Greene, Dr. Davis, and of Dr. Mary Holbrook. The mission has also lost the services of Miss Florence Allchin. Mr. Curtis returns with Mrs. Curtis after a long illness in this country. Miss Barrows also is able to return to her work, as is Miss Colby. Dr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mrs. Gordon, and Rev. and Mrs. Bennett have returned to their posts.

## Story of the Mission

### Retrospect

When the first missionaries of the American Board went to Japan forty years ago there were no railroads or telegraphs or newspapers or common schools. There was no regular army or navy or constitution or parliament. Japan, however, was just awaking from her sleep of two hundred and fifty years and opening her gates to the world. Rapid development has come along material lines. To-day she can boast of 6,000 miles of railroads, 40,000 miles of telegraph lines, 4,000 postal and telegraph offices

in operation, with rural delivery to the remotest hamlet. Two thousand daily papers and periodicals are now published. The educational system of Japan is unexcelled, there being at present four Imperial Universities, nine Imperial Colleges, 256 middle schools or academies, and nearly 6,000 elementary or grammar schools. Ninety-six per cent of the children of school age attend school some part of each year. The judicial system is now up to date, the civil and criminal codes of laws being modeled on the best codes of the West. Constitutional government has been in operation for more than twenty years, with members of city and provincial assemblies and members of the national parliament elected by the people.



Joseph Hardy Neesima

By this wonderful progress along all lines, material, educational and political, Japan has gained recognition on terms of equality from all the western nations and is an acknowledged leader in the East. Religiously her leaders are looking as never before for a religion with ethical force necessary to meet the demands of New Japan.

Forty years ago, when the first missionaries of the American Board went to Japan, the edicts against Christianity were everywhere conspicuous. Belief in this so-called infamous religion was made a capital crime.

Now Christianity is recognized as an established religion, and though its adherents are few in comparison with the mass of the people, its influence is virile. The two small churches in Kobe and Osaka, formed in 1874, have now become 92 organized churches, with many more chapel congregations as churches in prospect, and from 18 members they have grown to 17,000. Established by the American Board, these Kumi-ai churches are now independent, self-supporting, and self-propagating. They support a home missionary society and are an aggressive Christian body, especially along evangelistic and educational lines. While the American Board last year supplied \$10,800 for the general work in Japan, the Kumi-ai Christians contributed nearly \$50,000.

The educational work in which the American Board is particularly interested has grown from one small school in Kobe to 6 kindergartens, several girls' schools, 1 girls' college, a woman's evangelistic training school, and the leading Christian university

in Japan, the Doshisha, which alone enrolls over 800 students, including the academic, collegiate, and theological departments, as well as the girls' school.

Philanthropic and eleemosynary work has also grown apace. We point with pride to the Okayama Orphanage with which our missionaries and the Kumi-ai Christians have had to do; to the social settlement work in Okayama, and the Christian social work in Matsuyama and other fields.



A Doshisha Vista  
1, Chapel, 2, Science Building; 3, Theological Building

#### **The Prospects**

The prospects of the kingdom of Christ in Japan are, as the sainted Dr. Davis said, "bright as the promises of God, which are being fulfilled before our very eyes." The foundations are laid; the Bible has been in the language of the people for more than twenty years and its sales and circulation are rapidly increasing. The people everywhere are ready to listen to the gospel. Missionaries are invited to speak and even to lecture on Christian themes in the national schools and universities. The power and influence of Christianity are silently leavening the nation, and Japan is coming powerfully if unconsciously under the influence of Christianity.

#### **Call for Advance**

Yet the impression should not be given that Japan is nearly evangelized. Far from it. There are at least 30,000,000 people who have never heard of Christ except in the most general way.



**IMADEGAWA KINDERGARTEN, KYOTO.** — Like the Airin Kindergarten, under mission control. Was founded in 1897 and now numbers 55 pupils.

**MAEBASHI KINDERGARTEN.** — Established in 1894. Now numbers 40 pupils; 25 graduated last year. Mission direction.

**TOTTORI KINDERGARTEN.** — Established in 1906. Forty pupils enrolled; 19 graduated last year. Mission control.

**MIYAZAKI KINDERGARTEN.** — The youngest, established in 1909. Thirty-one pupils enrolled. Mission control.

**WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL, KOBE.** — Is the only institution of the mission for the education of Bible women. Founded in 1884 and has 29 students. Five graduated last year. Mission control.

**NIGHT SCHOOL AT MATSUYAMA.** — A religious and social center established in 1891. About 100 pupils and 9 teachers. Mission control.

**MATSUYAMA GIRLS' SCHOOL.** — Established in 1886 and became a full mission school in 1905. There are 10 teachers with about 100 scholars; 12 graduated last year.

**FACTORY GIRLS' HOME, MATSUYAMA.** — Founded in 1900. Now a recognized city school with the mission assisting. Three teachers and about 30 pupils. It aims to give instruction each day to the girls in residence after they have finished their daily twelve hours' work in the spinning factory. The superiority of its scholars in morals and in work is recognized.

**MAEBASHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.** — Founded twenty years ago by the Christian people of the province. Is now a fairly large institution, with 150 pupils. While being under Japanese control, the missionaries assist in the work; 30 graduated last year.

**THE BAIKWA GIRLS' SCHOOL, OSAKA.** — Under Japanese control. Founded in 1878 and now numbers in its enrollment 130 pupils. American Board missionaries are upon its faculty. Forty-one graduated last year.

**HANABATAKE PRIMARY SCHOOL, OKAYAMA.** — Established in 1896. Sixty-one pupils now enrolled. This school is in connection with a well-known Christian social settlement work. Mission control.

**KOBE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, KOBE.** — Established in 1875 as a mission school, but Japanese are now numbered among the board of managers. There are 208 students enrolled. This is the highest grade Christian school for girls in Japan. About 37 graduates a year.

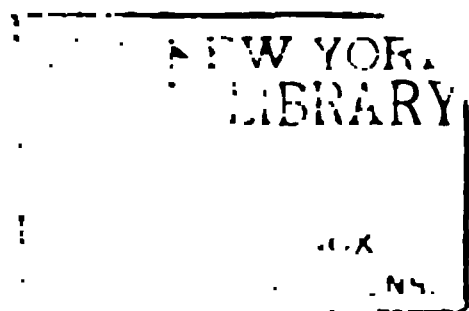
### **The Doshisha, Kyoto**

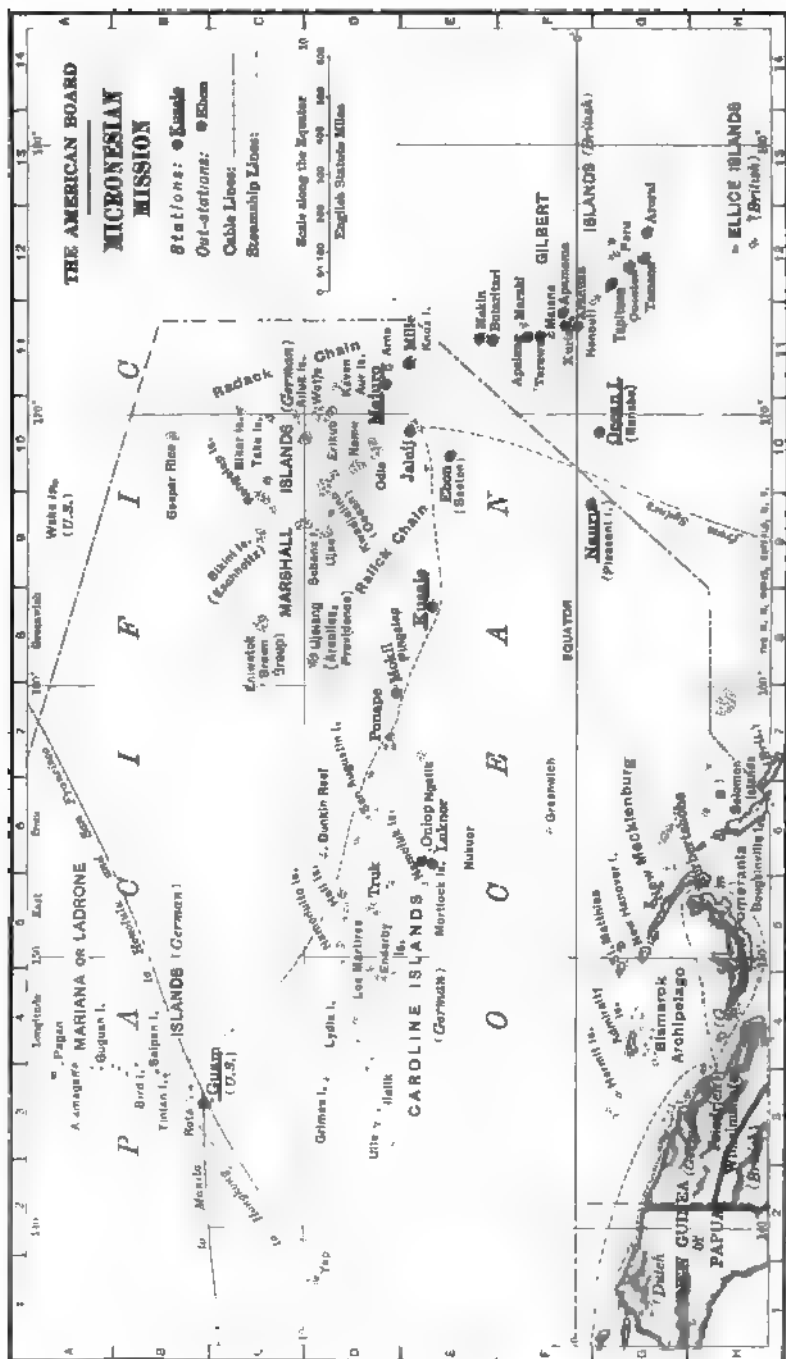
**ACADEMY AND COLLEGE.** — Founded 1875; 553 in academic and 47 in college departments; 49 graduated last year.

**THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.** — Founded in 1875. Now has 50 students; 3 graduated last year.

**GIRLS' SCHOOL.** — Founded 1887. Now enrolls 193 students; 22 graduated.

The Doshisha is the leading Christian institution in Japan. It is quite independent of American Board control, though it is glad to receive missionary help in every way possible. Several American Board missionaries are teachers in the institution.





## THE ISLAND MISSIONS

### MARSHALL ISLANDS

*Residing at Mejuero:* Clinton F. Rife, M.D., ordained: In charge of the general work on these islands, and translating the Old Testament. Mrs. Isadora Rife: Work for women and girls.

*Residing at Kusaie:* Miss Jenny Olin, Miss Jessie R. Hoppin: Education of Marshall Island girls in the Kusaie school.

*Residing at Nauru:* Philip A. Delaporte, ordained: In charge of work on the island. Mrs. Salome Delaporte.

*Associated with work on Nauru, not under appointment:* Miss Maria Linke.

*On furlough:* Miss Elizabeth Baldwin and Miss Jane D. Baldwin. There has been no change in the personnel of these islands during the year.

### STORY OF THE ISLANDS

The work on the Marshall Islands developed along with that in the Gilbert Islands and was a part of the Micronesian undertaking, which with the coöperation of the various *Morning Stars* grew to be one of the most interesting missions of the Board. The coming in of the Germans at the close of the Spanish-American War materially changed the complexion of affairs. The Caroline group was gradually passed over to the Liebenzeller Mission of Germany, which has now taken full charge of both the Truk and Ponape fields of the Micronesian Mission, opened and for many years conducted by this Board. All of the American forces have now withdrawn from these two groups, leaving to the Board only the former missions to the Marshall and Gilbert islands, Kusaie, and Pleasant Island or Nauru. While formerly the missionaries in charge of the work in the Marshall Islands had their residence at Kusaie, in the last three years Dr. and Mrs. Rife have felt that they could labor with greater efficiency if residing within the group. Therefore they have made their home on the island of Mejuero, where a local school has been conducted and from which point the evangelistic and educational work of the entire group has been superintended, except the higher educational work for the girls, which is still carried on at Kusaie.

There has been unusual activity among the Roman Catholics during the last year or two; they have pressed in with added missionary forces, evidently endeavoring to crush the Protestant movement. There has also been some fear on the part of the German governor, since the Marshall Islands are under the German



flag, that the American missionaries might be attempting to exert such an influence upon the people with whom they came in contact that their allegiance should be rather to the United States than to Germany. This period of suspicion seems to have passed and the missionary motive and work is far better understood by the German officials than formerly.

Dr. Rife has secured a sailing vessel from one of the native chiefs with which he has made extensive tours, not only among neighboring islands, but as far as Kusaie. It is quite probable that with the increased public facilities for getting about the islands and with the larger vessels which the natives themselves are constructing and using, we shall not be compelled to call upon the Sunday-school children again for the building of another *Morning Star*.

There was some expectation that the Liebenzeller Mission of Germany would take over the work on the Marshall Islands, but during the year they have come to the conclusion that they will not be able so to do. In view of this fact, the American Board is planning to strengthen the mission as soon as the proper reinforcement can be found, and since the islands are now under the German flag, the plan contemplates the sending out of a well-trained German-American family to relieve Dr. Rife and be associated with him in the mission. All uncertainty as to the disposition of the work there being now removed, it is the purpose of the committee to take hold of it with vigor and develop it largely from within the islands, with a renewed missionary force.

The Training School for girls in Kusaie has had a prosperous year. A new building has been erected to replace one destroyed by the cyclone two years ago and the school is now well housed. It is the firm conviction of the teachers in the school that the higher education for the young women from the Marshall and Gilbert islands should be continued on this high, beautiful, and healthful island. The only drawback is the remoteness of the school from the people it serves and the difficulty of transporting girls to and from their respective islands. If we had a missionary vessel which could make regular trips two or three times a year among the islands, this difficulty would be reduced to a minimum or entirely removed. In the absence of any vessel it is a real administrative problem which is being solved by a larger use of the regular line steamers touching at Kusaie and at other islands in the group, and by a wider employment of native vessels.

The island of Nauru is so separated from the Marshall Islands that it requires a separate report. It has been occupied for nine years by Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte. The island has a total population of a little less than 1,300, and yet, with a single church in a new building, large enough to accommodate the entire population, all of the institutions of a Christian society are carried on.

In addition to the native population of the island, because of the opening of phosphate works there are about 600 foreign island-



The Church on Nauru

ers who have come for work in the mines. Some 200 of them have been brought into regular attendance at the Sabbath services. At this one mission center on a single island, a boys' training school is carried on, with day schools in the center and in outlying districts. A dispensary is maintained, which treated some 2,000 patients during the year. A mission press is in operation which has turned out nearly 500,000 printed pages. During the year 500 copies of a new hymn book have been printed and monthly papers issued. A combined history and geography is in preparation.

Work in this island was begun by Dr. Walkup, who located

three Gilbert Island teachers there so far back as 1888. Attention being called to the work, it was soon assumed by the Central Union Church of Honolulu. This church has continued its interest in the island and has supported Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte as its missionaries. The Roman Catholics entered Nauru very soon after our work began, and are now maintaining two stations, with a staff of eight laborers. In 1903 a part of the New Testament in Nauru was published. This island is well occupied and the enterprise is in a prosperous condition.

### GILBERT ISLANDS

*Residing at Ocean Island:* Irving M. Channon, ordained: In charge of the Training School for young men; general work. Mrs. Mary L. Channon: Work for women and girls.

*Residing at Kusaie:* Miss Marion P. Wells: Student of the language, and Gilbert Islands Training School for girls.

*On furlough:* Miss Louise E. Wilson.

The Gilbert Islands constitute another group of the Micronesian chain, and are the only ones under the British flag. Like the Marshalls, they are all low islands, and until a few years ago were not supposed to be habitable by white people. Conditions have now so changed that it is deemed wise to have the center for the evangelistic and educational work, for men at least, within the group. The experiment of the last few years has confirmed the wisdom of this plan.

The inhabitants of all these islands are of a brown, Polynesian race, with straight hair. The number of the population can be obtained only by estimate; the entire Gilbert group is supposed to have 30,000 people; the Marshall Islands have about 14,000. The southern section of the Gilbert group is in charge of the London Missionary Society, and our own field comprises the northern section with perhaps a little more than half the population. The work in these islands has been widely known through the famous career of Dr. Hiram Bingham, who prepared a Christian literature for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Channon have taken up their home at Ocean Island, which is the headquarters of the Pacific Phosphate Company. The leaders of this commercial venture are sympathetic with mission work for the people and have given considerable financial

aid to Mr. Channon in building his house and in his work for young men, especially for those who are connected with the Phosphate Company. Mr. Arundel, the president of the company, has himself made substantial contributions for the building of the native church and for other improvements in the mission station. The presence of the Phosphate Company and the bringing into that center of so many natives of the island have modified mission work in several ways. There has been made possible the opening of evening schools at the center where these young men who work in the phosphate mines can have opportunity to learn to read and to get clear ideas of Christianity. Some of them, after finishing their contract with the company, decide to remain in the school and to prepare themselves for Christian work among their people.

The Prudential Committee has decided to reinforce the Gilberts, as well as the Marshall islands, just as soon as suitable recruits can be found. It is exceedingly important that these reinforcements be upon the ground quickly.

#### GUAM

Under the leadership of Rev. Francis M. Price, more than ten years ago pledges of contributions were secured for the opening of mission work on the island of Guam, in the Mariana Group of the Pacific Islands, which had then recently come under the American flag. The island itself is about thirty miles long, with an average width of ten miles, having a native population numbering somewhat over 10,000. The inhabitants are Chamorros with a language of their own. Between 6,000 and 7,000 of them live in the town of Agana, while the remainder are scattered in a few villages along the coast. Agana was made an American naval station with something like 150 Americans, officers, marines, and civil employees, residing there. The natives were all professed adherents of the Roman Catholic Church and until the arrival of the first missionaries of the American Board, the Church of Rome had undisputed sway.

The mission was opened early in 1901. On account of broken health, Mr. Price was compelled to come home in 1907, and Rev. and Mrs. H. E. B. Case who had joined the mission in 1905 persevered alone. Mission buildings were erected with funds specially given for that purpose, and property was secured for the continuing of mission work. Mr. and Mrs. Case developed the

undertaking so far as was possible with the resources at their command and the lack of reinforcement.

Last year the question was considered by the Prudential Committee as to whether the Board should withdraw from the island altogether. After long and full consideration of the case, in view of the inability to find proper reinforcements for its older and larger missions, and in view of the cramped financial condition of the Board, the committee reluctantly decided to withdraw, at the same time voting to pass over to any evangelical missionary society that would carry on the work in Guam all of its right and title in the property secured by the mission. It was necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Case to come home for their regular furlough, which they did, leaving the island with no missionary to look after the work. An ordained native pastor is in charge of the native church. Church services are sustained under the leadership of the native pastor, while some of the Christian representatives of the government have shown an interest in the church and are aiding them in the support of their gospel institutions. The little church has forty members, one-fifth of whom were recently received on confession of faith. There are about 125 included in the Protestant community.

This work was offered to the Episcopal Board of Missions. Bishop Brent visited the island and was eager to undertake the task, but the Episcopal Board, for financial reasons, felt unable to assume the added expense involved. There is no organization now in sight to which this work can be transferred, and yet, in the face of the obligations resting upon the Prudential Committee, they feel that the path of duty lies in not continuing a work for so small a population, when the resources of men and funds are so limited for the work in general.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DAVAO, MINDANAO. — Robert F. Black, ordained: Evangelistic and general work. Mrs. Gertrude G. Black: Work for women and children. Charles T. Sibley, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Annie S. Sibley: Associated in medical and general work for women.

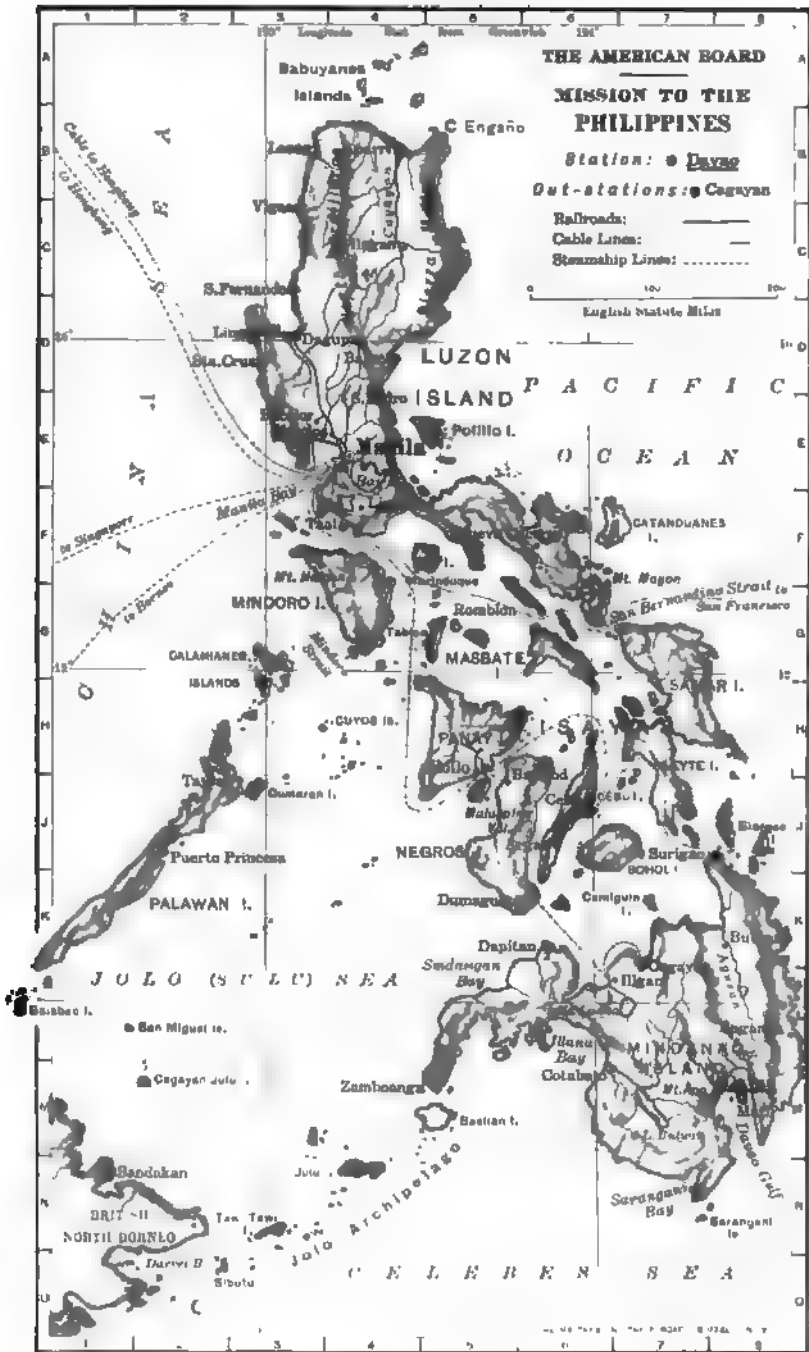
*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Miss Mary R. Matthewson: Trained nurse, associate in medical work.

One station; 1 ordained missionary; 1 physician; 2 wives; number of missionaries, 4; 1 native evangelist; 3 teachers; 1 organized church; 17 members,

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3 added last year; 150 adherents; 2 Sabbath-schools with 74 members; 3 other schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Black, after furlough in this country, have returned to take up again the general evangelistic work, and Miss Matthewson, a trained nurse, has gone out to work with Dr. Sibley in the medical department.

### **Story of the Mission**

The American Board mission in the Philippines is confined to the island of Mindanao, which has an area of about 34,000 square miles. It is the most southerly island of any consequence of the Philippine Archipelago. When the American flag was first floated over the island, several of the leading mission boards entered Manila and began missionary operations there. Other boards quickly followed, but no attempt was made by any of them to enter Mindanao, which in land area is nearly one-third of the entire group of islands. Special funds were contributed to the American Board in this country for beginning work in that neglected part of the Philippine group, and the Missionary Association of Manila, after careful consideration, set aside Mindanao as the field of the American Board. The Prudential Committee voted in 1901 to accept the funds given for that purpose and to begin work in Mindanao. Mr. and Mrs. Black were sent out as the first missionaries in 1902, and after investigation it was decided to make Davao, in the southern part of the island, the mission station.

At about that time a company of men in New York became especially interested in the medical work, and the Mindanao Medical Association was organized to raise funds for the support of medical work in the island of Mindanao, the same to be carried on in connection with the work of the American Board and as a part of their work for the people of Mindanao. This association has faithfully adhered to the arrangement, and not only has provided money for the support of Dr. and Mrs. Sibley and the expense of the trained nurse, but has also provided a house for Dr. Sibley and a power launch for use in visiting the coast towns, and is planning to build a hospital. Dr. and Mrs. Sibley are appointed missionaries of the American Board and are members of the mission, although supported by the Mindanao Medical Association.

When the question of withdrawing from Guam was brought before the Prudential Committee, this work in Mindanao was also considered. After full investigation it was decided to withdraw from Guam but to strengthen and push forward the work in



Mindanao. The reasons for this action were the large and unoccupied field in Mindanao with its vast pagan population, the auspicious character of the work already begun, showing that the people were easily susceptible to Christian truth and that all that was required was to press the advantage in order to establish



A Pagan Bagobo

Christian institutions in all parts of the island, the fact that we had entered upon work there at the invitation of the Missionary Association of Manila and that it was expected by them and all others that the field assigned to this Board would be properly manned and pushed to its legitimate conclusion. These and other reasons that might be named, together with the fact that medical work was already provided for by friends wholly outside the treasury of the Board, made the Prudential Committee decide to continue the mission and to reinforce it by opening, as soon as resources would permit, two new stations at opposite points on the triangular island, namely, at Cagayan and at Surigao. It is the feeling of the committee that each of these stations should be manned and occupied as quickly as possible by an ordained missionary and his family and by a missionary physician, so that the medical work and the evangelistic work shall be developed side by side.

It should be understood that the inhabitants of Mindanao are, for the most part, not Catholics. The center of the island, extending in some places even to the coast, is occupied by wild and savage tribes. Mindanao is the home of the Moro, who is Mohammedan in his professed religion, and while in the northern section of the island there are some classes who are not of this savage character and who are more ready to receive and respond to the gospel message, yet these are not all recognized as Roman Catholics. In many respects the island of Mindanao offers one of the most promising and interesting fields for missionary labor in the whole Philippine group.

The plan devised by the committee is that the first station to be opened in addition to Davao, where houses are now in process of construction for both Mr. Black and Dr. Sibley, shall be Cagayan. It is also planned that as the work in the island expands, as it is

expected it will do, the third station to be opened will be Surigao, at the extreme north of the island and the capital of the province of the same name. Both of these cities are large and important, with government schools at each place.

During the year there has developed a desire on the part of many of the communities outside Davao to have Christian schools started by the mission-

aries. A native evangelist has been secured for the church in Davao, and under his administration work has gone forward most promisingly. A larger appropriation is asked for the immediate support of the new schools opening in the interior, and there is every indication that these openings will become many. The missionaries will desire to enter them all in order that these opportunities

may be seized for showing Christian truths in the minds of the children, and through the children reaching the fathers and mothers. Another family has been authorized for this work, to be sent as soon as found.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the work in Mindanao is among some of the wildest and most untamable tribes and races that live on the face of the earth, while at the same time it is under the American flag. It seems of supreme importance that this work



Native Evangelist and Family

should be abundantly supported that these tribes may be brought into harmony with our Christian civilization, under the reshaping power of Christian truth.

## MISSION TO MEXICO

### Stations. — Location and Special Work of Missionaries

GUADALAJARA. — John Howland, ordained: Principal of Colegio Internacional; editor of *El Testigo*; in charge of general work of the field. Mrs. Sara B. Howland: General woman's work. Miss Alice Gleason: Principal of the Instituto Corona, the boarding school for girls.

CHIHUAHUA — Miss Mary F. Long: Principal of the Colegio Chihuahuense, the girls' boarding and normal school.

HERMOSILLO — Horace T. Wagner, ordained: In charge of general work. Mrs. Della McC. Wagner.

PARRAL. — Alfred C. Wright, ordained: Secretary and treasurer of the mission and in charge of the general work of the field. Mrs. Annie C. Wright: General work for women. Miss Ellen O. Prescott and Miss Mary Dunning: Principals of Escuela "El Progreso," a school for girls.

*On furlough:* James D. Eaton, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton.

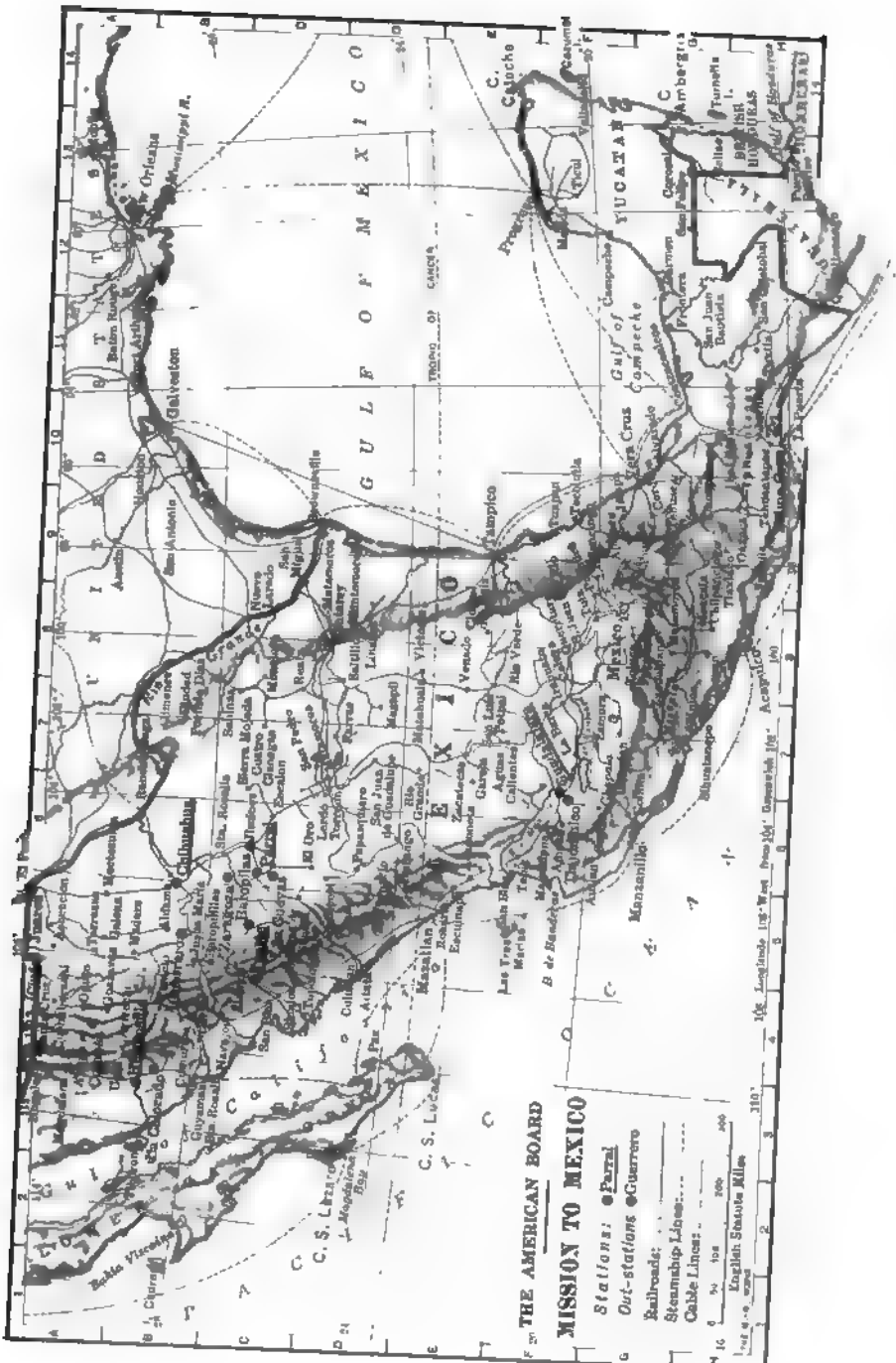
*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Miss Mary J. Blachly, Chihuahua; Miss Helen A. Meserve, Chihuahua; Mrs. Fred C. Green; A. B. Case, ordained, Chihuahua field.

Four stations; 52 outstations; 4 ordained missionaries; 4 wives; 4 single women; total missionary force, 12; 6 ordained native preachers; 5 unordained; 23 teachers; total native helpers, 34; places of regular meeting, 53; organized churches, 22, of which 3 are self-supporting; 1,502 communicants, of whom 122 were added last year by confession; 3,363 are numbered as adherents; the average attendance is 1,483; there are 37 Sabbath-schools with 1,350 members; 1 theological school with 6 students; 3 boarding and high schools with 349 pupils; 6 other schools with 399 pupils; the total number under instruction, 754; total native contributions, \$12,477.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Hahn have withdrawn from the mission during the year. Miss Gleason, after a rest at the north, has resumed her work. Miss Mathews has not yet sufficiently recovered strength to take up work again. Dr. and Mrs. Eaton have come north for a year of rest.

### The Story of the Mission

The American Board began work in Mexico in 1872 with Guadalajara as a center. After ten years of effort whatever had been achieved was passed over to the Methodist Episcopal Church,





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South. In 1873 another mission station was established in Monterey, taking over at that point the work that had been begun several years before by Miss Rankin. In 1879 this was transferred to the Presbyterian Board, North.

In 1882 the present work of the American Board was opened at two points, Guadalajara and Chihuahua, which up to the present time have remained its two principal stations in Mexico. The American Board has never undertaken work in the capital of the country because that city was so well occupied by other societies, thus adhering to its principle not to enter where other societies were established. Following this principle our work has been confined in its operations to the states of Jalisco, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Sinaloa, the latter two states being in the northwestern parts of the republic.



Rev. John L. Stephens  
Martyred in 1874

Jalisco is the most populous state of the republic and has Guadalajara as its capital. Guadalajara has a population of some 120,000 and is sometimes called the Athens of Mexico because of its numerous schools and the high cultivation of many of its people. The state of Chihuahua borders on Texas and New Mexico and is territorially the largest in the republic, occupying nearly 100,000 square miles. Thus it is larger than all New England put together, but it is not densely populated. The capital itself, Chihuahua, has a population of only about 35,000. The mission occupies two centers in this state, Parral and Chihuahua. The former city has a population of about 16,000 and is 200 miles distant from Chihuahua.

The language used by this mission is Spanish, although there are a large number of aboriginal Indians living in the mountains of the northwest and central portions of the country who speak only their native Indian tongue. As yet we have been able to accomplish but little for the Indians. This large field for missionary work is practically uncultivated. The Indian stock is sturdy and when properly trained is capable of great achievement, as is clearly revealed by the history of the country. In Mexico one finds almost every grade of civilization, from the rude, wild, and nearly naked savage to the most refined and polished gentleman. The great mass of the people lie between these two extremes. As Mexico is a republic, and as the Roman Catholic Church has been disestablished, there exists religious freedom for all. At the same

time, Roman Catholicism claims about ninety-five per cent of the population, although it is well recognized that this claim is grossly exaggerated. There are large sections of the country where there are no priests or churches or religious services of any kind from one year's end to another. There is to-day free speech, a free

press, liberty of conscience in religious worship, and a system of public schools not in any degree under the control of the church or clergy. Every opportunity is given for the establishment of Christian institutions and the spread of modern ideas in education and progress.

There are various American missionary organizations carrying on work in the republic of Mexico and in Christian harmony. They unite in their national Sunday-school organization as well as in a federation of Christian societies of young people. The tendency is toward a closer coöperation. The



Indians of Mexican Sierras

various missions publish evangelical periodicals which have a circulation beyond the borders of the mission and are exerting constantly an influence for evangelical truth. The American Bible Society is carrying on an extensive colporteur work quite independent of any of the mission boards, but in close harmony with them all.

The evangelistic work of the mission centers in the four stations referred to, and the policy of the mission contemplates the raising up of a body of trained native leaders to become the evangelists in opening new fields as well as the pastors of the organized churches. The mission has been hampered in carrying out this policy because of the lack of financial support from home. If it had been at liberty to push this work as it could have done, there would have been far greater advance. Instead of the 1,500 members of the Prot-

estant churches, increasing at the rate of fifteen per cent a year on confession, we might have had five times that number of members, with a much more rapid rate of increase.

Referring to the stations, we have to report that at Guadalajara, which is the center of the evangelistic work in the state of Jalisco as well as of the strong educational work, is located the mission training school, which draws its students from all four of the states occupied. This training school, opened in 1890 at Ciudad Juarez, was moved to El Paso in 1892, but in 1901 it was transferred to Guadalajara, its present home. It is not only a



A Native Colporter

training school for the native pastors and preachers, but it also has a business and scientific course, with an annual enrollment altogether of from 50 to 70 students, from one-half to two-thirds of whom are boarders. Through the assistance of Mrs. J. N. Harris, a commanding site has been secured and commodious buildings are being erected for this school. One of its aims is to prepare teachers to go out in response to calls from the people for schools for their children. It is easier to secure from the people themselves the support of a teacher rather than of a preacher, although the teacher conducts religious services as would a preacher.



The graduates and former students of the school hold important positions as pastors of churches, as teachers in evangelical and municipal schools of different grades, and in commercial life. The head teacher of the school was himself one of its earlier pupils, having walked nearly twelve hundred miles to reach it, with stops by the way to work at his trade as carpenter to earn money to cover his expenses. The girls' school at Guadalajara is largely a day school, but it is sadly in need of a permanent home of its own.

At Chihuahua is located the normal school of the mission, which occupies at the present time most unsatisfactory quarters, insufficient for its work. An admirable site has been secured and the construction of the new and much-needed building only waits for adequate contributions to meet the need. This school has a commanding influence, having been established in 1885. It has a kindergarten department and a general department in addition to the normal. The pupils who attend this school are girls from good families of the city and from every part of the country. The normal graduates are eagerly sought not only by Protestant schools, but by those of the government as well.

The school at Parral for both boys and girls has strong influence in the city and in the surrounding region. It has had to enlarge its quarters during the year because of the increased attendance, and it is daily winning favor with the people of the city.

There is no educational work carried on in the two northwest provinces, the work of the Hermosillo station being wholly one of general evangelism among a population of 175,000 through the six organized churches in that district.

In no part of this mission is there undertaken to-day a fraction of the work that might be done and that ought to be done. The people expect more aggressive endeavor in the line of pressing evangelical gospel truth. They are increasingly ready to send their children to evangelical Christian schools and to receive and use to advantage a literature which would bring enlightenment and new spiritual vision.

### **Institutions in the Mexican Mission**

COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL, GUADALAJARA. — A training school for young men with theological, preparatory, and commercial departments. It has 6 teachers, with about 70 pupils in attendance.

INSTITUTO CORONA, GUADALAJARA. — A boarding and day school for girls.

With 8 teachers, during the year 115 pupils have been enrolled, the larger part of whom are in the lower grades.

COLEGIO CHIHUAHUENSE, CHIHUAHUA. — This school has 7 regular teachers and 4 special. It is a boarding and normal school for girls, with boys admitted to the lower grades as day pupils. It has nine grades beside the kindergarten, and a normal department covering three years. Two hundred and twelve pupils have been enrolled during the year in all departments, 96 of whom were boys and 25 of whom were boarders.

ESCUELA "EL PROGRESO." — A school for both sexes, with six grades besides kindergarten. The enrollment during the year, 231. It has 8 regular teachers and 1 special teacher.

"EL TESTIGO." — A Christian family paper begun in 1884 and circulating not only among the evangelicals, but outside as well.

## MISSION TO SPAIN

BARCELONA. — William H. Gulick, ordained: In charge of the work in Spain. Miss Anna F. Webb: Principal of the Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls. Miss Mary L. Page and Miss May Morrison: Teachers in the Girls' School.

*In this country:* Miss Alice H. Bushee.

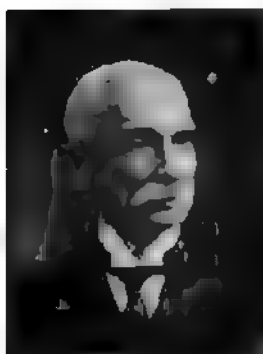
*Associated with the mission, not under appointment:* Miss Bertha Howland, Miss Elsie Brown, Barcelona.

One station; 16 outstations; 1 ordained missionary; 4 single women; 4 ordained preachers; 3 unordained preachers; 24 teachers; 8 organized churches; 16 places of regular meeting; 301 communicants, 36 added last year; 1,510 adherents; 21 Sabbath-schools with a membership of 1,014; 1 boarding school; 74 other schools; total number under instruction, 717; native contributions, \$7,264.

During the year the *Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls* has been moved from Madrid, where it occupied hired quarters, to Barcelona, where new quarters have been leased for it. It seemed best to leave the Madrid field entirely to the corporation in charge of the *International Institute for Girls in Spain*, who with their present plant and equipment are quite competent to carry on the work there. By going to Barcelona, to which place the various Protestant bodies had recently urged the school to be transferred, the work has opened a new section of the country for the higher education of Spanish girls. This has led to the transfer of the plant of the Board from Madrid, which is no longer a station of this Board, to Barcelona, which is now the only station occupied.

Mr. Gulick has given much time and strength to building the new quarters for the corporation at Madrid. This building has been partially occupied during the year, and the school is going on under the principalship of Miss Susan D. Huntington.

### Story of the Mission



Rev. William H. Gulick

The mission to Spain was begun in 1872. The first missionaries to undertake work there were Rev. William H. Gulick and Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D., with their wives, who left Boston in December, 1871, and arrived in Spain at the beginning of the following year. At that time Spain was practically closed to evangelical missionaries, although the revolution of four years before had introduced a new era, when by vote of the Spanish Cortes a new constitution had been adopted which bound the nation to

the support of the Roman Catholic Church and promised religious liberty to both natives and foreigners. It soon became evident, however, that the religious liberty thus promised did not allay the bitter hostility at once manifest on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

Two stations in the north of Spain, one at Barcelona, the other at Santander, were occupied by the two missionary families. The intolerance was so great that little could be done in the way of holding meetings, but the missionaries by private conversation made themselves widely acquainted with the people with whom they came into daily contact, and thus friendships were formed which afterwards proved of great value, while at the same time religious literature was widely scattered. Places for worship were secured with difficulty, and congregations were frequently interrupted by open attacks upon the buildings.

In 1873 Dr. L. H. Gulick was transferred to Italy, and Thomas L. Gulick and his wife joined the mission, finally settling at Zaragoza. The first evangelical church in Northern Spain was organized in 1876 at Santander, with 17 members, which number was rapidly augmented, while congregations greatly increased in size. The same year another church was organized at Zaragoza and two

flourishing schools were opened. At the same time the Catholic clergy did not cease to preach against Protestants and to warn their people against them.

In 1881 Rev. and Mrs. Thomas L. Gulick withdrew, and from that time to the present the whole general work has been in charge of Rev. William H. Gulick. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick in 1881 removed from Santander to San Sebastian, and at the time of the Spanish-American War they went over the line into France and remained for a few years at Biarritz, after which they returned to Madrid. Now, as previously stated, the headquarters of the mission are at Barcelona.

Evangelistic work developed rapidly at the beginning and Santander, San Sebastian, Zaragoza, and later Bilbao became important centers for evangelistic and educational work. Native pastors trained in schools of other missions were put in charge of the churches, and the work has had a degree of strength that insures stability and progress.

Mrs. Gulick began a school for girls in Santander which gradually grew in importance and influence, and which followed in the movements of the missionaries to different stations until it is now at Barcelona, where we hope the school has reached its final home. It has already started out with encouraging prospects for continued influence and power. In this school have been trained a large number of girls for positions of influence in their country. Many graduates already hold positions as teachers and as educated women in Spain in a way to commend the educational work carried on so many years by the mission.

Opposition has greatly diminished, if it has not entirely ceased. Among the leading Spaniards the principles of Protestantism are already accepted, and the new Republican party bases its activities largely upon these principles. A growing desire for religious freedom in Spain is encouraging to the Protestant movement and offers every inducement for building up Protestant institutions and for preparing a wider range of Christian literature for the Spaniards.

During the winter the Foreign Secretary spent three or four weeks in Spain visiting all the outstations of the mission in company with Mr. Gulick. It is evident that if the American Board is to press its work in Spain, or even to hold it where it is now, it must add to its appropriation from year to year as well as appoint another missionary family to look after the work. The burden of the build-

ings at Madrid and of the work in the northwest province which was established by Mr. and Mrs. Gulick has become too great for Mr. Gulick to care for effectively. Mr. Gulick himself feels his inability to do this and has been calling for assistance for some time.

In view of these facts, and the isolated character of the Spanish Mission, the Prudential Committee offered the mission, all except the girls' school at Barcelona, to the Methodist Episcopal Board of America, if they would take up the work and carry it on vigorously. This board has already well-established missionary work in France and Italy and other parts of Europe, all under a bishop, well organized and aggressive. The work in Spain could be added to their European Mission and thus would quickly become a part of their whole undertaking.

After careful consideration, the Missionary Committee decided, by a not large majority vote, that, owing to financial reasons alone, it could not this year attempt to assume this added responsibility. Bishop Burt, in charge of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and other bishops, have asked that the offer of the work in Spain to the Methodists be allowed to go over to another year, with the expectation that they will undertake it later. If the Methodist Board takes over the work there is no doubt but that they will carry it on with more vigor than the American Board can do, with the other great fields depending upon it calling for advance. The matter, therefore, rests in abeyance, waiting for future developments.

### **The Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls**

Now located in Barcelona. The school opened in its new location with 32 boarding pupils.

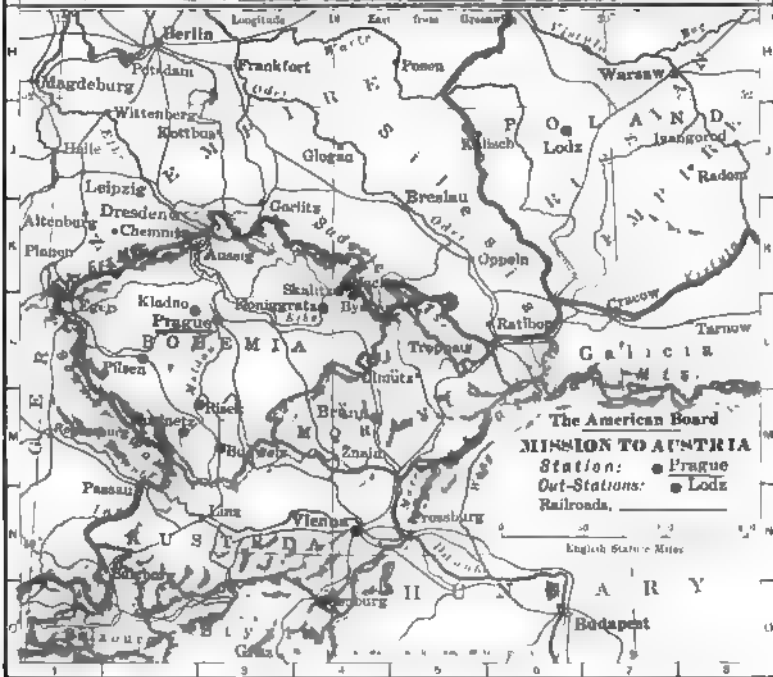
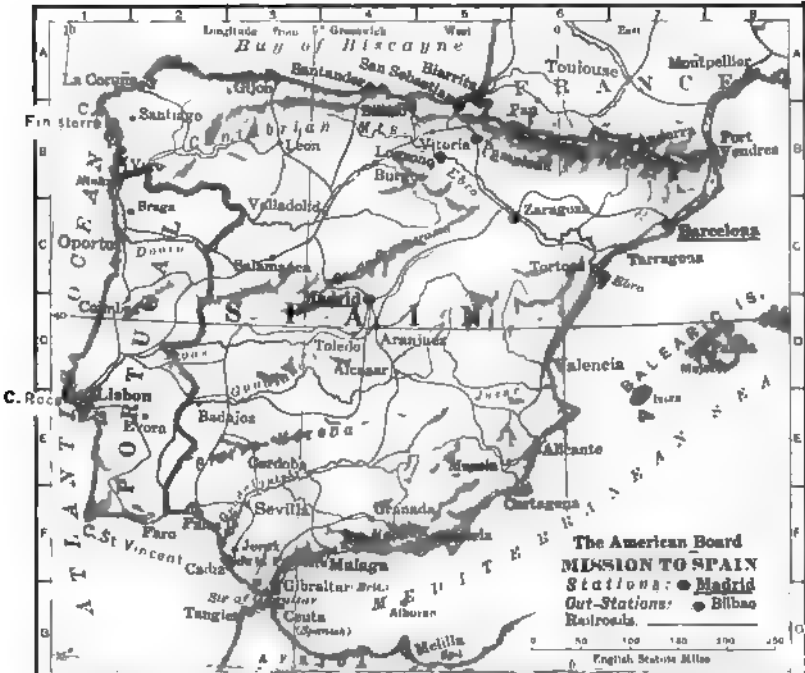
## **MISSION TO AUSTRIA**

### **Station. — Location of Missionaries and Their Special Work**

PRAGUE. — Albert W. Clark, D.D., ordained: In charge of the entire work of the mission. Mrs. Ruth E. Clark.

*In this country:* John S. Porter, ordained; Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

One station; 2 ordained missionaries; 2 wives of missionaries; 29 churches; 91 places of regular preaching; 1,961 adult members, 177 added on confession of faith during the year; 7,000 adherents; 28 Sunday-schools, with 729 pupils; 15 Bible classes for adults; 17 ordained preachers and 7 unordained preachers,





evangelists, and helpers; 2 Bible women; 25 societies connected with our churches, among them Young Men's Christian Associations, Christian Endeavor and temperance societies. Contributions of people, 38,053 crowns, or an average of about \$4.00 per member. Bibles, Testaments, portions of Scripture, mostly sales, 116,000. Pages of literature circulated, 2,560,000.

### **Story of the Mission**

The work of the Austrian Mission is largely among Bohemians. The field occupied by the mission covers a most extensive area, including not only Austria and Bohemia, but reaching into Hungary, Poland, and Moravia. It does not occupy a compact and well-defined territory, but the work is enlarged as Protestant Bohemians have scattered in their endeavors to earn a livelihood, carrying wherever they have gone the living seed of the gospel of Christ, which has taken root and sprung up in new congregations, developing into new churches, in many instances, at points far remote from the missionary or from any existing church. There are few missions of the Board that in their development show more the idea of the leaven scattered in the meal and leavening the entire lump. It is characteristic of this mission that among the Bohemians in Chicago, Cleveland, and other sections of the United States, the greater number of workers employed to-day have received their Christian training in the American Board mission in Austria. The two leading missionary workers among these people in this country were formerly missionaries of the American Board in the Austrian Mission. Here is an admirable illustration of the fact that in our endeavor to evangelize the nations across the sea we accomplish in a direct way much for the evangelization of people in our own country.

In 1872 three men with their wives were appointed missionaries of the American Board to Austria: Rev. and Mrs. E. A. Adams, Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Schauffler, and Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Clark. The two former are those already referred to, who gave their lives to work for the same people in America, while Dr. Clark has remained on in the mission, its father and director. In a recent communication from Dr. Clark, he writes as follows:

“For over thirty years my home has been on the banks of the Moldau, in Prague, Bohemia. The greater part of my life has been given to Slavic work. In 1880, with my colleagues, I organized in my house the first Bohemian Congregational church of twenty-five members, severely persecuted, and seldom mentioned



in prayer in the homeland. There was strong faith in our hearts then that God, who had helped us over so many difficulties, had his plans for this great field. Whatever others may have thought of us, the three missionaries engaged in that service had no doubt that the Master was calling them to labor for Slavs. As I look back to-day to June, 1880, it seems a wonder that we were not discouraged.

“Then, there were no halls or chapels, no Sunday-schools, no Young Men’s Christian Associations, no Young Women’s Christian Associations, no Bible women, no training school, no Bethany Society with right to build or buy houses for Bible lectures, no monthly paper, few tracts and booklets of value to the work, — only one little church with four outstations, a small bookstore, four colporters, a few friends, and a multitude of enemies.”

In 1891 Drs. Schauffler and Adams had withdrawn from the work in Austria for similar service in this country, and Mr. Porter joined the mission. And from that day to this the entire work of this important mission in behalf of old Europe has been carried on to its present state of success and power by the effort of two ordained missionaries with their wives. The figures at the head of this report give a fair impression of the extent to which the work has developed during this period. That single church of 1880 has become twenty-nine churches, which are not allowed to have a building for worship that is called a church or that has any of the appearance of a church on the outside. It was only after a protracted struggle with the government that the Protestants were allowed the use of halls in which to hold their Sabbath and other services. This privilege is now granted, so that in many of the large centers halls have been built, purchased, or leased, where regular services are conducted.

It seems marvelous that from so small a beginning, and under such opposition, that little church of 1880, with 4 outstations, should have become 29 churches, with 91 places in the entire mission where there are regular preaching services upon the Sabbath and nearly 2,000 adult church members. These churches added last year, on confession of faith, a new membership of about ten per cent, showing the vitality they maintain. There is a regular interchange of membership between the Bohemian churches in Austria and the Bohemian churches in America, members passing by letter from one to the other.

Differing materially from the other missions of the American

Board, this mission in Austria conducts no secular educational work. The native pastors receive their training in schools already organized in Scotland, England, or elsewhere, and the training of the young is left entirely to the government or to other institutions. The lines of work carried on include the formation of societies of young men and young women, the publication and distribution of Christian literature, the gathering of congregations for the preaching of the Word of God, the building up of these congregations into churches under trained and able Bohemian pastors, the employment of colporters, who are also itinerant preachers, the conduct of Sunday-schools and Bible classes for the training of the young in Biblical truths, the formation and development of Christian Endeavor societies and temperance societies, and other organizations for the development of Christian character and instruction in fundamental Christian doctrines. These constitute, in brief, the methods employed by the mission in the prosecution of its work.

Another feature which adds materially to the marked progress of the mission is the missionary spirit that dominates those who have become believers. Wherever they go they are preachers and Christian workers. It is this spirit which accounts for the large number of places now within the mission in which regular preaching services are held each week. It is this spirit that has gone over into Russia and has led to the organization of two churches in that great empire, and it is this spirit, persisted in, that will lead to the complete evangelization of all that region.

The mission is in great need of reinforcements, but above all things else it needs funds to provide suitable halls in which regular Christian services may be held. The Bethany Society has been referred to; it is an incorporated body, competent, under the laws of Austria, to hold property for the evangelical organizations. There are few if any missions of the American Board that have more to show for the outlay of strength and money expended in planting the seeds of the kingdom. The Lord has added his blessing, and will add it to the final consummation of this work.

Unlike the other missions, this one has no institutions to report, as its work is so exclusively evangelization through preaching and teaching of the Word of God.

TABULAR VIEW OF MISSIONS OF A B C F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1909-10

MISSIONS	MISSIONARIES					NATIVE LABORERS					CHURCH STATISTICS					EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS									
	When established	Males	Females	Total	Ordained preachers	Unordained preachers	Teachers	Other native laborers	Total native laborers	Places of regular meeting	(Organized churches)	Communicants	Added by confession, 1909	Adherents	Sabbath schools	Sabbath school membership	Theological and training schools for the ministry	Colleges	Students	Boarding and high schools	Pupils	Other schools	Papists	Total number under instruction	Native contributions
South Africa	1855	8	23	31	8	25	100	490	623	166	26	5,837	480	16,920	69	2,502	..	..	..	5	442	73	3,520	4,012	\$10,990
Zulu	1853	3	4	7	2	6	11	1	22	18	2	223	14	500	..	..	..	..	..	3	301	3	314	515	711
Natal	1854	5	22	27	2	23	116	36	175	46	4	625	101	7,000	7	2,672	..	..	..	..	..	32	4,091	4,776	1,340
West Central Africa	1850	5	51	56	13	41	55	13	109	57	19	1,454	90	4,047	57	2,512	1	1	8	270	23	512	870	72,032	
European Turkey	1850	5	98	103	20	83	302	30	436	126	44	4,704	143	16,771	155	10,981	1	2	580	13	1,133	147	6,934	72,235	
Western Turkey	1849	4	46	50	7	43	240	24	364	46	33	5,691	87	15,238	38	24,479	1	6	2,110	60	5,372	7,045	30,227	70,345	
Central Turkey	1850	5	100	105	12	93	207	36	330	8	4	3,050	140	14,132	75	7,114	2	1	302	16	432	2,400	2,832	17,534	
Eastern Turkey	1850	5	135	140	15	125	336	90	500	173	57	7,016	270	13,010	186	8,000	1	28	..	..	27	2,165	149	4,467	68,900
Marathi	1852	10	353	363	17	346	431	123	742	346	20	6,932	478	21,275	275	3,206	2	3	161	33	1,139	226	93,116	14,526	14,526
Malabar	1850	6	23	29	4	25	345	60	431	48	20	2,038	93	1,231	77	4,135	1	1	161	33	332	120	10,493	10,993	14,526
Malay	1852	5	104	109	10	99	135	93	304	113	89	3,195	105	5,637	30	1,900	1	2	33	8	844	165	1,945	2,804	15,164
Canton	1853	2	41	43	2	41	40	24	109	46	5	4,802	223	4,802	4	300	..	3	..	78	28	581	662	2,980	2,980
South China	1854	3	82	85	4	81	168	65	205	65	9	3,093	242	6,200	17	1,097	1	10	..	17	519	40	576	1,187	3,161
North China	1854	3	10	13	5	8	17	20	48	14	2	203	54	1,305	5	150	..	..	6	4	118	4	104	248	715
Shanghai	1860	12	55	67	25	42	76	34	211	39	92	15,384	1,435	25,000	186	9,000	1	12	7	3	1,136	..	699	1,480	48,850
Japan	1903	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	1852	5	38	43	6	37	28	13	100	150	30	5,120	554	2,019	52	1,840	1	14	..	70	49	..	2,435	6,415	6,415
Mexico	1852	4	53	57	5	52	23	34	53	23	25	1,592	122	3,363	37	1,350	1	6	..	349	6	399	784	12,477	12,477
Guatemala	1852	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central America	1852	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South America	1852	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals...	102	1,350	1,741	3,091	35	1,668	1,083	1,503	4,723	3,723	568	73,114	5,006	971,010	1,205	87,876	14	208	15	1,605	132	14,005	57,407	71,868	\$2,717,715

<sup>1</sup>Of whom 4 are physicians.

<sup>2</sup>Of whom 9 are physicians.

<sup>3</sup>Of whom 5 are physicians.

<sup>4</sup>The Kumi-Lai churches and the Japan Mission are too closely allied to permit of clear separation in statistics.

<sup>5</sup>These statistics are largely those of the previous year.

## **Report of the Treasurer**

**For Year ending August 31, 1910**

IN this centennial year it seems an appropriate time to present a more complete report of the Treasury Department of the Board than ever before, and this report will contain not only a statement of expenditures and receipts, but a list of the funds of the Board, the amounts of these funds at the beginning and at the end of the year, the income received, a list of the investments, their book value, their market value, and a statement in detail of the Board's assets and liabilities.

### **Expenditures**

The total expenditures of the Board for the current work were \$950,622.94, an increase over the previous year of \$40,226.45, and of \$70,611.29 over 1908. More than half of this increase the past year was due to the larger amount of gifts for special designated objects. The regular appropriations made at the beginning of the year for the general work of the missions, which includes salaries of native evangelists, preachers, teachers, schools, touring, and all the work of the missions excepting the salaries of the missionaries and the work of the Woman's Boards, had for seven years been limited to \$121,832. Owing to the urgency of the need and in recognition of the great value of this part of the service, at the beginning of the year the appropriation for the general work of the missions was increased by adding \$6,672. The total cost of the missions for the year was \$861,868.26, an increase over the preceding year of \$37,525.14.

The expenses of agencies and of the Young People's Department increased \$9,203.92, but this increase includes expenses in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the traveling expenses of officers and missionaries in coöperation with this movement, together with a grant for the Committee of One Hundred Laymen appointed at the instance of the Congregational Brotherhood, as well as a full year's salary for the assistant secretary.

The cost of administration and publications was less than the preceding year.

The Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, had fully met all the obligations which it had assumed, and the same was true of the Methodist Protestant Women's Society and the Canadian Congregational Foreign Missionary Society. The amount due from the Woman's Board of the Interior August 31, 1910, was \$30,926.14, and from the Woman's Board of the Pacific, \$3,983.81.

### Receipts

The following statement gives the receipts, the analysis being the same as in previous years:

Gifts from churches and individuals . . . . .	\$341,703.65
Matured Conditional Gifts . . . . .	23,662.27
Income from miscellaneous funds . . . . .	22,096.29
Woman's Boards . . . . .	269,022.88
Sunday-schools and Christian Endeavor societies . .	11,648.86
Receipts for special objects . . . . .	99,020.62
Legacies . . . . .	136,565.37
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will . . . . .	30,000.00
Income from General Permanent Fund . . . . .	21,315.75
From Joint Campaign Fund . . . . .	34,373.05

These receipts in all were \$989,408.74.

The increase in the gifts for special objects was \$25,245.33, and in comparison with two years ago an increase is shown of nearly 100 per cent. A large part of the present year's increase is due to gifts made in response to appeals in the *Missionary Herald* and elsewhere for buildings in several of the missions, imperatively needed, but for which it was felt that no sum could be taken from our current receipts.

### Coöperating Societies

The success of our coöperating societies is cause for rejoicing. The receipts from each of the larger of these societies for the year, including gifts for special objects, were as follows:

Woman's Board of Missions, Boston . . . . .	\$152,260.90
Woman's Board of the Interior . . . . .	111,308.91
Woman's Board of the Pacific . . . . .	20,216.22
Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society .	4,576.69
Methodist Protestant Women's Society . . . . .	1,075.00

There are several other important organizations rendering valuable aid. The loyalty of the constituency of all these societies to their several bodies is equaled by the heartiness of their co-operation with the American Board in the one great work.

### Legacies

Following the plan adopted in connection with the Twentieth Century Fund in the use of legacies, the amount available for the year has been determined as follows:

The Twentieth Century Fund balance September 1,	
1909, was . . . . .	\$271,136.29
The income for the year was . . . . .	9,916.10
The legacy receipts for the year, as acknowledged in	
the <i>Missionary Herald</i> , were . . . . .	128,643.74
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	\$409,696.13

One-third of this amount, or \$136,565.37, was available for use as legacies. If from this amount be deducted the sum of what was actually received and acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald* as legacies from month to month, it will be seen that only \$7,921.63 was taken from the Twentieth Century Fund, which was less than the income of the fund, and which leaves the fund at \$273,130.76, or \$1,994.47 more than it was a year ago.

### Gifts from Churches and Individuals

In looking at the sources of supply, perhaps the most important analysis which can be made is by eliminating all other receipts than those which come to the Board's treasury from the gifts of churches and individuals for the general current work. In this view we leave out of account matured Conditional Gifts, receipts from Sunday-schools, Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, receipts for special objects, and from the Woman's Boards, and the income of invested funds. Since the adoption of the Twentieth Century Plan for the equalization of legacies, we can look for no marked increase or decrease from this quarter as compared with the previous year within any twelve months. With the rapidly growing Conditional Gift funds there will probably be no marked decrease in the amount received from matured Conditional Gifts.

The income from invested funds is comparatively an assured quantity. The receipts from the Woman's Boards can be reckoned upon to equal their appropriations, or the difference is charged to these Boards at the end of the year. For the prevention of debts or for any material advance in the work we must look, therefore, to gifts from churches and individuals. It is the amount of these gifts from month to month and from year to year which the Executive Officers and the Prudential Committee watch with eager interest. For these reasons the following table is important.

Gifts from churches and individuals for 1908 . . . .	\$302,538.39
Gifts from churches and individuals for 1909 . . . .	287,703.98
Gifts from churches and individuals for 1910 . . . .	\$341,703.65

The gain in the gifts from these sources in the past year was \$53,999.67. This includes the generous response made during the last month of the year by many churches and individuals to the appeal of the Board. It reflects also the results from the Laymen's Missionary Movement and the more general adoption of the Apportionment Plan.

### Conditional Gifts

The matured Conditional Gifts were \$32,084.73 less than a year ago. They were, however, only \$11,953 less than the average of the three previous years.

The Conditional Gifts received during the year were twenty-three in number, and amounted in all to \$52,352.34. At the beginning of the year the Board held Conditional Gifts amounting to \$713,663.78. If we add what was subsequently received we have a total sum of \$766,016.12. Deducting \$23,662.27 Conditional Gifts which matured during the year and which became available for the Board's work, we have remaining in these funds \$742,353.85, a net increase over a year ago of \$28,690.07. The Conditional Gift Funds show a constant growth, the new Conditional Gifts exceeding in the aggregate each year those which have matured. The plan provides during life to the donor of a Conditional Gift an assured income payable annually or semi-annually, with the assurance also that the principal will eventually be used for the support of the missionary work.

### **The Final Result**

Although the increase in the expenditures for the year was \$40,226.45, and although there was no material increase in receipts from legacies, and notwithstanding the shrinkage in the amount available from matured Conditional Gifts of \$32,084, yet the further payment of the Joint Campaign pledges and the very large increase during the year, especially in the month of August, in contributions from churches and individuals, made it possible to close the books with a debt of only \$6,005.62.

### **The Record of the Past**

The record of the past one hundred years in the Treasury Department would not be complete without mention of the names of the five men who in years gone by served the Board so faithfully as its Treasurers, and who brought such dignity and honor to the position which they occupied. These names are Samuel H. Walley, Jeremiah Evarts, Henry Hill, James M. Gordon, and Langdon S. Ward. These are nearly all familiar names. With the exception of the first Treasurer, Mr. Walley, who served but one year, the average term of service was over twenty years, and Mr. Hill and Mr. Ward each served at least thirty years.

Jeremiah Evarts was a lawyer and was one of the original founders of the Board, and it is fortunate that such a clear thinker and such an energetic and able man could have had the management of the department so early in its history. Much that is valuable in the present system is due to these men.

Noteworthy also have been the services of the distinguished men who have served from time to time as members of the Finance Committee and who have given freely of their time and strength in the work of this committee.

From the first year's receipts of less than \$1,000 the annual income has grown to nearly \$1,000,000. One of the first donations to the Board of which we have record was \$1.25 from two widows in Dorchester, Mass., and the first legacy actually paid in was \$500 from a servant girl in New Hampshire. The first large legacy to be received also came from a woman, a bequest of \$30,000, and it was really this legacy which brought to the attention of many people this new and startling enterprise, the missionary work of the American Board, and made its plans seem more practicable and



commanding. These initial bequests undoubtedly inspired many of the gifts which followed, and the growth in receipts from legacies has become a great factor in making the annual income of the Board, especially under the plan of the Twentieth Century Fund, a dependable quantity.

Since the beginning the total receipts for the work as recorded in the Treasury Department have been \$40,161,789.43. Individual gifts have been received in sums from a few cents to more than \$100,000. Once, at the close of a year when debt was impending, there came a single gift of \$49,000, and once a gift from an entirely unknown source of \$10,000. Among the larger legacies may be mentioned one of \$1,400,000, another of \$600,000, and still another of about \$400,000.

We should be justified in adding to the \$40,161,789.43 the receipts for the work from native sources, which, going back only twenty-two years, and incompletely tabulated, amount to \$3,349,177, and which lift the total of gifts at home and abroad to more than \$43,500,000; but even this amount does not include the gifts from native sources prior to 1888, and many sums which have been privately transmitted for the work, gifts of houses and lands in the mission fields, grants from governments, and large sums of money sent direct to the missions from England, France, and Germany. Neither does it include literally millions of dollars donated for the relief of sufferers in times of famine or pestilence, or to succor survivors of wars and massacres; for at such times it is a fine tribute to our missionaries that they are the first who are chosen by governments and individuals as the agents for such benefactions. These sums together make a vast, immeasurable stream of benevolence, for which the American Board has been the channel, flowing forth to bless and to uplift mankind.

These statements, wonderful as they are, do not begin to tell the story. The sacrifice and the loving devotion represented here could never be told. The record of these gifts is with Him, our Master and Redeemer, who all through these hundred years has stood over against the treasury.

# **PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS**

## **EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1910**

### **COST OF THE MISSIONS**

#### *Mission to West Central Africa*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$15,210.93	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,036.32	
Outfit, refit, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	891.79	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	957.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	807.29	\$19,903.83

#### *Mission to East Central Africa*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$10,392.91	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,514.45	
Grant for missionary's child in this country . . . . .	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	672.74	\$12,830.10

#### *Zulu Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$26,876.53	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	4,887.05	
Refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa . . . . .	1,109.36	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,035.54	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,210.94	\$35,119.42

#### *European Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$36,653.98	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,162.18	
Outfit, refits and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	1,216.57	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	519.37	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	403.64	\$39,955.74

#### *Western Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$91,927.98	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	9,103.53	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	3,015.59	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,926.48	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	2,018.26	\$108,991.84

#### *Central Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$40,922.71	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,145.64	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	2,657.23	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	686.81	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,480.03	\$48,892.42

#### *Eastern Turkey Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$46,203.01	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	6,086.82	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey . . . . .	2,719.09	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,883.68	\$56,892.60

*Report of the Treasurer**Marathi Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$88,567.31	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	7,482.24	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	1,718.10	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	2,563.81	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	807.29	\$101,138.75

*Madura Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$60,454.72	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,653.26	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India . . . . .	1,900.73	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,941.84	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,210.93	\$69,161.48

*Ceylon Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$11,219.87	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	1,718.28	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Ceylon . . . . .	581.63	
Grants for missionary's child in this country . . . . .	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	538.19	\$14,307.97

*South China Mission*

Remittances and purchases . . . . .	\$8,684.32	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	895.48	
Grants for missionary's child in this country . . . . .	187.36	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	734.43	\$10,501.59

*Foochow Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$39,311.03	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	3,163.53	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	6,089.96	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,477.08	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	1,210.94	\$51,252.54

*North China Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$65,092.03	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	2,507.62	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	5,270.19	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,693.30	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	269.10	\$74,832.24

*Shansi Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$20,176.13	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China . . . . .	2,361.82	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	1,414.76	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	500.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	134.54	\$24,587.25

*Japan Mission*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$101,139.39	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	7,978.53	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan . . . . .	5,464.48	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	3,014.29	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	269.09	\$117,865.78

*Pecuniary Accounts*

217

*Mission to Mexico*

Remittances, drafts, and purchases . . . . .	\$20,005.49	
Expenses of missionaries in this country . . . . .	718.75	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Mexico . . . . .	220.00	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,647.12	\$22,591.36

*Micronesian Mission*

Drafts and purchases . . . . .	\$11,047.51	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionaries to Micronesia . . . . .	616.60	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country . . . . .	705.83	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country . . . . .	1,080.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	269.09	\$13,719.03

*Mission to Spain*

Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$17,738.76	
Expenses of missionary in this country . . . . .	300.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies . . . . .	269.10	\$18,307.86

*Mission to Austria*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .		\$11,446.64
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*Work in the Philippines*

Remittances and forwarding supplies . . . . .	\$7,542.35	
Expenses of missionary and his family in this country . . . . .	707.25	
Refit and traveling expenses of missionaries to the Philippines . . . . .	1,320.22	\$9,569.82

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION

1. *Agencies*

Salary of Rev. C. C. Creegan, part of year . . . . .	\$2,041.66	
Traveling expenses of Rev. C. C. Creegan . . . . .	95.00	
Salary of Rev. W. L. Beard, part of year . . . . .	1,836.26	
Traveling expenses of Rev. W. L. Beard . . . . .	265.03	
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	3,500.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock . . . . .	500.00	
Salary of Rev. H. Melville Tenney . . . . .	2,200.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. H. M. Tenney . . . . .	161.78	
Circulars, tracts, advertising, clerk hire, rent, and stationery . . . . .	14,181.52	
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department, .	2,098.54	
Services of Rev. W. E. Strong in this department . . . . .	825.00	
Expenses in connection with Laymen's Missionary Movement, includ- ing traveling expenses of Secretaries, missionaries, and others . . . . .	799.64	
Salary of Dr. McLane, Secretary of Advisory Committee . . . . .	850.00	
Traveling expenses of Rev. C. H. Patton in this department . . . . .	484.62	
Postage in this department, including District offices . . . . .	2,673.60	\$32,512.65

2. *Joint Missionary Campaign*

Traveling expenses, advertising, printing, and incidentals . . . . .		\$1,581.06
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3. *Young People's Department*

Salary of Rev. D. Brewer Eddy . . . . .	\$2,216.66	
Clerk hire . . . . .	1,286.88	
Circulars, tracts, stationery, and postage . . . . .	\$532.34	
Less receipts from sales . . . . .	14.04	518.30
		\$4,021.84

Report of the Treasurer

4. Publications

Cost of <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including salaries of editor and general agent and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members, and donors . . . . .				\$10,105.02		
Deduct amount received from subscriptions . . . . .				\$2,794.76		
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .				1,133.36		
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund, . . . . .				107.85	4,035.97	\$6,069.05
Annual Report . . . . .						352.50
Dr. Gladden's sermon, 2,000 copies . . . . .						62.99
Almanacs, \$938.02, less \$813.91 received from sales . . . . .						124.11
<i>Mission Dayspring</i> . . . . .						492.49
<i>Congregational Work</i> . . . . .						850.00
Clerk hire . . . . .						150.00
Pamphlets, tracts, and miscellaneous printing . . . . .				\$4,310.82		
Less amounts received from sale of literature . . . . .				1,447.22	2,863.60	\$10,964.74

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Foreign and Home Departments

Total . . . . .	\$16,501.86
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2. Treasurer's Department

Total . . . . .	\$8,019.10
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3. New York City

Office rent . . . . .	\$570.86	
Clerk hire . . . . .	891.50	
Stationery, postage, furniture, and incidental expenses . . . . .	528.52	\$1,990.88

4. Miscellaneous Charges

Rent of Missionary Rooms, in part . . . . .	\$3,098.74	
Electric lights . . . . .	99.89	
Furniture and repairs . . . . .	513.75	
Copying letters, documents, etc. . . . .	770.50	
Expenses of Annual Meeting . . . . .	2,111.50	
Postage stamps . . . . .	1,284.74	
Stationery, printing, and binding . . . . .	1,058.23	
Certificates of honorary membership and commissions for new missionaries . . . . .	49.70	
Legal services . . . . .	1,773.13	
Books and periodicals for library . . . . .	196.09	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults . . . . .	100.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts . . . . .	150.00	
Care of rooms, telephones, and incidentals . . . . .	1,463.66	
Expenses of Dr. Barton to England and Spain . . . . .	492.62	\$13,162.55
Balance due from co-operating societies September 1, 1909 . . . . .		43,957.41
Debt of A. B. C. F. M. September 1, 1909 . . . . .		35,585.38
		<u>\$1,030,165.73</u>

RECEIPTS

Donations, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including income from Sunday Funds . . . . .	\$801,527.62
Legacies, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> . . . . .	166,565.37
Interest on General Permanent Fund . . . . .	21,315.75
Due from co-operating societies August 31, 1910 . . . . .	34,751.37
Balance at debit of the A. B. C. F. M. August 31, 1910 . . . . .	6,005.62
	<u>\$1,030,165.73</u>

## TRUST FUNDS

These Funds are each invested separately

Principal Sept. 1, 1909		Principal Aug. 31, 1910	Income
\$431,123.22	General Permanent Fund . . . .	\$442,513.04	\$21,315.75
45,076.50	Permanent Fund for Officers . .	45,076.50	2,622.60
613,663.78	Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	642,353.85	30,004.51
	(Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$29,769.88)		
50,000.00	Asa W. Kenny Fund (Conditional Gift) . . . . .	50,000.00	2,578.71
	(Paid to Life Beneficiary, \$1,074.44)		
50,000.00	Danforth Gifts (Conditional Gift), (Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$1,500)	50,000.00	2,076.17
38,153.41	Anatolia College Endowment . .	38,153.41	1,888.05
	(Income remitted direct to college)		
78,600.00	St. Paul's Institute Fund . . . .	78,600.00	5,783.42
25,000.00	Harris School of Science Fund .	25,000.00	1,240.00
30,859.38	William White Smith Fund . . .	30,859.38	1,403.50
5,000.00	Hollis Moore Memorial Trust . .	5,000.00	300.00
2,000.00	Blank Memorial Fund . . . . .	2,000.00	84.50
3,000.00	C. Merriam Female Scholarship,	1,500.00	60.00
10,000.00	North China College Endowment,	10,000.00	550.95
3,000.00	Williams Hospital Endowment .	3,000.00	165.68
10,000.00	Foochow College Professorship, Endowment . . . . .	10,000.00	1,093.17
12,000.00	Bangor Churches Fund . . . . .	12,000.00	900.00
8,552.01	Marsovan Church Fund . . . . .	8,552.01	....
5,898.20	Mission Property Insurance . . .	6,597.01	440.00
1,000.00	Conditional Gift, International College, Smyrna . . . . .	1,000.00	60.00
10,000.00	Minnie's Seaside Rest . . . . .	10,000.00	525.00
2,500.00	Jane P. Williams Trust Fund . .	2,500.00	250.00
5.00	Ceylon Missionaries' Fund . . .	5.00	....
....	Pasumalai Seminary Fund . . .	7,405.00	....
245,898.11	Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler.	226,802.49	10,965.66
271,136.29	Twentieth Century Fund . . . .	273,130.76	9,916.10
18,941.48	Mission Scholarships:		
	Cornelia A. Allis Scholarship, \$300.00		15.00
	Andrew Scholarship . . . . . 500.00		25.00
	Jeannie Grace Greenough Crawford Scholarship . . . 1,000.00		50.00
	Annie A. Gould Scholarship, 1,550.00		77.50
	Deacon Gates Mardin High School Scholarship . . . . 1,000.00		50.00
	Norton Hubbard Scholarship, 1,000.00		50.00
	Capron Hall Ives Scholarship, 2,000.00		100.00
	J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholar- ship . . . . . 1,000.00		50.00

*Report of the Treasurer*

	Principal Aug. 31, 1910	Income
<b>Norman T. Leonard Scholar-</b>		
<b>ship . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,100.00</b>	<b>\$55.00</b>
<b>Hugh Miller Scholarship . . . . .</b>	<b>1,645.63</b>	<b>82.28</b>
<b>Montgomery Mem'l Schol-</b>		
<b>arship . . . . .</b>	<b>184.56</b>	<b>9.25</b>
<b>Thornton Bigelow Penfield</b>		
<b>Scholarship . . . . .</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
<b>Porter Scholarships . . . . .</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>
<b>Ann E. Shorey Scholar-</b>		
<b>ship . . . . .</b>	<b>625.00</b>	<b>31.25</b>
<b>Mary W. Thompson Schol-</b>		
<b>arship . . . . .</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>
<b>Turvanda Topalyan Schol-</b>		
<b>arship . . . . .</b>	<b>2,026.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Joanna Fisher White Schol-</b>		
<b>arship . . . . .</b>	<b>650.00</b>	<b>32.50</b>
<b>Williams and Andrus Schol-</b>		
<b>arship . . . . .</b>	<b>1,417.78</b>	<b>70.85</b>
	<b>\$19,998.97</b>	
	<b>\$2,002,046.42</b>	<b>\$95,222.40</b>

**TRUST FUNDS — Continued**

These Funds constitute " General Investments "

Principal Sept. 1, 1909		Principal Aug. 31, 1910	Income
\$748.72	Adoor Agha Trust Fund . . . . .	\$935.90	\$23.10
250.00	Adkins, H. R., Fund . . . . .	250.00	10.35
5,775.09	Albert Victor Hospital Endowment . . . . .	5,667.00	234.61
4,000.00	Allen Memorial Fund . . . . .	4,000.00	165.60
500.00	American College Madura Endowment		
	Fund . . . . .	500.00	20.70
1,737.83	Amherst College Neesima Endowment, . . . . .	1,809.78	71.95
182.45	Anatolia College Laboratory Fund . . . . .	189.98	7.53
5,000.00	Arts and Crafts Fund . . . . .	5,066.15	209.28
4,750.00	Atterbury Fund . . . . .	4,750.00	196.65
2,052.00	Atwater Memorial Fund . . . . .	2,977.00	97.72
146.49	Bitlis Orphanage Fund . . . . .	152.53	6.04
965.55	Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin . . . . .	965.55	39.99
....	Capron Scholarship . . . . .	537.14	14.82
215.14	Chimanimani School Fund . . . . .	224.04	8.90
150.00	Church, Susan B., Memorial Fund . . . . .	150.00	6.21
1,000.00	Clark Fund . . . . .	1,000.00	41.40
2,500.00	Clarke-Abbott Fund . . . . .	2,500.00	103.50
4,850.00	Coffin, H. R., Fund . . . . .	4,850.00	200.79
300.00	Dewey Scholarship . . . . .	300.00	12.42

# Trust Funds

221

Principal Sept. 1, 1909		Principal Aug. 31, 1910	Income
\$10,738.97	Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund .	\$11,183.56	\$444.59
20,000.00	Diarbekir Hospital Endowment . . .	20,000.90	828.00
1,000.00	Endowment Fund of Higher Educa- tional Inst's . . . . .	3,043.00	97.94
500.00	Fowler, C. E., Memorial Fund . . .	500.00	20.70
1,000.00	Fulton, Rogene T., Fund . . . . .	1,000.00	41.40
1,740.10	Gates, C. F., Mardin H. S. Scholarship,	1,740.10	72.04
800.00	Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund .	800.00	33.12
1,000.00	Gordon, Rev. George A., Fund . . .	1,000.00	41.40
14,750.00	Gordon Theological Seminary Fund .	13,700.29	567.18
1,550.00	Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund . . . . .	5,500.17	162.47
3,300.00	Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund . . . . .	3,585.27	148.42
....	Harriet Hazen Scholarship . . . . .	400.00	1.38
2,605.00	Herald, Missionary, Fund . . . . .	2,605.00	107.85
7,777.69	Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment .	7,777.69	322.01
....	Jubilee Scholarship . . . . .	1,606.68	44.35
10,906.00	Kellogg, Orilla C., Fund . . . . .	10,906.00	451.51
2,002.36	Leonard, Amelia A., Fund . . . . .	2,002.36	82.88
2,226.77	Marash Academy Endowment . . .	2,226.77	92.20
1,800.00	Marash Theological Sem. Endowment Fund . . . . .	1,800.00	74.52
1,500.00	Marash Theological Sem. Library Fund . . . . .	1,500.00	62.10
2,897.70	Mardin Fund . . . . .	3,017.68	119.98
8,540.43	Medical Work, Anatolia College . . .	8,540.43	353.56
3,626.85	Mission Property Fund . . . . .	3,777.01	150.16
50,000.00	Pearsons, Mrs. D. K., Mem. Endow't Fund . . . . .	50,000.00	2,070.00
100.00	Penfield, W. W., Fund . . . . .	100.00	4.14
2,500.00	Phraner, Sumner Stone, Fund . . .	2,500.00	103.50
5,000.00	Poor, S. B., Memorial Fund . . . . .	5,000.00	207.00
400.00	Rice, A. J., Memorial Fund . . . . .	400.00	16.56
2,897.10	Richards, Cyrus S., Fund . . . . .	2,897.10	119.94
486.00	Satara Orphanage Fund . . . . .	486.00	20.12
1,961.52	Schneider, Benjamin, Memorial Fund,	1,961.52	81.23
25,000.00	Smith, Elisha D., Memorial Fund .	25,000.00	1,035.00
2,244.93	Tarsus Church Building Fund . . .	2,337.87	92.94
10,420.46	Vlanga Church Fund . . . . .	10,851.85	431.39
....	Washburn Scholarship . . . . .	1,635.00	45.13
....	Welsh Scholarship . . . . .	389.00	10.74
1,000.00	Wentworth, Albert, Fund . . . . .	1,000.00	41.40
35,225.00	W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund .	37,525.00	1,490.06
	(Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$1,764.50)		
1,075.00	Woman's Medical Mission Endowment,	1,075.00	44.51
	Total . . . . .	\$288,195.42	\$11,604.98



## INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

### STOCKS

#### National Banks

		Market Values	Book Values
12 shares	American Exch. National Bank, New York . . . . .	\$2,736.00	\$1,596.00
50 "	Bank of America, New York . . . . .	29,000.00	16,000.00
80 "	Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass. . . . .	8,960.00	6,000.00
10 "	Chapin National Bank, Springfield . . . . .	1,000.00	1,200.00
50 "	Chicago National Bank, Chicago . . . . .	1,250.00	1,250.00
7 "	Citizens' National Bank, Des Moines, Ia., . . . . .	1,120.00	1,050.00
100 "	Gallatin National Bank, New York . . . . .	16,000.00	15,000.00
58 "	Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank, New York City . . . . .	13,920.00	9,288.50
20 "	Merchants National Bank, Boston . . . . .	5,320.00	2,250.00
50 "	National Bank of the Republic, Boston (In liquidation) . . . . .	600.00	....
15 "	National Shawmut Bank, Boston . . . . .	5,625.00	2,319.28
10 "	Old Boston National Bank, Boston . . . . .	1,270.00	1,185.00
12 "	Second National Bank, Boston . . . . .	3,060.00	2,280.00
56 "	State National Bank, Boston . . . . .	9,520.00	3,317.59
30 "	Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, . . . . .	5,250.00	3,480.00
		<u>\$104,631.00</u>	<u>\$66,216.37</u>

#### Trust Companies

17 shares	The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O., . . . . .	\$3,910.00	\$3,400.00
87 "	Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York City . . . . .	35,887.00	17,182.50
		<u>\$39,797.00</u>	<u>\$20,582.50</u>

#### Railroads

78 shares	A., T. & S. Fé R. R., Preferred . . . . .	\$7,800.00	\$7,544.85
133 "	Boston & Albany R. R. Co. . . . .	29,127.00	32,737.50
250 "	Boston Elev. R. R. Co. . . . .	32,000.00	29,615.00
10 "	Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. Co., Com. Stock . . . . .	550.00	400.00
9 "	Bur. & Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R. . . . .	1,125.00	900.00
81 "	Conn. & Pass. Rivers R. R., Preferred, . . . . .	10,935.00	4,744.57
115 "	Illinois Cen. R. R. Co. . . . .	14,835.00	14,412.50
110 "	Manhattan Elev. R. R. Co. . . . .	14,850.00	14,762.50
39 "	Mass. Elect. Co., Preferred . . . . .	3,198.00	2,684.50
116 "	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. . . . .	17,632.00	19,608.60
39 "	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., 1st and 2d install. of sub. pd. . . . .	3,276.00	2,448.73
500 "	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., par \$50 . . . . .	32,250.00	31,478.13
241 "	Père Marquette R. R., Preferred . . . . .	12,050.00	10,508.06
241/246	37 shares 1st Preferred stock, Père Marquette R. R. . . . .	1,812.40	1,604.15
5 shares	West End St. R. R. Co., Preferred . . . . .	502.00	565.00
		<u>\$181,942.40</u>	<u>\$174,014.09</u>

## Investment of Trust Funds—Stocks—Continued

## Insurance Companies

		Market Values	Book Values
8 shares	Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn. . . .	\$2,496.00	\$1,655.50
50	„ Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co. . . .	6,450.00	2,500.00
20	„ Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co. . .	5,130.00	4,800.00
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		\$14,076.00	\$8,955.50

## Industrials

133 shares	Arlington Mills . . . . .	\$17,157.00	\$10,513.85
21	„ E. & T. Fairbanks Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. . . . .	5,775.00	8,787.50
96	„ Farr Alpaca Co. . . . .	38,400.00	12,000.00
168	„ General Chemical Co., Preferred . . .	16,800.00	13,799.86
55	„ General Chemical Co., Common . . .	4,950.00	3,750.00
100	„ Mass. Mills in Georgia . . . . .	10,100.00	10,260.00
8	„ Roane Iron Co. . . . .	480.00	480.00
16	„ Scoville Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn. .	2,400.00	1,915.50
32	„ U. S. Steel Corp'n, Preferred . . . .	3,712.00	2,240.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$99,774.00	\$63,746.71

## Miscellaneous

1,500 shares	Agaunico Mines Development Co. . .	\$12.00	....
160	„ American Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	21,760.00	\$21,488.05
18	„ Devonshire Building Trust . . . . .	990.00	1,898.21
272	„ N. Y. Dock Co., Preferred . . . . .	20,400.00	18,714.41
250	„ Pemberton Building Trust . . . . .	14,500.00	25,000.00
200	„ Tropical Fruit Growers' Ass'n . . . .		
71	„ United Bank Note Corp'n, Preferred .	3,550.00	3,483.38
4	„ United Bank Note Corp'n, Com. . . .	168.00	200.00
28	„ Worcester Elec. Light Co. . . . .	7,560.00	4,410.00
56	„ Worcester Gas Light Co. . . . .	15,120.00	10,924.25
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		\$84,060.00	\$86,118.30

## BONDS

## City and State

3,000 bonds	City of Albany, N. Y., 7 per cent, 1912,	\$3,150.00	\$3,360.00
2,000	„ City of Cambridge, Mass., 4 per cent, 1921 . . . . .	2,000.00	2,020.00
1,000	„ City of Chicago, Ill., 4 per cent, 1911 .	990.00	980.00
5,000	„ City of Cleveland, O., 4 per cent, 1926 .	4,950.00	5,000.00
4,000	„ City of Hartford, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1926,	3,770.00	3,760.00
3,000	„ City of Middletown, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1921 . . . . .	2,850.00	2,820.00

Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds — Continued

		Market Values	Book Values
12,000 bonds	City of Minneapolis, 4 per cent, 1917 . . .	\$11,880.00	\$12,000.00
7,000	„ City of Minneapolis, 3½ per cent, 1933 . .	6,440.00	6,440.00
5,000	„ City of New Haven, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1922 . . . . .	4,737.00	4,700.00
5,000	„ City of New York, N. Y., 3½ per cent, 1921 . . . . .	4,725.00	4,675.00
5,000	„ City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½ per cent, 1931 . . . . .	4,650.00	4,950.00
10,000	„ City of Pittsburg, Pa., 3½ per cent, due 1930 . . . . .	9,300.00	8,800.00
5,000	„ City of Providence, R. I., 3 per cent, 1930 . . . . .	4,325.00	4,300.00
2,000	„ City of Providence, R. I., 3½ per cent, 1916 . . . . .	1,945.00	1,920.00
5,000	„ City of Providence, R. I., 4 per cent, 1927 . . . . .	5,000.00	5,100.00
3,000.23	„ City of Seattle, Local Imp., 6 per cent, District No. 955 . . . . .	3,300.00	3,000.23
4,000	„ City of Tacoma, Wash., 5 per cent, 1913,	4,020.00	4,080.00
10,000	„ State of Massachusetts, 3½ per cent . .	9,310.00	10,000.00
2,000	„ State of Massachusetts, 3½ per cent, 1934 . . . . .	1,860.00	1,920.00
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		\$89,202.00	\$89,825.23

Railroads

2,000 bonds	Anacosta & Potomac Riv. R. R., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1949 . . . . .	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
49,500	„ A., T. & S. Fé R. R., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1995 . . . . .	48,506.00	45,603.06
22,500	„ A., T. & S. Fé R. R., Adjustments . . .	20,700.00	19,336.92
9,000	„ Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic R. R., 5 per cent, 1934 . . . . .	8,820.00	9,000.00
5,000	„ Brooklyn Elev. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent and 5 per cent . . . . .	5,000.00	5,000.00
5,000	„ Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R., 4½ per cent, 1920, Equip. . . . .	5,300.00	4,750.00
21,000	„ Bur. & Mo. Riv. R. R. in Neb., 6 per cent, 1918 . . . . .	21,500.00	15,675.00
11,000	„ Canton & Massillon R. R., 5 per cent, 1920 . . . . .	10,395.00	11,290.00
10,000	„ Cen. Vt. R. R., 1st Mtg., gold, 4 per cent, 1920 . . . . .	8,700.00	9,158.75
17,000	„ C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., 4 per cent, Gen. Mtg., 1958 . . . . .	16,490.00	14,315.00

# Trust Funds

225

## Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds — Continued

		Market Value	Red Value
8,000	bonds C., B. & Q. R. R. Debs. 5 per cent.		
	1913 . . . . .	\$8,120.00	\$8,451.00
10,000	„ Chicago & East. Ill. R. R., 6 per cent.		
	1934 . . . . .	12,200.00	10,000.00
2,000	„ Chicago & N. W. R. R., 7 per cent. 1911.	2,020.00	2,100.00
9,000	„ Chicago & W. Mich. R. R., 5 per cent.		
	1921 . . . . .	9,000.00	7,815.00
7,000	„ City & Suburban Ry. Co., 4 per cent.		
	1930 . . . . .	6,000.00	8,125.00
10,000	„ Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R.,		
	Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1903 . . . . .	9,150.00	10,421.00
12,000	„ Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Co., 5 per		
	cent, 1933 . . . . .	13,200.00	14,700.00
10,000	„ Current River R. R., 5 per cent, 1925 . .	9,200.00	10,100.00
3,000	„ Des Moines City R. R. Co., 1st Mtg.,		
	5 per cent, 1921 . . . . .	3,700.00	3,000.00
16,000	„ Des Moines Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 1916, 6 per		
	cent . . . . .	15,000.00	10,000.00
5,000	„ Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Nor. R. R.,		
	5 per cent, 1931 . . . . .	1,500.00	1,000.00
19,500	„ Det., Gr. Rapids & West. R. R., 1st		
	Mtg., 1946 . . . . .	10,000.00	11,000.00
2,000	„ Georgia, Carolina & Nor. R. R. Co., 1st		
	Mtg., 5 per cent, 1929 . . . . .	4,000.00	4,000.00
2,000	„ Georgia So. & Florida Ry. Co., 1st Mtg.,		
	5 per cent, 1945 . . . . .	4,000.00	4,000.00
10,000	„ Grand Rapids R. R. Co., 5 per cent		
	1916 . . . . .	9,000.00	10,000.00
4,000	„ Iowa Central R. R., 5 per cent, 1930		
	1930 . . . . .	1,000.00	1,000.00
24,000	„ Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R.		
	Con. Mtg., 6 per cent, 1932 . . . . .	24,000.00	20,000.00
2,000	„ Kentucky Central Ry. Co., 4 per cent		
	gold, 1927 . . . . .	1,000.00	1,000.00
4,000	„ Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 5 per		
	cent, 1927 . . . . .	3,000.00	3,000.00
25,000	„ Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 4 per		
	cent, 1927 . . . . .	25,000.00	20,000.00
10,000	„ Long Island R. R., 4 per cent, 1927		
	1927 . . . . .	9,000.00	8,000.00
20,000	„ Long Island R. R., 4 per cent, 1927		
	1927 . . . . .	19,000.00	15,000.00
10,000	„ Manhattan R. R., 4 per cent, 1927		
	1927 . . . . .	9,000.00	8,000.00
31,000	„ N. Y. & N. J. R. R., 4 per cent, 1927		
	1927 . . . . .	31,000.00	25,000.00
3,000	„ N. Y. & N. J. R. R., 4 per cent, 1927		
	1927 . . . . .	3,000.00	2,000.00

**Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds — Continued**

		Market Values	Book Values
1,000	bonds N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Debs., 4 per cent, 1956 . . . . .	\$950.00	\$950.00
3,500	„ Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Gen. Lien, gold, 3 per cent, due 2047 . . . . .	2,137.00	2,511.51
12,000	„ Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Prior Lien, 4 per cent, 1997 . . . . .	12,090.00	9,247.05
20,000	„ Nor. Pac. & Gt. Nor. R. R., Joint C., B. & Q. Collateral, 4 per cent, 1921 . . . . .	19,350.00	7,077.52
16,000	„ Oregon Short Line R. R., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1922 . . . . .	18,259.00	17,760.50
30,000	„ Oregon Short Line R. R., gold, 4 per cent, 1929 . . . . .	28,022.00	28,406.26
15,000	„ Oregon Short Line R. R., Con. Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1946 . . . . .	16,537.00	12,445.27
10,000	„ Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co., Con. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946 . . . . .	9,600.00	10,135.00
3,000	„ Penn. R. R. Co., Con., 3½ per cent, 1915, 241/246 of 12,300 bonds Père Marquette R. R., 6 per cent, Debs., 1912 . . . . .	2,880.00	2,883.75
10,000	bonds Pontiac, Oxford & Nor. R. R., 6 per cent, 1916 . . . . .	11,568.00	10,243.38
4,000	„ Salt Lake & Ogden Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1934 . . . . .	10,000.00	10,000.00
10,000	„ St. Joseph & Gr. Island R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947 . . . . .	3,680.00	3,600.00
10,000	„ St. Paul & Duluth R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1968 . . . . .	8,000.00	10,000.00
15,000	„ Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946 . . . . .	9,400.00	10,050.00
5,000	„ Union Pacific R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947 . . . . .	12,937.00	14,943.75
20,000	„ West End St. Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1915 . . . . .	5,050.00	5,055.00
5,000	„ West End St. Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1917, . . . . .	19,600.00	21,150.00
10,000	„ Wisconsin Cen. R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949 . . . . .	4,850.00	5,090.00
		9,375.00	9,075.83
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		\$603,766.00	\$577,160.13

## Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds — Continued

## Telephone Companies

		Market Values	Book Values
35,000 bonds	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 4 per cent, 1929 . .	\$32,386.00	\$34,202.50
25,000	„ Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Con., 4 per cent, 1936 . . . . .	25,187.00	23,250.00
1,000	„ Columbus Citizens' Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1920 . . . . .	880.00	880.00
5,000	„ Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1918 . . . . .	5,050.00	5,562.50
1,000	„ Met. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1918 .	1,020.00	1,080.00
50,000	„ New York Tel. Co., 4½ per cent, 1939,	48,750.00	48,477.50
4,000	„ N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1920,	4,000.00	3,985.00
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		\$117,273.00	\$117,437.50

## Industrials

35,000 bonds	American Agr. Chemical Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928 . . . . .	\$35,525.00	\$35,228.75
20,000	American Locomotive Notes, 5 per cent, 1914,	19,800.00	19,941.67
1,000 bonds	Am. Type Founders Co., 6 per cent, gold, Sinking Fund, due May 1, 1939,	980.00	1,000.00
27,000	„ Am. Writing Paper Co., 1st Mtg., gold, Sinking Fund, 5 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1914 . . . . .	23,625.00	23,588.75
50,000	„ Central Leather Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., 1925 . . . . .	49,250.00	49,031.25
15,000	„ Crompton & Knowles Loom Works. Debs., 6 per cent, 1910-20 . . . . .	15,120.00	14,250.00
50,000	„ International Paper Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1918 . . . . .	50,000.00	52,531.25
25,000	„ International Steam Pump Co., 5 per cent, 1929 . . . . .	23,000.00	24,125.00
20,000	„ United Fruit Co., 4½ per cent . . . . .	19,300.00	19,325.00
5,000	„ U. S. Envelope Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., gold, 1918 . . . . .	5,000.00	4,903.50
10,000	„ U. S. Envelope Co., Debs., gold, 5 per cent, 1911 . . . . .	9,900.00	10,000.00
25,000	„ U. S. Rubber Co., 6 per cent, 1918 . .	25,625.00	25,375.00
1,000	„ U. S. Steel Corp'n, 5 per cent, Sinking Fund, 1963 . . . . .	1,040.00	880.00
25,000	„ Westinghouse Elec. & Mtg. Co., 5 per cent, Convert., 1931 . . . . .	22,500.00	23,437.50
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		\$300,665.00	\$303,617.67

**Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds — Continued**

		Miscellaneous	Market Values	Book Values
2,000 bonds		Adams Express Co., Col. Trust, gold, 4 per cent, 1947 . . . . .	\$1,855.00	\$1,760.00
1,000	„	Adams Express Co., Col. Trust, gold, 4 per cent, 1948 . . . . .	927.00	880.00
1,000	„	American Real Estate Co., N. Y., 6 per cent, 1917 . . . . .	750.00	1,000.00
30,000	„	Arcade Building & Realty Co., Seattle, 6 per cent, 1926 . . . . .	30,000.00	30,000.00
10,000	„	Boston Terminal Co., 3½ per cent, 1947,	9,600.00	10,250.00
10,000	„	Brooklyn Ferry Co. of N. Y., 1st Con. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1948 . . . . .	2,000.00	8,826.40
2,000	„	Chattanooga Elec. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919 . . . . .	1,940.00	2,000.00
10,000	„	Chic. Junct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co., 1940 . . . . .	9,000.00	10,187.50
15,000	„	Colo. Fuel & Iron Co., Gen. Mtg., Sink- ing Fund, 5 per cent, 1943 . . . . .	14,737.00	13,500.00
5,000	„	Colorado Springs Elec. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1920 . . . . .	4,700.00	5,075.00
4,500	„	Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J., 5 per cent, 1934 . . . . .	4,050.00	4,420.00
20,000	„	Detroit Edison Co., 5 per cent, due Jan. 1, 1933, 1st Mtg., gold . . . . .	19,800.00	20,200.00
15,000	„	Grand River Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1919 . . . . .	13,500.00	16,572.50
1,000	„	Hackensack Water Co., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1952 . . . . .	850.00	880.00
25,000		Illinois Tunnel Receivers Certfs., 6 per cent . .	24,750.00	24,812.50
6,000 bonds		Chas. E. Lauriat Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1918 . . . . .	6,000.00	6,000.00
6,000	„	Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co., 4 per cent, 1945 . . . . .	5,400.00	6,000.00
14,000	„	Lumber Exch. & Bldg. Co., Seattle, 6 per cent, 1912 . . . . .	14,000.00	14,000.00
1,000	„	Macon Ry. & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1953 . . . . .	960.00	1,000.00
20,000	„	Massachusetts Gas Co., 4½ per cent, 1921 . . . . .	19,700.00	19,350.00
4,000	„	Minn. Mtg. Redemption Co., 5 per cent, 1915 . . . . .	4,000.00	3,900.00
2,000	„	New Canaan Water Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1915 . . . . .	2,000.00	1,970.00
16,000	„	New England Co., 1st Mtg., gold, 4½ per cent, 1920 . . . . .	16,000.00	16,320.00
2,000	„	Omaha Water Co., Omaha, Neb., 5 per cent . . . . .	1,950.00	1,640.00

**Investment of Trust Funds — Bonds—Continued**

		Market Values	Book Values
5,000 bonds	Pleasant Valley Coal Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928 . . . . .	\$4,750.00	\$5,250.00
20,000	„ Portland Gen. Elec. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1935 . . . . .	19,600.00	20,500.00
2,000	„ Seattle Elec. Co., Cons. Refunds, gold, 5 per cent, 1929 . . . . .	1,900.00	2,000.00
1,500	„ Securities Co., 4 per cent . . . . .	900.00	1,084.00
25,000	„ Southern California Edison Co., 5 per cent, Gen. Lien, 1939 . . . . .	23,000.00	24,375.00
1,000	„ Southern Light & Traction Co., 5 per cent, Collateral Trust, 1949 . . . . .	1,000.00	1,000.00
1,000	„ Streator Aqueduct Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919 . . . . .	950.00	1,000.00
21,000	„ Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1944 . . . . .	22,680.00	24,178.33
5,000	„ Union Traction Co. of Indiana, Gen. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919 . . . . .	4,650.00	4,750.00
8,730	„ U. S. of Mexico, External Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1915 . . . . .	8,468.00	8,802.75
10,000	„ U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co., 4 per cent, 1922 . . . . .	9,500.00	10,000.00
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		\$305,867.00	\$323,483.98

**SHORT TIME NOTES**

50,000 notes	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 6 per cent, 1911 . . . . .	\$51,080.00	\$50,825.00
25,000	„ Western Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1912 . . . . .	24,875.00	24,875.00
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		\$75,955.00	\$75,700.00

**MORTGAGES AND NOTES**

Sundry Notes and Mortgages . . . . .	\$222,374.50	\$222,374.50
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**REAL ESTATE**

Lands and Buildings . . . . .	\$159,980.00	\$123,380.00
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**SAVINGS BANKS**

Deposits in Savings Banks . . . . .	\$8,552.01	\$8,552.01
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**Investment of Trust Funds — Continued****LEGACY SOLOMON H. CHANDLER**

	Market Values	Book Values
Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler . . . . .	\$218,477.00	\$221,634.35
Bequest provides the use annually for first four years of \$30,000, afterwards \$25,000.		

**ESTATES PENDING SETTLEMENT**

Securities received from estates awaiting sale . . . . .	\$3,366.00	\$3,366.00
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NOTE. — Many of the securities in the preceding list of Investments were gifts to the Board or taken in the settlement of estates.

**SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS**

	Market Values	Book Values
National Bank Stocks . . . . .	\$104,631.00	\$66,216.37
Trust Companies Stocks . . . . .	39,797.00	20,582.50
Railroad Stocks . . . . .	181,942.40	174,014.09
Insurance Companies Stocks . . . . .	14,076.00	8,955.50
Industrial Stocks . . . . .	99,774.00	63,746.71
Miscellaneous Stocks . . . . .	84,060.00	86,118.30
City and State Bonds . . . . .	89,202.00	89,825.23
Railroad Bonds . . . . .	603,766.00	577,160.13
Telephone Bonds . . . . .	117,273.00	117,437.50
Industrial Bonds . . . . .	300,665.00	303,617.67
Miscellaneous Bonds . . . . .	305,867.00	323,483.98
Short Time Notes . . . . .	75,955.00	75,700.00
Mortgages and Notes . . . . .	222,374.50	222,374.50
Real Estate . . . . .	159,980.00	123,380.00
Savings Banks Deposits . . . . .	8,552.01	8,552.01
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	\$2,407,914.91	\$2,261,164.49
Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler . . . . .	218,477.00	221,634.35
Securities received from estates awaiting sale . . . . .	3,366.00	3,366.00
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	\$2,629,757.91	\$2,486,164.84

## ASSETS

Investment of General Permanent Fund . . . . .	\$442,235.47
"    " Permanent Fund for Officers . . . . .	45,606.55
"    " Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	651,715.87
"    " Twentieth Century Fund . . . . .	270,800.24
"    " Harris School of Science Fund . . . . .	24,188.42
"    " William White Smith Fund . . . . .	30,664.00
"    " Asa W. Kenney Fund . . . . .	50,000.00
"    " Bangor Churches Fund . . . . .	12,000.00
"    " Ceylon Missionaries Fund . . . . .	5.00
"    " Marsovan Church Building Fund . . . . .	8,552.01
"    " Blank Memorial Fund . . . . .	1,950.00
"    " Conditional Gift for International College of Smyrna . . . . .	1,000.00
"    " Jane P. Williams Trust Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
"    " Danforth Gifts . . . . .	49,510.42
"    " Foochow College Professorship Endowment . . . . .	11,824.86
"    " North China College Endowment . . . . .	9,523.31
"    " Williams Hospital Endowment . . . . .	2,870.98
"    " Anatolia College Endowment . . . . .	37,959.75
"    " Hollis Moore Memorial Trust . . . . .	5,000.00
"    " Mission Scholarships . . . . .	19,740.00
"    " C. Merriam Female Scholarship . . . . .	1,000.00
"    " Mission Property Insurance . . . . .	9,510.00
"    " Paul's Institute Fund . . . . .	77,700.00
"    " Minnie's Seaside Rest . . . . .	10,000.00
"    " Legacy of Solomon H. Chan . . . . .	221,634.35
"    " Pasumalai Seminary Fund . . . . .	5.00
"    " Sundry Gifts . . . . .	3,200.00
"    " Estates Pending Settlement . . . . .	3,366.00
"    " General Investments . . . . .	285,728.52
Temporary Investments . . . . .	196,374.09
Balance due from Income W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund . . . . .	741.94
Balance Income acct., Medical Work, Anatolia College . . . . .	12.99
Balance Income Yale Building Property . . . . .	13,890.24
Balance due from Coöperating Societies . . . . .	34,751.37
Rev. W. L. Beard, District Secretary . . . . .	409.53
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, District Secretary . . . . .	88.45
Rev. H. M. Tenney, District Secretary . . . . .	309.34
Remittances to the Missions for their needs subsequent to Septem- ber 1, 1910 . . . . .	40,437.36
Sundry Accounts Receivable . . . . .	23,454.48
Cash . . . . .	69,308.37
Balance . . . . .	6,005.62
	<hr/>
	\$2,675,574.53

**LIABILITIES**

General Permanent Fund . . . . .	\$442,513.04
Permanent Fund for Officers . . . . .	45,076.50
Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	642,353.85
W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund . . . . .	37,525.00
Twentieth Century Fund . . . . .	273,130.76
Mission Property Fund . . . . .	3,777.01
Gracey Fund . . . . .	50.00
Harris School of Science Fund . . . . .	25,000.00
William White Smith Fund . . . . .	30,859.38
Asa W. Kenney Fund . . . . .	50,000.00
Bangor Churches Fund . . . . .	12,000.00
Cyrus S. Richards Fund . . . . .	2,897.10
Henry R. Adkins Fund . . . . .	250.00
Ceylon Missionaries Fund . . . . .	5.00
Herbert R. Coffin Fund . . . . .	4,850.00
Marsovan Seminary Building Fund . . . . .	630.00
Marsovan Church Building Fund . . . . .	8,552.01
Tarsus Church Building Fund . . . . .	2,337.87
Amelia A. Leonard Fund . . . . .	2,002.36
Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund . . . . .	5,500.17
Elisha D. Smith Memorial Fund . . . . .	25,000.00
Vlanga Church Fund . . . . .	10,851.85
Boys' Academy, Hadjin, Fund . . . . .	965.55
Atterbury Fund . . . . .	4,750.00
Blank Memorial Fund . . . . .	2,000.00
Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund . . . . .	500.00
Mardin Fund . . . . .	3,017.68
S. B. Poor Memorial Fund . . . . .	5,000.00
Clark Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Sumner Stone Phraner Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
B. Schneider Memorial Fund . . . . .	1,961.52
Clarke-Abbott Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Ruth Tracy Strong Fund . . . . .	535.00
Rev. George A. Gordon Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Albert Wentworth Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
Tillipally Industrial and Normal Fund . . . . .	85.00
Rogene T. Fulton Fund . . . . .	1,000.00
W. W. Penfield Fund . . . . .	100.00
Adoor Agha Trust Fund . . . . .	935.90
Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund . . . . .	3,585.27
Satara Orphanage Fund . . . . .	486.00
Susan B. Church Memorial Fund . . . . .	150.00
Ely Publication Fund . . . . .	519.28
Bitlis Orphanage Fund . . . . .	152.53
Missionary Herald Fund . . . . .	2,605.00
Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund . . . . .	400.00
Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund . . . . .	800.00
Allen Memorial Fund . . . . .	4,000.00

**Liabilities — Continued**

Chimanimani School Fund . . . . .	\$224.04
Orilla C. Kellogg Fund . . . . .	10,906.00
Jane P. Williams Trust Fund . . . . .	2,500.00
Marash Theological Seminary Fund . . . . .	1,800.00
Anatolia College Laboratory Fund . . . . .	189.98
St. Paul's Institute Fund . . . . .	78,600.00
Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund . . . . .	11,183.56
Pasumalai Seminary Fund . . . . .	7,405.00
Arts and Crafts School Fund . . . . .	5,066.15
Minnie's Seaside Rest Fund . . . . .	10,000.00
Atwater Memorial Fund . . . . .	2,977.00
Sundry Gifts Fund . . . . .	3,200.00
American College, Madura, Endowment . . . . .	500.00
Endowment Fund of Higher Educational Institutions . . . . .	3,043.00
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Endowment . . . . .	50,000.00
Marash Academy Endowment . . . . .	2,226.77
Foochow College Professorship Endowment . . . . .	10,000.00
North China College Endowment . . . . .	10,000.00
Williams Hospital Endowment . . . . .	3,000.00
Amherst College Neesima Endowment . . . . .	1,809.78
Anatolia College Endowment . . . . .	38,153.41
Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment . . . . .	7,777.69
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment . . . . .	1,075.00
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment . . . . .	5,667.00
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment . . . . .	20,000.00
Mission Scholarships . . . . .	19,998.97
C. Meriam Female Scholarship . . . . .	1,500.00
C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship . . . . .	1,740.10
Dewey Scholarship . . . . .	300.00
Harriet Hazen Scholarship . . . . .	400.00
Capron, Pasumalai Seminary, Scholarship . . . . .	537.14
Welsh, Pasumalai Seminary, Scholarship . . . . .	389.00
Washburn, Pasumalai High School, Scholarship . . . . .	1,635.00
Jubilee, Pasumalai High School, Scholarship . . . . .	1,606.68
Conditional Gift International College of Smyrna . . . . .	1,000.00
Danforth Gift . . . . .	50,000.00
Marash Theological Seminary Library . . . . .	1,500.00
Medical Work, Anatolia College . . . . .	8,540.43
Gordon Theological Seminary, Tungchow . . . . .	13,700.29
Hollis Moore Memorial Trust . . . . .	5,000.00
Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna . . . . .	3,848.64
Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler . . . . .	226,802.49
Legacy of George H. Weston, balance . . . . .	102.92
Estate of Jennette T. Kimball . . . . .	63.27
Estate of Aslan Sahagian . . . . .	1,832.96
Estates Pending Settlement . . . . .	3,366.00
Watertown Properties . . . . .	782.32
Machias Properties . . . . .	232.89

*Report of the Treasurer***Liabilities — Continued**

Mission Property Insurance . . . . .	\$6,597.01
Marine Insurance . . . . .	764.21
Insurance on Missionary Vessels . . . . .	3,753.64
Income of Conditional Gifts Fund . . . . .	3,039.45
Balances of Income Sundry Funds awaiting distribution . . . .	6,041.00
Balance of Guam Teachers Fund . . . . .	475.00
Balance of Guam Church Building Fund . . . . .	55.00
Expenses of R. T. Strong Fund . . . . .	808.54
Methodist Protestant Women's Society, balance . . . . .	35.60
Chinese Indemnity, balance . . . . .	79.98
Albanian Work, balance . . . . .	1,983.53
Goward Book Account, balance . . . . .	272.87
Turkish Relief, balance . . . . .	285.59
Sundry Accounts Payable . . . . .	11,433.77
Bills Payable, Bills of Exchange . . . . .	112,500.00
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., Bills of Exchange . . . . .	75,716.34
Guarantee Surplus Account . . . . .	45,489.89
Woman's Board of Missions, Balance of Deposit in advance for 1911,	93,000.00
Woman's Board of Missions, Balance Legacy Equalization Fund .	5,000.00
Woman's Board of Missions, Balance Traveling Expenses, etc. . .	9,349.00
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	\$2,675,574.53

FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer*.**Auditor's Certificate**

BOSTON, October 4, 1910.

We have made a careful examination of the stocks and bonds of the Board on deposit, representing investments of all kinds as entered in the books of the Treasurer, and found same to correspond perfectly with the detailed statements of same as they appear in his books as of date August 31, 1910.

And further, we employed Robert J. Dysart, certified public accountant, who has worked in coöperation with the Finance Committee in examination of vouchers. He has examined also in detail all entries in the books and accounts of the Treasurer for the year, all of which he has found to be correct and in good form.

Mr. Dysart's certificate to us is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was submitted for our examination by the chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER.  
W. B. PLUNKETT.  
HERBERT J. WELLS.

**Special Examiner's Report**

OFFICE OF  
ROBERT J. DYSART,  
*Public Accountant and Auditor.*

MERCHANT'S BANK BUILDING,  
28 State Street, Boston,  
September 24, 1910.

EDWIN H. BAKER, Esq.,  
*Chairman, Board of Auditors,  
American Board of Commissioners for  
Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts:*

*Dear Sir,*—I beg to advise that I have examined the books of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the year ended August 31, 1910, and have the honor herewith to certify to the accuracy of the accounts as disclosed in the final statement, with a balance of \$6,005.62 standing to the debit of the Board.

In the course of my examination I have covered thoroughly all points dealing directly with the receipt and disbursement of money, and have verified in detail the postings, footings, cross entries, etc., of the general ledger, as well as of the books of original entry.

I have proved the cash balance in safe and on deposit at the several banks, and have also made a careful inspection of the vouchers presented covering the disbursements of the year.

Your Committee, as usual, having examined the certificates of stock, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer representing the investments standing on the debit side of the balance sheet, renders, as in previous years, an examination of those securities by me unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. DYSART, *Special Examiner.*

**Supplementary Financial Statement**

On October 4, 1910, at the meeting for the annual examination of the securities, Mr. William B. Plunkett, a member of the Board of Auditors, announced his purpose to contribute the sum of \$5,000 toward canceling the debt of \$6,005.62 as of August 31, 1910. The balance of the debt was immediately pledged by a few friends, with the result that the American Board celebrates its centenary free from debt.

Summary of Donations Received during the Year

Maine		New York	
Donations . . . . .	\$12,940.86	Donations . . . . .	\$49,587.30
Legacies . . . . .	32,269.00	Legacies . . . . .	16,804.09
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	244.12	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	1,052.32
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$25.00 is a legacy) <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	4,102.73	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	13,205.40
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$49,556.71		\$80,649.11
New Hampshire		New Jersey	
Donations . . . . .	\$12,036.61	Donations . . . . .	\$5,870.90
Legacies . . . . .	8,561.71	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	306.50
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	354.60	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	1.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$1,947.71 are legacies) . . . . .	5,700.08		<hr/>
	<hr/>		\$6,178.40
	\$26,653.00	Pennsylvania	
Vermont		Donations . . . . .	\$3,100.31
Donations . . . . .	\$9,941.16	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	35.32
Legacies . . . . .	2,465.02	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	4,512.59
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	345.87		<hr/>
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$8,047.50 are legacies) . . . . .	12,640.38		\$7,648.22
	<hr/>	Maryland	
	\$25,392.43	Donations . . . . .	\$2,246.03
Massachusetts		From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	10.00
Donations . . . . .	\$117,790.16	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	15.00
Legacies . . . . .	67,335.43		<hr/>
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	3,559.38		\$2,271.03
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$28,815.14 are legacies) . . . . .	93,460.14	Virginia	
	<hr/>	Donations . . . . .	\$33.83
	\$282,145.11	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	18.75
Rhode Island			<hr/>
Donations . . . . .	\$5,650.34		52.58
Legacies . . . . .	1,808.65	District of Columbia	
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	81.04	Donations . . . . .	\$3,833.06
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	7,726.97	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	73.19
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$15,267.00		\$3,906.25
Connecticut		Delaware	
Donations . . . . .	\$62,011.25	Donations . . . . .	\$100.00
Legacies . . . . .	16,399.26	North Carolina	
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	1,573.28	Donations . . . . .	\$247.07
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which \$6,252.09 are legacies) . . . . .	43,140.17	Legacies . . . . .	25.00
	<hr/>	From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	27.00
	\$123,123.96	Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	40.00
			<hr/>
			\$339.07

<sup>1</sup> The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Pacific) are taken from *Life and Light*, and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

South Carolina

Donations . . . . . \$32.00

Georgia

Donations . . . . . \$200.43  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 3.00  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 92.28  
\$320.43

Florida

Donations . . . . . \$1,343.70  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 119.00  
\$1,462.70

Alabama

Donations . . . . . \$174.30  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 39.46  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 15.25  
\$229.01

Mississippi

From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . \$30.00  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 2.00  
\$32.00

Louisiana

Donations . . . . . \$304.56  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 4.00  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 7.50  
\$316.06

Tennessee

Donations . . . . . \$384.69  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 16.00  
\$400.69

Arkansas

Donations . . . . . \$2.00  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 15.00  
\$17.00

Texas

Donations . . . . . \$351.65  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 23.35  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 65.00  
\$440.00

Indiana

Donations . . . . . \$275.30  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 12.00  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 840.16  
\$1,127.46

Kentucky

Donations . . . . . \$125.75  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 25.00  
\$150.75

Missouri

Donations . . . . . \$5,001.11  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 100.06  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 6,731.41  
\$11,832.58

Ohio

Donations . . . . . \$10,003.53  
Legacies . . . . . 1,041.50  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 380.47  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 2,230.90  
\$13,756.40

Illinois

Donations . . . . . \$25,377.11  
Legacies . . . . . 621.82  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 751.11  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 32,634.40  
\$59,384.44

Michigan

Donations . . . . . \$7,240.04  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 203.80  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 5,201.82  
\$12,745.66

Wisconsin

Donations . . . . . \$6,710.45  
Legacies . . . . . 4,707.25  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 187.60  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 7,406.18  
\$19,611.48

Iowa

Donations . . . . . \$7,844.07  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 200.74  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 12,630.62  
\$20,775.43

Minnesota

Donations . . . . . \$13,108.57  
Legacies . . . . . 1,300.00  
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.  
S. C. E. . . . . 235.37  
Donations for Mission Work for  
Women . . . . . 6,328.77  
\$21,472.71



Donations

Kansas	
Donations	\$4,977.30
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	134.88
Donations for Mission Work for Women	3,431.24
	<hr/>
	\$8,543.42

Nebraska	
Donations	\$4,427.67
Legacies	224.90
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	493.76
Donations for Mission Work for Women	2,395.14
	<hr/>
	\$7,541.47

California	
Donations	\$24,215.34
Legacies	233.34
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	516.86
Donations for Mission Work for Women	20,266.22
	<hr/>
	\$45,231.76

Oregon	
Donations	\$1,917.06
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	4.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,921.56

Colorado	
Donations	\$2,714.42
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	84.35
Donations for Mission Work for Women	2,595.82
	<hr/>
	\$5,394.59

Washington	
Donations	\$7,139.34
Legacies	2,820.00
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	274.36
Donations for Mission Work for Women	11.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,244.70

North Dakota	
Donations	\$940.46
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	50.19
Donations for Mission Work for Women	549.57
	<hr/>
	\$1,540.22

South Dakota	
Donations	\$1,460.46
Legacies	125.00
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	16.31
Donations for Mission Work for Women	1,791.18
	<hr/>
	\$3,392.95

Montana	
Donations	\$165.20
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	2.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women	150.50
	<hr/>
	318.30

Wyoming	
Donations	\$11.55
Donations for Mission Work for Women	167.74
	<hr/>
	\$179.29

Alaska	
Donations	\$15.00

Utah	
Donations	\$147.75
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	3.50
	<hr/>
	\$151.25

Idaho	
Donations	\$174.46
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	36.60
Donations for Mission Work for Women	13.00
	<hr/>
	\$224.06

Arizona	
Donations	\$590.30
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	27.76
	<hr/>
	\$618.06

New Mexico	
Donations	\$40.00

Oklahoma	
Donations	\$1,156.64
Legacies	1,241.71
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	2.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women	521.45
	<hr/>
	\$2,921.80

Nevada	
Donations	\$47.88
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P.	
S. C. E.	7.75
	<hr/>
	\$55.63

Canada	
Province of Quebec Donations	\$2,631.60
Province of Ontario Donations	6,020.74
Donations for Mission Work for Women	1,404.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,056.34

Hawaiian Islands	
Donations	\$7,084.25

**Foreign Lands and Missionary Stations**

Donations . . . . .	\$1,326.46
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women . . . . .	629.21
	<u>\$1,960.67</u>

**From the American Missionary Association**

H. W. Hubbard, New York City, Treas.

Income of Avery Fund for missionary work in Africa, \$3,747.62, and from estate of Chas. M. Minor, Bridgeport, Conn., for do., \$418.39 . . . .	\$4,166.01
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**From Twentieth Century Fund**

Legacies . . . . .	\$7,921.63
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**Advance Work, Micronesia**

Balance toward expenses Guam Station . . . . .	\$129.61
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**St. Paul's Institute**

Income for St. Paul's Institute . . . . .	\$5,783.42
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**Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna**

For expenses to June 30, 1910, including salary of Dr. Curt, . . . . .	\$964.24
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**Mindanao Medical Work**

For work in Mindanao . . . . .	\$691.25
For salary of Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Sibley . . . . .	1,500.00
	<u>\$2,191.25</u>

**Blank Memorial Fund**

For scholarship, Anatolia College, . . . . .	\$84.50
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**Joint Campaign Fund**

From Joint Campaign Fund, by Dr. Lucien C. Warner, treasurer . . . . .	\$34,373.05
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**Elisha D. Smith Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910, for salaries of teachers in Foo-chow College . . . . .	\$855.34
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**Henry R. Adkins Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910 . . . . .	\$10.35
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**Allen Memorial Fund**

Interest to August 31, 1910, for general work . . . . .	\$165.60
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**Atterbury Fund**

Income for education of students in theological seminary, Tung-chou . . . . .	\$196.65
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**Clark Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910, for native preacher in India . . . . .	\$41.40
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**Herbert R. Coffin Fund**

For support native helpers in India . . . . .	\$200.79
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**Susan B. Church Memorial Fund**

From Cong. ch., Littleton, N. H., for Sholapur station . . . . .	\$6.21
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**Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910 . . . . .	\$20.70
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**Rogene T. Fulton Fund**

For support of Bible-reader in India . . . . .	\$41.40
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**Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund**

Union Memorial ch., Glenbrook, Conn., for two native workers, India . . . . .	\$46.56
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**Orilla C. Kellogg Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910, for support and education of native children . . . . .	\$451.51
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**W. W. Penfield Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910 . . . . .	\$0.14
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**Albert Wentworth Fund**

Income to August 31, 1910 . . . . .	\$14.40
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**From Jaffna General Medical Mission**

For expenses in part for Dr. T. B. Scott and family . . . . .	\$121.95
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**Hollis Moore Memorial Fund**

Income for Pasumalai Seminary . . . . .	\$300.00
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**Mission Scholarships**

Income of Norton Hubbard scholarship, for Ahmednagar Theological Seminary, \$50; income of Norman T. Leonard scholarship, for student in Eastern Turkey, \$55; income of the J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship Fund, for support of teachers in training pupils for native ministry, \$50; M. W. Thompson Fund, for education of students in Turkey, \$25 . . . . .	\$180.00
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**Foochow College Professorship Endowment**

For salary and other expenses of Miss Wiley . . . . .	\$975.73
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**William White Smith Fund**

Income for education of native preachers and teachers in Africa . . . . .	\$1,403.50
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**Asa W. Kenney Fund**

Income for support of missionary in active service . . . . .	\$1,504.27
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**Work in the Philippines**

For salaries of Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Black . . . . .	\$1,220.00
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**Diarbekir Hospital Endowment**

For salary of Dr. and Mrs. Ward to August 31, 1910, and other expenses . . . . .	\$669.45
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<b>Jaffna General Medical Mission Endowment</b>	
For expenses in part for Dr. Scott and family . . . . .	\$322.01
<b>Rev. George A. Gordon Fund</b>	
For special medical expenses of missionaries . . . . .	\$41.40
<b>Albanian Work</b>	
Salary of Rev. P. B. Kennedy, one year to August 31, 1910, \$968; salary of Rev. C. T. Erickson, one year to August 31, 1910, \$1,229.80; expenses of Rev. P. B. Kennedy in attending annual meeting, \$10.65; general work in Albania, one year to June 20, 1910, \$1,575.20,	\$3,783.65
<b>Endowment Fund of Higher Educational Institutions</b>	
For American College of Madura,	\$97.94
<b>North China College Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$550.95
<b>Williams Hospital Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$165.68
<b>Gordon Theological Seminary, Tung-chou, China</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$718.43
<b>Arts and Crafts Fund</b>	
For industrial work, Bombay, care Rev. B. K. Hunsberger .	\$209.28
<b>Deacon Gates Scholarship, Mardin High School, Turkey</b>	
For work, care Rev. A. N. Andrus,	\$50.00
<b>Andrews Scholarship</b>	
Income for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . .	\$25.00
<b>Montgomery Memorial Scholarship Fund</b>	
For Central Turkey College, care Miss E. M. Blakely . . . . .	\$9.25
<b>The Annie A. Gould Fund</b>	
Income for education of Chinese girls in Paotingfu . . . . .	\$77.50
<b>The Cornelia A. Allis Fund</b>	
Income for support of pupil in Madura, care Rev. J. E. Tracy,	\$15.00
<b>The Joanna Fisher White Scholarship</b>	
Income for scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan . .	\$32.50

<b>Porter Scholarships</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$150.00
<b>Hugh Miller Scholarships</b>	
For Ahmednagar Theol. Sem. .	\$82.28
<b>Ann E. Shorey Fund</b>	
For education of Ram Chundra Shorey, care Mrs. M. L. Sibley . . . . .	\$31.25
<b>Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, care Miss O. M. Vaughan . . . .	\$39.99
<b>Marash Theological Seminary Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for seminary, care Rev. L. O. Lee	\$74.52
<b>Marash Academy Endowment</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for academy, care Rev. L. O. Lee,	\$92.20
<b>S. B. Poor Memorial Fund</b>	
Income for Uduvil school for girls, care Rev. James H. Dickson . . . . .	\$207.00
<b>Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for maintenance of study in Doshisha, care Rev. F. A. Lombard . . . . .	\$16.56
<b>Satara Orphanage Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for support of child in orphanage, care Mrs. H. J. Bruce . . . .	\$20.12
<b>Benjamin Schneider Memorial Fund</b>	
Income for training preachers in Central Turkey . . . . .	\$81.23
<b>Medical Work, (Marston Legacy) Anatolia College</b>	
Income for medical work, care Rev. George E. White . . . .	\$353.56
<b>Dewey Scholarship</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for support of pupil, care Mrs. S. S. Dewey . . . . .	\$12.42
<b>C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship</b>	
Income for scholarship in Mardin High School . . . . .	\$72.04
<b>Sumner Stone Phraner Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for Little Boys' Home, Bombay, care Rev. J. E. Abbott . . .	\$103.50

<b>Cyrus S. Richards Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, toward salary of president of Anatolia College . . . . .	\$119.94
<b>Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Fund</b>	
For Anatolia College . . . . .	\$2,695.00
<b>Atwater Memorial Fund</b>	
For support of school at Fencho- fu, care Rev. I. J. Atwood . . .	\$97.72
<b>A. A. Leonard Fund</b>	
Income sent to Turkey . . . . .	\$82.88
<b>Jeannie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund</b>	
Income for education of girls in Western Turkey, care Rev. L. S. Crawford . . . . .	\$50.00
<b>Thornton Bigelow Penfield Scholarship</b>	
Income for students in Pasu- malai Seminary, India . . . . .	\$25.00
<b>Turvanda Topalyan Scholarship</b>	
Income for education of poor village girls, care Miss Virginia Billings . . . . .	\$100.00
<b>Williams and Andrus Scholarship</b>	
Income for pupils at Mardin, Eastern Turkey . . . . .	\$70.85
<b>Capron Hall Ives Scholarship</b>	
For Capron Hall, care Miss M. T. Noyes . . . . .	\$100.00
<b>American College, Madura Endowment</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for college, care Rev. W. M. Zumbro . . . . .	\$20.70
<b>Clarke-Abbott Fund</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for Little Boys' Home, Bombay, care Mrs. J. E. Abbott . . . .	\$103.50

<b>Marash Theological Seminary Library</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, care Rev. L. O. Lee . . . . .	\$62.10
<b>Welsh Scholarship Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$10.74
<b>Washburn Scholarship Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai High School . . . . .	\$45.13
<b>Jubilee Scholarship Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai High School . . . . .	\$44.35
<b>Harriet Hazen Scholarship Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$1.38
<b>Capron Scholarship Fund</b>	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$14.82
<b>Albert Victor Hospital Endowment Fund</b>	
Income to be sent to India for running expenses of hospital .	\$234.61
<b>Total</b>	
Donations . . . . .	\$442,738.73
Legacies . . . . .	166,565.37
From Sunday-Schools and Y. P. S. C. E. . . . .	11,638.86
Donations for Mission Work for Women, as above, \$299,601.52 (of which \$45,087.44 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page 236 . . . . .	283,857.03
Income of (73) funds as above .	63,293.00
Interest on General Permanant Fund . . . . .	21,315.75
	<hr/>
	\$989,408.74
<b>Supplementary Donations to cancel debt, as of August 31, 1910 . . . . .</b>	
	6,005.66
<b>Total receipts . . . . .</b>	<hr/>
	\$995,414.36

<b>Jaffa General Medical Mission Endowment</b>	
For expenses in part for Dr. Scott and family . . . . .	\$322.01
<b>Rev. George A. Gordon Fund</b>	
For special medical expenses of missionaries . . . . .	\$41.40
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<b>North China College Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$550.95
<b>Williams Hospital Endowment</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$165.68
<b>Gordon Theological Seminary, Tung-chow, China</b>	
Income . . . . .	\$718.43
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<b>Andrews Scholarship</b>	
Income for pupil in Gordon Theological Seminary . . . .	\$25.00
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Income for education of Chinese girls in Paotingfu . . . .	\$77.50
<b>The Cornelia A. Allis Fund</b>	
Income for support of pupil in Madura, care Rev. J. E. Tracy.	\$15.00
<b>The Joanna Fisher White Scholarship</b>	
Income for scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan . .	\$32.50
<b>Porter Scholarships</b>	
Income . . . . .	
<b>Hugh Miller Scholarships</b>	
For Ahmednagar Theol. Sem.	
<b>Ann E. Shorey Fund</b>	
For education of Ram Chundli. Shorey, care Mrs. M. L. Sibley . . . . .	
<b>Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjig</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, care Miss O. M. Vaughan	
<b>Marash Theological Seminary</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for seminary, care Rev. L. O. L.	
<b>Marash Academy Endow</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, for academy, care Rev. L. O. L.	
<b>S. B. Poor Memorial</b>	
Income for Uduvil school girls, care Rev. James Dickson . . . . .	
<b>Alice Julia Rice Mem</b>	
Income to August 31, for maintenance of school Doshisha, care Rev. Lombard . . . . .	
<b>Satara Orphanage</b>	
Income to August 31, 1910, support of child in orphan, care Mrs. H. J. Bruce	
<b>Benjamin Schneider</b>	
Income for training preachers Central Turkey . . . .	
<b>Medical Work, (Marash) Colle.</b>	
Income for medical work, Rev. George E. Whit	
<b>Dewey</b>	
Income to August support of pupil, Dewey . . . .	
<b>C. F. Gates</b>	
Income for scholar in High School	
<b>Sumner</b>	
Income to August Little Boys' care Rev. J	

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD

The following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization.

For the year ending		For the year ending	
September, 1811	\$999.52	August 31, 1861	\$340,522.56
August 31, 1812	13,611.50	" 1862	339,080.56
" 1813	11,361.18	" 1863	397,079.71
" 1814	12,265.56	" 1864	531,985.67
" 1815	9,493.89	" 1865	534,763.33
" 1816	12,501.03	" 1866	446,942.44
" 1817	29,948.63	" 1867	437,884.77
" 1818	34,727.72	" 1868	535,838.64
" 1819	37,520.63	" 1869	525,214.95
" 1820	39,949.45	" 1870	461,058.42
" 1821	46,354.95	" 1871	429,160.60
" 1822	60,087.87	" 1872	445,824.23
" 1823	55,758.94	" 1873	431,844.81
" 1824	47,483.58	" 1874	478,256.51
" 1825	55,716.18	" 1875	476,028.19
" 1826	61,616.25	" 1876	465,442.40
" 1827	88,341.89	" 1877	441,391.45
" 1828	102,009.64	" 1878	482,204.73
" 1829	106,928.26	" 1879	518,386.06
" 1830	83,019.37	" 1880	613,539.51
" 1831	100,934.09	" 1881	691,245.16
" 1832	130,574.12	" 1882	651,976.84
" 1833	145,847.77	" 1883	590,995.67
" 1834	152,386.10	" 1884	588,353.51
July 31, 1835	163,340.19	" 1885	625,832.54
" 1836	176,232.15	" 1886	658,754.42
" 1837	252,076.55	" 1887	679,573.79
" 1838	236,170.98	" 1888	665,712.21
" 1839	244,169.82	" 1889	685,111.33
" 1840	241,691.04	" 1890	762,585.63
" 1841	235,189.30	" 1891	824,325.50
" 1842	318,396.53	" 1892	840,804.72
" 1843	244,254.43	" 1893	679,285.94
" 1844	236,394.37	" 1894	705,132.70
" 1845	255,112.96	" 1895	716,837.17
" 1846	262,073.55	" 1896	743,104.59
" 1847	211,402.76	" 1897	642,781.07
" 1848	254,056.46	" 1898	687,208.98
" 1849	291,705.27	" 1899	644,200.89
" 1850	251,862.21	" 1900	737,957.30
" 1851	274,902.28	" 1901	697,370.90
" 1852	301,732.20	" 1902	845,105.85
" 1853	314,922.88	" 1903	740,777.17
" 1854	305,778.84	" 1904	725,315.90
" 1855	310,427.77	" 1905	752,149.75
" 1856	307,318.69	" 1906	913,159.64
" 1857	388,932.69	" 1907	920,384.09
" 1858	334,018.48	" 1908	837,999.15
" 1859	350,915.45	" 1909	953,573.69
" 1860	429,799.08	" 1910	995,414.36

## PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1810	Farmington . . . . .	No Sermon	
1811	Worcester . . . . .	No Sermon	
1812	Hartford . . . . .	No Sermon	
1813	Boston . . . . .	*Timothy Dwight, D.D. . . . .	John x, 16
1814	New Haven . . . . .	*James Richards, D.D. . . . .	Ephesians iii, 8
1815	Salem . . . . .	*Calvin Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Psalms xcvi, 10
1816	Hartford . . . . .	*Henry Davis, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cxix, 96
1817	Northampton . . . . .	*Jesse Appleton, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 21
1818	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel Spring, D.D. . . . .	Acts viii, 30, 31
1819	Boston . . . . .	*Joseph Lyman, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lviii, 12
1820	Hartford . . . . .	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D. . . . .	Mark xvi, 15
1821	Springfield . . . . .	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D. . . . .	Psalms ii, 8
1822	New Haven . . . . .	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11
1823	Boston . . . . .	*Jeremiah Day, D.D. . . . .	Nehemiah vi, 3
1824	Hartford . . . . .	*Samuel Austin, D.D. . . . .	Galatians i, 15, 16
1825	Northampton . . . . .	*Joshua Bates, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 32
1826	Middletown . . . . .	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 20
1827	New York . . . . .	*Lyman Beecher, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828	Philadelphia . . . . .	*John H. Rice, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1829	Albany . . . . .	*Archibald Alexander, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1830	Boston . . . . .	*Thomas De Witt, D.D. . . . .	Matthew ix, 37, 38
1831	New Haven . . . . .	*Leonard Woods, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2
1832	New York . . . . .	*William Allen, D.D. . . . .	John viii, 36
1833	Philadelphia . . . . .	*William Murray, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians x, 4
1834	Utica . . . . .	*Gardner Spring, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 6
1835	Baltimore . . . . .	*Samuel Miller, D.D. . . . .	Numbers xiv, 21
1836	Hartford . . . . .	*John Codman, D.D. . . . .	Matthew x, 8
1837	Newark . . . . .	*John McDowell, D.D. . . . .	Acts iv, 12
1838	Portland . . . . .	*Heman Humphrey, D.D. . . . .	Psalms cii, 13-16
1839	Troy . . . . .	*Thomas McAuley, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xi, 9
1840	Providence . . . . .	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lxxii, 17
1841	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Justin Edwards, D.D. . . . .	Zechariah iv, 9
1842	Norwich . . . . .	*William R. De Witt, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1843	Rochester . . . . .	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D. . . . .	Philippians iii, 13
1844	Worcester . . . . .	*Rev. Albert Barnes . . . . .	Luke xiv, 28-32
1845	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Mark Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	Psalms lv, 22
1846	New Haven . . . . .	*Joel Hawes, D.D. . . . .	1 Samuel vii, 12
1847	Buffalo . . . . .	*David Magie, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xxxii, 15
1848	Boston . . . . .	*Isaac Ferris, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1849	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D. . . . .	Daniel vii, 27
1850	Oswego . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians xv, 58
1851	Portland . . . . .	*David H. Riddle, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xli, 14, 15
1852	Troy . . . . .	*Leonard Bacon, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1853	Cincinnati . . . . .	*William Adams, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 38
1854	Hartford . . . . .	*Charles White, D.D. . . . .	Matthew vi, 10
1855	Utica . . . . .	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D. . . . .	Galatians ii, 20
1856	Newark . . . . .	*George W. Bethune, D.D. . . . .	1 Timothy i, 15
1857	Providence . . . . .	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 20
1858	Detroit . . . . .	*George Shepard, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 41
1859	Philadelphia . . . . .	*Robert W. Patterson, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xiii, 33
1860	Boston . . . . .	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah xlv, 1-6; xliii, 21
1861	Cleveland . . . . .	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians i, 28
1862	Springfield . . . . .	*Henry Smith, D.D. . . . .	John xvii, 20, 21

\* Deceased.

*Places of Meeting*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1863	Rochester . . . . .	*Ellsha L. Cleveland, D.D. . . . .	Luke xxiv, 45-47
1864	Worcester . . . . .	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 15, 16
1865	Chicago . . . . .	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 7
1866	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D. . . . .	Philippians ii, 10, 11
1867	Buffalo . . . . .	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D. . . . .	John i, 4
1868	Norwich . . . . .	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 32
1869	Pittsburg . . . . .	*John Todd, D.D. . . . .	Malachi i, 11
1870	Brooklyn . . . . .	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18-20
1871	Salem . . . . .	*Truman M. Post, D.D. . . . .	Mark x, 45
1872	New Haven . . . . .	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 1-5
1873	Minneapolis . . . . .	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D. . . . .	Romans iv, 25
1874	Rutland . . . . .	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D. . . . .	Romans x, 14, 15
1875	Chicago . . . . .	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D. . . . .	Romans i, 14
1876	Hartford . . . . .	*William M. Taylor, D.D. . . . .	Ezekiel xlvi, 9
1877	Providence . . . . .	*James H. Fairchild, D.D. . . . .	1 John iv, 20
1878	Milwaukee . . . . .	Henry H. Jessup, D.D. . . . .	Address
1879	Syracuse . . . . .	*George F. Magoun, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19
1880	Lowell . . . . .	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D. . . . .	Revelation xxi, 1
1881	St. Louis . . . . .	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. . . . .	Luke xiv, 28, 30
1882	Portland . . . . .	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xiii, 2
1883	Detroit . . . . .	*William M. Barbour, D.D. . . . .	Mark xii, 31
1884	Columbus . . . . .	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D. . . . .	Acts xx, 24
1885	Boston . . . . .	*George Leon Walker, D.D. . . . .	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40
1886	Des Moines . . . . .	*John L. Withrow, D.D. . . . .	Acts xxvi, 17, 18
1887	Springfield . . . . .	Frederick A. Noble, D.D. . . . .	Luke xi, 2
1888	Cleveland . . . . .	*Henry Hopkins, D.D. . . . .	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889	New York . . . . .	Lewellyn Pratt, D.D. . . . .	John xx, 21-23
1890	Minneapolis . . . . .	Arthur Little, D.D. . . . .	John xii, 24
1891	Pittsfield . . . . .	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians iii, 9
1892	Chicago . . . . .	*Daniel March, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xxi, 5
1893	Worcester . . . . .	Albert J. Lyman, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ix, 19-23
1894	Madison . . . . .	*T. Eaton Clapp, D.D. . . . .	Acts xi, 18
1895	Brooklyn . . . . .	George A. Gordon, D.D. . . . .	1 Corinthians ii, 2
1896	Toledo . . . . .	Edward N. Packard, D.D. . . . .	Acts ii, 14-18
1897	New Haven . . . . .	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D. . . . .	John xxi, 17
1898	Grand Rapids . . . . .	R. R. Meredith, D.D. . . . .	Luke iv, 18
1899	Providence . . . . .	George C. Adams, D.D. . . . .	John x, 10
1900	St. Louis . . . . .	Edward C. Moore, D.D. . . . .	1 Kings xix, 7
1901	Hartford . . . . .	Edward D. Eaton, D.D. . . . .	Matthew xi, 4, 5
1902	Oberlin . . . . .	Newell D. Hillis, D.D. . . . .	Matt. xiii, 33; Mark vii, 24
1903	Manchester . . . . .	*Willard G. Sperry, D.D. . . . .	Revelation xiv, 1
1904	Grinnell . . . . .	*Reuben Thomas, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians vi, 11-13
1905	Seattle . . . . .	Rev. Joseph H. Twichell . . . . .	Romans i, 14
1906	Williamstown and North Adams . . . . .	George A. Gates, D.D. . . . .	2 Corinthians v, 14
1907	Cleveland, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon by George A. Gordon, D.D.		
1908	Brooklyn . . . . .	Charles S. Mills, D.D. . . . .	Job xxiii, 3; John xiv, 9
1909	Minneapolis . . . . .	Washington Gladden, D.D. . . . .	Isaiah lx, 4-5
1910	Boston, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon by W. Douglas Mackenzie D.D.		

\*Deceased.



## MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

The following list presents the names of missionaries now in connection with the Board in the field, or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Post-Office Addresses. These Post-Office Addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

### South African Mission

#### ZULU BRANCH

MISSIONARIES	WENT OUT
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Amanzimtoti,	1860
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868
Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda,	1877
Rev. Herbert D. Goodenough, Amanzimtoti,	1881
Mrs. Caroline L. Goodenough,	1881
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884
Miss Martha H. Pixley, Inanda,	1889
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Amanzimtoti,	1890
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890
Rev. George B. Cowles, Jr., Amanzimtoti,	1893
Mrs. Amy Bridgman Cowles,	1893
Miss Laura C. Smith, Umzumbe,	1893
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Durban,	1897
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897
James B. McCord, M.D., Durban,	1899
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899
Rev. James D. Taylor, Impolweni,	1899
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899
Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, Amanzimtoti,	1901
Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy,	1901
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Amanzimtoti,	1901
Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, Esidumbini,	1906
Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell,	1906

#### RHODESIAN BRANCH

Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Mt. Silinda,	1896
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Chikore,	1900
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,	1902
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,	1902
Rev. Thomas King, Chikore,	1905
Mrs. Estelle R. King,	1905
Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda,	1907
Mr. Arthur J. Orner, Mt. Silinda,	1909
John P. Dysart, Mt. Silinda,	1910
Mrs. Bertha F. Dysart,	1910

### West Central African Mission

Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundu,	1882
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882
Rev. Walter T. Currie, Chisamba,	1886
Mrs. Amy J. Currie,	1893
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundu,	1887
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Ochileso,	1888
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888
Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kamundongo,	1898
Miss Emma C. Redick, Ochileso,	1900
Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902
Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Bailundu,	1902
Rev. Merlin Ennis, Sachikela,	1903
Mrs. Elisabeth R. Ennis,	1907
Rev. Henry A. Neipp, Ochileso,	1904
Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp,	1904
Miss Nellie J. Arnott, Kamundongo,	1905
William Cammack, M.D., Chisamba,	1906
Mrs. Libbie S. Cammack, M.D.,	1906
Rev. William C. Bell, Bailundu,	1907
Mrs. Lena H. Bell,	1907
Miss Helen H. Stover, Bailundu,	1908
Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D., Kamundongo,	1909
Janette E. Miller, Ochileso,	1910

### European Turkey Mission

Rev. James F. Clarke, Sofia,	1859
Rev. Henry C. Haskell, Philippopolis,	1862
Mrs. Margaret B. Haskell,	1862
Miss Esther T. Maltbie, Samokov,	1870
Rev. George D. Marsh, Philippopolis,	1872
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1868
Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,	1872
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870
Rev. J. Henry House, Salonica,	1872
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890
Rev. William P. Clarke, Monastir,	1891
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Haskell,	1904	Miss Dee C. Fohl, Smyrna,	1894
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898	Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan,	1897
Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899	Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna,	1897
Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Samokov,	1901	Miss Claribel Platt, Marsovan,	1899
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,	1901	Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabassar,	1899
Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1903	Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas,	1900
Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,	1902	Mrs. Winona G. Partridge,	1900
Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov,	1907	Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople,	1900
Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, Kortcha,	1907	Mrs. Mary R. Riggs,	1900
Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy,	1907	Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan,	1900
Rev. Charles T. Erickson, Elbasan,	1908	Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas,	1901
Mrs. Mary E. Erickson,	1908	Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea,	1901
Rev. Wm. C. Cooper, Salonica,	1909	Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea,	1902
		Miss Susan W. Orris, Cesarea,	1902
		Charles Ernest Clark, M.D., Sivas,	1903

## Western Turkey Mission

Rev. Joseph K. Greene, Constantinople,	1859	Mrs. Ina V. Clark,	1903
Mrs. Mathilde H. Greene,	1895	Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan,	1903
Rev. George F. Herrick, Constantinople,	1859	Mrs. Susan Riggs Getchell,	1902
Mrs. Helen M. Herrick,	1861	Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna,	1903
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, Constantinople,	1867	Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell,	1903
Mrs. Helen P. Barnum,	1869	Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Cesarea,	1903
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, Marsovan,	1867	Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin,	1903
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy,	1867	Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas,	1903
Miss Harriet G. Powers, Broum,	1868	Miss Lillian F. Cole, Cesarea,	1904
Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas,	1866	Miss Jeannie L. Jilison, Smyrna,	1904
Mrs. Mary H. Perry,	1892	Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Smyrna,	1904
Rev. Edward Riggs, Marsovan,	1860	Mrs. May S. Tracy,	1904
Mrs. Sarah H. Riggs,	1869	Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Marsovan,	1905
Miss Laura Farnham, Adabassar,	1871	Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer,	1905
Miss Mary M. Patrick, Constantinople,	1871	Alden R. Hoover, M.D., Marsovan,	1906
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan,	1874	Mrs. Esther F. Hoover,	1906
Rev. James L. Fowle, Cesarea,	1878	Miss Madeline Gile, Adabassar,	1907
Mrs. Caroline P. Fowle,	1878	Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea,	1909
Rev. Robert Chambers, Bardesag,	1879	Jesse K. Marden, M.D., Marsovan,	1910
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers,	1879	Mrs. Lucy H. Marden,	1910
Lyndon S. Crawford Trebbzond,	1879		
Mrs. Olive T. Crawford,	1881		
Miss Fannie E. Burrage Cesarea,	1880		
Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople,	1881		
Mrs. Martha H. Peet,	1881		
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople,	1881		
Miss Isabella F. Dodd, Constantinople,	1882		
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna,	1883		
Miss Ida W. Prime, Constantinople,	1884		
Rev. William S. Dodd, M.D., Cesarea,	1886		
Mrs. Mary L. Dodd,	1886		
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Smyrna,	1887		
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton,	1885		
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan,	1890		
Mrs. Esther B. White,	1890		
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople,	1890		
Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Constantinople,	1890		
Mrs. Henrietta W. Macallum,	1890		
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna,	1890		
Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan,	1891		
Rev. Herbert M. Allen, Constantinople,	1893		
Mrs. Ellen R. Allen,	1889		
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea,	1893		
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate,	1887		
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople,	1894		

## Central Turkey Mission

Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1861
Rev. Thomas D. Christie, Tarsus,	1877
Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie,	1877
Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana,	1879
Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers,	1879
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash,	1885
Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana,	1886
Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana,	1890
Miss Effie M. Chambers, Kessab,	1893
Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab,	1894
Rev. John E. Merrill, Aintab,	1898
Mrs. Isabel Trowbridge Merrill,	1900
Miss Anne E. Gordon, Marash,	1901
Miss Cora May Welpton, Marash,	1901
Miss Virginia A. Billings, Hadjin,	1904
Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Hadjin,	1904
Miss Isabella M. Blake, Aintab,	1905
Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab,	1905
Rev. Stephen V.R. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1906
Mrs. Blanche H. Trowbridge,	1906
Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Aintab,	1907
Mrs. Lulu C. S. Goodsell,	1907
Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab,	1907
Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Tarsus,	1908

Miss Kate E. Almslie, Marash,	1908
Miss Sara Louise Peck, Adana,	1908
Rev. Harold I. Gardner, Hadjin,	1909
Mrs. Emily Richter Gardner,	1908
Fred D. Shepard, M.D., Aintab,	1910
Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard,	1910
Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D., Aintab,	1910
Miss Edith Cold, Hadjin,	1910
Cyril F. Haas, M.D., Adana,	1910
Mrs. Ruth D. Haas,	1910
Rev. Darwin A. Leavitt, Marash,	1910

**Eastern Turkey Mission**

Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Harpoot,	1859
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin,	1868
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus,	1868
Miss Charlotte E. Ely Bitlis,	1868
Miss Mary A. C. Ely, Bitlis,	1868
Rev. George C. Reynolds, M.D., Van,	1869
Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds,	1869
Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D., Mardin,	1874
Mrs. Helen L. Thom,	1886
Rev. John K. Browne, Harpoot,	1875
Mrs. Lella K. Browne,	1876
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin,	1877
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot,	1885
Rev. George P. Knapp, Bitlis,	1890
Mrs. Anna J. Knapp,	1890
Miss Johanna L. Graf Mardin,	1894
Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzurum,	1897
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.,	1898
Rev. Clarence D. Usher, M.D., Van,	1898
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Usher,	1899
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzurum,	1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Van,	1900
Henry H. Atkinson, M.D., Harpoot,	1901
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson,	1901
Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot,	1901
Mrs. Miriam V. Carey,	1900
Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin,	1901
Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1901
Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Harpoot,	1902
Mrs. Emma M. Riggs,	1889
Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, Van,	1904
Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow,	1904
Miss Diantha L. Dewey Mardin,	1905
Miss Maria B. Poole, Harpoot,	1905
Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, Mardin,	1905
Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich,	1905
Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Van,	1907
Edwin St. Ward, M.D., Diarbekir,	1907
Mrs. Charlotte A. Ward,	1907
Rev. Harrison A. Maynard, Bitlis,	1908
Mrs. Mary W. Maynard,	1908
Miss Eunice N. Atkins, Erzurum,	1908
Miss Ellen W. Catlin, Harpoot,	1908
Miss Caroline Stillman, Van,	1910
Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1910
Mrs. Alice S. Riggs,	1910

**Marathi Mission**

Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Panchgani,	1862
Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, Sirur,	1870
Rev. Robert A. Hume, Ahmednagar,	1874
Miss Kate F. Hume,	1882
Rev. William O. Ballantine, M.D., Rahuri,	1875
Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine,	1885
Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Sholapur,	1875
Mrs. Frances H. Gates,	1875
Rev. James Smith, Bombay,	1879
Mrs. Maud Smith,	1879
Rev. Justin E. Abbott, Bombay,	1881
Mrs. Camilla L. Abbott,	1902
Rev. Henry Fairbank, Ahmednagar,	1886
Mrs. Mary E. Fairbank,	1894
Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, Wai,	1886
Miss Emily R. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1886
Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay,	1887
Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai,	1890
Miss Belle Nugent, Ahmednagar,	1890
Rev. Henry G. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1892
Mrs. Theo K. Bissell,	1892
Rev. Edward Fairbank, Vadala,	1893
Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank,	1893
Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur,	1893
Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur,	1897
Mrs. Emily W. Harding, Sholapur,	1900
Rev. William Hazen, Sholapur,	1900
Mrs. Florence Hartt Hazen,	1900
Lester H. Beals, M.D., Wai,	1902
Mrs. Rose Fairbank Beals, M.D.,	1905
Mr. Merrill A. Peacock, Sholapur,	1902
Mrs. Nellie L. Peacock,	1902
Rev. Byron K. Hunsberger, Bombay,	1903
Mrs. Elizabeth Hume Hunsberger,	1903
Rev. Theodore S. Lee, Satara,	1903
Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee,	1903
Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., Ahmednagar,	1903
Rev. Alden H. Clark, Ahmednagar,	1904
Mrs. Mary W. Clark,	1904
Miss Edith Gates, Ahmednagar,	1905
Miss Mary E. Stephenson, M.D., Ahmednagar,	1906
Rev. Robert Ernest Hume, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mrs. Laura C. Hume,	1907
Charles H. Burr, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mrs. Annie H. Burr,	1907
Miss Clara H. Bruce, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mr. David C. Churchill, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mrs. Alice H. Churchill,	1907
Rev. Arthur A. McBride, Bombay,	1908
Mrs. Elizabeth H. McBride,	1907
Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Ahmednagar,	1908
Miss Gertrude Harris, Ahmednagar,	1910

**Madura Mission**

Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Tirumangalam,	1867
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madura,	1873
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler,	1877
Rev. James E. Tracy, Perakulam,	1877

Mrs. Fannie S. Tracy,	1877
Rev. John P. Jones, Pasumalai,	1878
Mrs. Sarah A. Jones,	1878
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura,	1884
Rev. James C. Perkins, Aruppukottai,	1885
Mrs. Lucy C. Perkins,	1904
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura,	1887
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.D., Madura,	1888
Mrs. Harriet D. Van Allen,	1888
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Dindigul,	1890
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery,	1890
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Melur,	1891
Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton,	1894
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Palani,	1891
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood,	1891
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura,	1892
Rev. Charles S. Vaughan, Manamadura,	1893
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan,	1893
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Madura,	1894
Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro,	1907
Rev. David S. Herrick, Madura,	1894
Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick,	1887
Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Madura,	1895
Rev. William W. Wallace, Madura,	1897
Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace,	1897
Miss Helen E. Chandler, Madura,	1899
Rev. John J. Banninga, Melur,	1901
Mrs. Mary B. Banninga,	1901
Rev. John X. Miller, Pasumalai,	1903
Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller,	1903
Miss Catherine S. Quickenden, Aruppu- kottai,	1906
Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, Madura,	1908
Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, Pasumalai,	1908
Mrs. Pearl C. Mathews,	1910
Rev. Lawrence C. Powers, Madura,	1910

#### Ceylon Mission

Miss Susan R. Howland, Manepay,	1873
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., Manepay,	1893
Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.,	1893
Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., Manepay,	1896
Rev. Giles G. Brown, Vaddukkoddai,	1899
Mrs. Clara L. Brown,	1899
Rev. James H. Dickson, Tellippallai,	1900
Mrs. Frances A. Dickson,	1900
Miss Julia E. Green, Uduvil,	1906
Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, Valvettiturai,	1908
Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock,	1908

#### Foochow Mission

Rev. Joseph E. Walker, Shao-wu,	1872
Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Pagoda,	1877
Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney,	1877
Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Ponasang,	1880
Rev. George H. Hubbard, Pagoda,	1884
Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard,	1884
Miss Kate C. Woodhull, M.D., Ponasang,	1884
Miss Hannah C. Woodhull, Ponasang,	1884
Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow,	1888
Mrs. Caroline K. Peet,	1887

Rev. G. Milton Gardner, Foochow,	1889
Mrs. Mary J. Gardner,	1889
Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D., Foochow,	1889
Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear,	1893
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shao-wu,	1892
Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss,	1898
Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Ing-hok,	1892
Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shao-wu,	1898
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shao-wu,	1900
Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900
Miss Harriet L. Osborne, Diong-loh,	1901
Rev. Edward H. Smith, Ing-hok,	1901
Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901
Rev. Lewis Hodous, Foochow,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Hodous,	1901
Miss Emily D. Smith, M.D., Ing-hok,	1901
Mr. George M. Newell, Foochow,	1904
Mrs. Mary R. Newell,	1906
Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Jr., Shao-wu,	1904
Miss Grace A. Funk, Shao-wu,	1906
Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Diong-loh,	1907
Miss Ruth P. Ward, Ponasang,	1907
Miss Agnes J. Meebold, Ing-hok,	1909
Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg, Shao-wu,	1909
Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg,	1909
Rev. Frederick P. Beach, Foochow,	1910
Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard, Foochow,	1910
Rev. Leonard J. Christian, Foochow,	1910
Miss Irene La W. Dornblaser, Diong-loh,	1910

#### South China Mission

Rev. Charles R. Hager, M.D., Hong Kong,	1883
Mrs. Marie von Rausch Hager,	1897
Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Edna Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Miss Vida Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Rev. Obed S. Johnson, Canton,	1909
Miss Ruth Mulliken, Canton,	1910

#### North China Mission

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Peking,	1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tung-chou,	1868
Miss Mary H. Porter, Peking,	1868
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, Tung-chou,	1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield,	1869
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Tientsin,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Peking,	1877
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Pao-ting-fu,	1882
Mrs. Estella L. Perkins, M.D.,	1886
Rev. Edwin E. Aiken, Pao-ting-fu,	1885
Mrs. Rose M. Aiken,	1902
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-chou,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895
Miss Luella Miner, Peking,	1887
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pangchwang,	1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pangchwang,	1887

Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking,	1890
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Tung-chou,	1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-chou,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1893
Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Tientsin,	1894
Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing,	1894
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tung-chou,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking,	1901
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle,	1899
James H. McCann, Pao-ting-fu,	1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking,	1902
Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Pangchwang,	1902
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D.,	1902
Miss Laura N. Jones, Pao-ting-fu,	1903
Rev. Emery W. Ellis, Lintsing,	1904
Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis,	1904
Miss Jessie E. Payne, Peking,	1904
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Pangchwang,	1904
Mrs. Louise H. Stanley,	1904
Charles W. Young, M.D., Peking,	1904
Mrs. Olivia D. Young,	1904
Miss Alice S. Browne, Tung-chou,	1905
Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Pangchwang,	1905
Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D., Lintsing,	1905
Miss May N. Corbett, Peking,	1906
Miss Mabel A. Ellis, Lintsing,	1907
Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Lintsing,	1908
Mrs. Florence C. Eastman,	1908
Miss Marian G. MacGown, Tientsin,	1908
Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Tung-chou,	1908
Mrs. Lillian D. Porter,	1908
Rev. Arie B. DeHaan, Pangchwang,	1909
Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan,	1909
Miss Delia D. Leavens, Tung-chou,	1909
Miss Lucy I. Mead, Peking,	1909
Miss Mary E. Vanderslice, Peking,	1910
Rev. Elmer W. Galt, Tung-chou,	1910
Mrs. Altie C. Galt,	1910
Rev. Harry S. Martin, Tung-chou,	1910
Mrs. Rose L. Martin,	1910
Isabelle Phelps, Pao-ting-fu,	1910
Rev. Murray S. Frame, Tung-chou,	1910

**Shansi Mission**

Rev. Mark Williams, Taikuhsien,	1866
Mrs. Alice M. Williams, Taikuhsien,	1891
Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D., Taikuhsien,	1903
Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway,	1903
Rev. Paul L. Corbin, Taikuhsien,	1904
Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin,	1904
Miss Flora K. Heebner, Taikuhsien,	1904
Rev. Watts O. Pye, Fenchow,	1907
Rev. Albert W. Staub, Taikuhsien,	1908
Mrs. Jane F. Staub,	1908
Dr. Percy T. Watson, Fenchow,	1909
Mrs. Clara B. Watson,	1909
Miss Gertrude Chaney, Taikuhsien,	1909
Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, Taikuhsien,	1910

Mrs. Daisie P. Fairfield,	1907
Miss Grace McConnaughey, Fenchow,	1910

**Japan Mission**

Rev. Daniel C. Greene, Tokyo,	1869
Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Kyoto,	1883
Mrs. Agnes H. Gordon, Kyoto,	1872
Miss Eliza Talcott, Kobe,	1873
Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D., Osaka,	1873
Mrs. Mary S. Taylor,	1873
Rev. John H. DeForest, Sendai	1874
Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest,	1874
Rev. Dwight W. Learned, Kyoto,	1875
Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kobe,	1876
Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Matsuyama,	1877
Rev. Otis Cary, Kyoto,	1878
Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. James H. Pettee, Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879
Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Miss Susan A. Searle, Kobe,	1883
Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kobe,	1886
Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1886
Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1886
Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1886
Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1886
Rev. Samuel C. Bartlett, Otaru,	1887
Mrs. Fanny G. Bartlett,	1894
Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto,	1887
Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kobe,	1887
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama,	1887
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Matsuyama,	1887
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888
Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyoto,	1888
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kobe,	1888
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Maebashi,	1889
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Okayama,	1890
Mrs. Ida McL. White,	1888
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata,	1890
Mrs. Gertrude A. Curtis,	1890
Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Kobe,	1889
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama,	1891
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori,	1901
Mrs. Anna J. Bennett,	1905
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyoto,	1902
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning,	1902
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Tottori,	1902
Mrs. Cora Keith Warren,	1899
Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Maebashi,	1902
Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Miyazaki,	1903
Mrs. Genevieve W. Olds,	1903

*Missionaries of the Board*

Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kobe,	1903
Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Kyoto,	1904
Rev. Edward S. Cobb, Niigata,	1904
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb,	1904
Mrs. Amanda A. Walker, Kobe,	1905
Miss Elizabeth Ward, Osaka,	1906
Mr. Dana I. Grover, Kyoto,	1907
Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover,	1908
Miss Grace H. Stowe, Tottori,	1908
Miss Mary E. Stowe, Tottori,	1908
Miss Florence S. Allchin, Kyoto,	1909
Miss Rosamond C. Bates, Kobe,	1909

**Micronesian Mission**

Rev. Irving M. Channon, Ocean Island,	1890
Mrs. Mary L. Channon,	1890
Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Kusaie,	1890
Miss Louise E. Wilson, Kusaie,	1893
Rev. Clinton F. Rife, M.D., Mejuro,	1894
Mrs. Isadora Rife,	1894
Miss Jenny Olin, Kusaie,	1897
Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Truk,	1898
Rev. Herbert E. B. Case, Guam,	1904
Mrs. Ada R. Case,	1904
Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, Nauru,	1907
Mrs. Salome Delaporte,	1907
Miss Marion P. Wells, Kusaie,	1909

**Mission to the Philippines**

Rev. Robert F. Black, Davao, Mindanac,	1902
Mrs. Gertrude G. Black,	1903

Charles T. Sibley, M.D., Davao,	1908
Mrs. Annie S. Sibley,	1908

**Mexican Mission**

Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara,	1882
Mrs. Sara B. Howland,	1882
Rev. James D. Eaton, Chihuahua,	1882
Mrs. Gertrude C. Eaton,	1882
Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Parral,	1886
Mrs. Annie C. Wright,	1886
Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral,	1888
Miss Mary Dunning, Parral,	1889
Rev. Horace T. Wagner, Hermosillo,	1894
Mrs. Della McC. Wagner,	1895
Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua,	1897
Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara,	1901
Miss Lora F. Smith, Guadalajara,	1910

**Spanish Mission**

Rev. William H. Gulick, Madrid,	1871
Miss Alice H. Bushee, Barcelona,	1892
Miss Mary L. Page, Barcelona,	1892
Miss Anna F. Webb, Barcelona,	1892
Miss May Morrison, Barcelona,	1904

**Austrian Mission**

Rev. Albert W. Clark, Prague,	1872
Mrs. Ruth E. Clark,	1884
Rev. John S. Porter, Prague,	1891
Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter,	1893

## CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

All male missionaries of the Board who have been seven years in service and are still holding its commission are Corporate Members. Their names will be found in the preceding list of missionaries.

[The names under each state are arranged according to date of first election; where there has been a re-election the date is indicated after the name.]

**Maine**

- 1876. Rev. Frederick A. Noble, Phillips. 1909
- 1883. Rev. William H. Fenn, Portland.
- 1884. Rev. William P. Fisher, Brunswick.
- 1889. Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor.
- 1890. Galen C. Moses, Bath.
- 1892. George H. Eaton, Calais.
- 1894. Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston. 1909
- 1901. John M. Gould, Portland. 1909
- 1905. S. M. Came, Alfred. 1910
- 1908. Rev. Omar W. Folsom, Bath.
- 1908. Henry L. Chapman, Brunswick.
- 1908. Rev. Raymond Calkins, Portland.

**New Hampshire**

- 1894. Elisha R. Brown, Dover. 1909
- 1897. Rev. William H. Pound, Wolfboro.
- 1906. Henry W. Lane, Keene.
- 1908. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.
- 1908. Rev. Edward L. Gulick, Hanover.
- 1909. Charles C. Morgan, Nashua.
- 1909. Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, Manchester.
- 1909. Rev. Charles H. Percival, Rochester.
- 1910. Rev. Samuel H. Dana, Exeter.
- 1910. Rev. George H. Reed, Concord.

**Vermont**

- 1877. Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury. 1909
- 1880. Rev. William S. Smart, Brandon.
- 1890. Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls. 1909
- 1905. David M. Camp, Newport. 1910
- 1906. Rev. Clifford H. Smith, Pittsford.
- 1908. Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury.
- 1908. Carl V. Woodbury, Northfield.
- 1908. Rev. I. Chipman Smart, Burlington.
- 1908. Rev. Christopher C. St. Clare, Morrisville.
- 1909. Rev. Edwin J. Lewis, West Brattleboro.
- 1910. Albert H. Cheney, Stowe.
- 1910. Rev. Charles H. Dickinson, Middlebury.
- 1910. Rev. Fraser Metzger, Randolph.
- 1910. Rev. Carl J. Peterson, East Berkshire.
- 1910. Rev. Benjamin Swift, Woodstock.

**Massachusetts**

- 1867. Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, Malden.
- 1875. A. Lyman Williston, Northampton. 1909
- 1876. Elbridge Torrey, Dorchester.
- 1879. Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, Auburndale. 1909
- 1882. Franklin Carter, Williamstown.
- 1883. Samuel B. Capen, Boston. 1909
- 1886. G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester. 1909
- 1886. Rev. George W. Phillips, Shrewsbury.
- 1887. Rev. Arthur Little, Dorchester.
- 1887. Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord. 1909
- 1887. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Cambridge. 1909
- 1888. Rev. Francis E. Clark, Auburndale. 1909
- 1888. Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River.
- 1889. Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline. 1909
- 1889. A. G. Cumnock, Lowell.
- 1889. James M. W. Hall, Newton Center.
- 1890. Rev. John R. Thurston, Whitinsville.
- 1890. Thomas Weston, Newton. 1909
- 1890. Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton. 1909
- 1891. Rev. Charles H. Daniels, S. Framingham. 1909
- 1894. Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center. 1909
- 1894. John E. Bradley, Randolph.
- 1894. Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem. 1909
- 1894. Charles A. Hopkins, Brookline. 1909
- 1894. Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence.
- 1895. Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke. 1909
- 1895. W. Murray Crane, Dalton.
- 1895. Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
- 1895. Rev. Asher Anderson, Hyde Park. 1909
- 1895. Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston. 1909
- 1895. Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg. 1909
- 1896. Rev. Arcturus Z. Conrad, Boston. 1909
- 1896. Samuel Usher, Cambridge. 1909
- 1896. William B. Plunkett, Adams. 1909
- 1896. Rev. William E. Wolcott, Lawrence. 1909
- 1896. Charles N. Prouty, Spencer. 1909
- 1896. George E. Tucker, Ware. 1909
- 1896. Charles E. Swett, Winchester.
- 1897. Rev. James G. Merrill, Somerset.
- 1897. Edward Whitin, Whitinsville. 1909

1897	John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester.	1909
1897	Arthur H. Wellman, Malden.	1909
1898	Henry H. Proctor, Boston.	1909
1899	Pres. George Harris, Amherst.	
1899	Rev. Edward C. Moore Cambridge.	1909
1900	Rev. Frank A. Warfield Milford.	1909
1900	George E. Keith, Campello.	1909
1900	Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.	1909
1901	Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center.	1909
1901	Frank Wood, Dorchester.	
1902	Herbert A. Wilder, Newton	1909
1903	Frank A. Day, Newton	1908
1903	Miss Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley.	1908
1903	Lewis A. Cressett, North Abington.	1908
1903	Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.	1908
1904	Rev. John H. Denison, Boston.	1909
1905	Edward S. Rogers, Lee.	1910
1905	Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.	1910
1905	Rev. William W. Dornan, Plymouth.	1910
1905	Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, Brookline.	1910
1906	Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Winchendon.	
1906	Frederick A. Russell, Methuen.	
1906	Rev. Edwin H. Byington, West Roxbury.	
1906	Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Cambridge.	
1907	Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.	
1907	Seba A. Holton, Falmouth.	
1907	Lemuel L. Dexter, Mattapoisett.	
1907	Alvin L. Wright, South Hadley	
1908	Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, Roxbury.	
1908	Alfred S. Hall, Winchester	
1908	James Logan, Worcester	
1908	Arthur Perry Boston.	
1908	Rev. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville.	
1909	C. H. Lyman, Northampton.	
1909	Rev. Clarence F. Swift, Fall River.	
1909	John H. Gifford, M.D., Fall River.	
1909	Rev. Edward E. Bradley, Lincoln.	
1909	Victor J. Loring, Wellesley Hills.	
1909	Walter K. Bigelow, Salem	
1909	Rev. Harris G. Hale, Brookline.	
1909	Decevalre King Quincy.	
1909	Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton.	
1909	Rev. Newton M. Hall Springfield.	
1909	Rev. John L. Kilbon, Springfield.	
1909	Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Newtonville	
1909	E. H. Bigelow, M.D., Framingham.	
1909	Pres. Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown.	
1910	Rev. John Reid Franklin.	
1910	Charles M. Rhodes Taunton.	
1910	Rev. Stephen A. Norton, Woburn	
1910	Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, Bradford.	

## Rhode Island

1897	Herbert J. Wells, Kingston	1909
1898	Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale.	1909

1899	Miss Caroline Hazard, Peacedale.
1909	Frederic H. Fuller, Providence.

## Connecticut

1876	Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford	1909
1881	Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.	
1884	Rev. James W. Cooper, Hartford.	1909
1889	Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Norwich.	1909
1889	Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich.	1909
1889	Rev. Chester D. Hartnaff, Hartford.	
1890	N. D. Sperry, New Haven.	
1891	Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford.	1909
1893	John H. Perry, Southport.	1909
1894	O. Vincent Coffin, Middletown.	
1894	Rev. William W. McLane, New Haven	1909
1895	Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven	1909
1895	Rev. Joseph H. Selden, Greenwich.	1909
1896	George M. Woodruff, Litchfield.	1909
1896	Rev. John DePeu, Bridgeport.	1910
1897	Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven.	
1897	Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford.	1909
1897	Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.	1909
1897	Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven.	1909
1897	Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby.	
1899	George B. Burrall, Lakeville.	
1900	Rev. Arthur W. Ackerman, Torrington	1909
1900	Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.	
1902	Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam.	1909
1902	Rev. William H. Holman, Southport.	1909
1903	Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk.	1908
1904	Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.	1909
1904	Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.	1909
1906	Daniel O. Rogers, New Britain.	
1906	Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven	
1907	Pres. William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford.	
1909	Alfred Colt, New London.	
1909	Daniel R. Howe, Hartford.	
1909	Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, Waterbury.	
1909	Frank E. Smith, Stony Creek.	
1909	George S. Palmer, New London.	
1909	Martin Welles, Hartford.	
1909	Rev. William F. Stearns, Norfolk	
1909	William H. Catlin, Meriden	
1910	Rev. Gerald H. Beard, Bridgeport.	
1910	Rev. John C. Goddard, Salisbury.	
1910	Rev. Azel W. Hazen, Middletown.	
1910	Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven	

## New York

1876	Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City.	1909
1888	Chester Holcombe, Rochester.	
1891	Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn.	1909



1894. Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo. 1909  
 1894. Charles A. Hull, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1895. Lucien C. Warner, New York City. 1909  
 1896. Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York City. 1909  
 1896. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York City. 1909  
 1896. Guilford Dudley Foughkeapele. 1909  
 1897. Rev. Robert J. Kent, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1897. Rev. A. F. Pierce, Mt. Vernon. 1909  
 1898. Dyer B. Holmes, New York City. 1909  
 1899. Rev. Elliott C. Hall, Jamestown. 1909  
 1900. Rev. Newell D. Hills, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1903. Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Brooklyn. 1908  
 1904. Harry A. Flint, Syracuse. 1909  
 1906. William H. Crosby, Buffalo. 1909  
 1907. Charles H. Aldrich, Mattituck. 1909  
 1908. Rev. William Dana Street, White Plains. 1909  
 1908. George W. Bally, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1908. Rev. Andrew M. Wight, Ogdensburg. 1909  
 1908. Edward F. Cragin, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1908. A. V. Wadhams, Wadhams. 1909  
 1909. Rev. William A. Trow, Sherburne. 1909  
 1909. Edwin G. Warner, Brooklyn. 1909  
 1909. John B. Clark, New York. 1909  
 1910. Rev. Willard L. Beard, Mt. Vernon. 1909  
 1910. William J. McCaw, Norwich. 1909

**New Jersey**

1891. Rev. Amory H. Bradford, Montclair. 1909  
 1894. Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair. 1909  
 1906. James M. Speers, Montclair. 1909  
 1906. Clarence H. Kelsey, Orange. 1909  
 1906. Harry Wade Hicks, Summit. 1909  
 1909. Charles H. Baker, Montclair. 1909

**Pennsylvania**

1898. William H. Lambert, Philadelphia. 1909  
 1899. Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, Kingston. 1909  
 1908. C. S. Burwell, Meadville. 1909  
 1910. Dr. Charles W. Huntington, Williamsport. 1909

**Ohio**

1884. Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland. 1909  
 1888. Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus. 1909

1895. Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Cleveland. 1909  
 1897. Lucius F. Meilen, Cleveland. 1909  
 1898. William W. Mills, Marietta. 1909  
 1902. Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin. 1909  
 1904. Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Oberlin. 1909  
 1904. Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin. 1909  
 1906. Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, Oberlin. 1909  
 1906. John G. Jennings, Cleveland. 1909  
 1906. Edward H. Rhoades, Toledo. 1909  
 1906. Uriah S. Shelley Ashland. 1909  
 1907. Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Marietta. 1909  
 1907. Frank L. Fatchild, Mount Vernon. 1909  
 1907. Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati. 1909  
 1908. H. Clark Ford, Cleveland. 1909  
 1909. Rev. Howard S. MacAyeal, Akron. 1909  
 1909. B. P. Johnson, Oberlin. 1909  
 1910. Theodore W. Bates, Cleveland. 1909  
 1910. William F. Hewins, Ashtabula. 1909

**Maryland**

1904. Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore. 1909

**District of Columbia**

1891. Merrill E. Gates, Washington. 1909  
 1907. John B. Sleman, Jr., Washington. 1909

**North Carolina**

1908. Thomas S. Inboden, Enfield. 1909

**Florida**

1895. Rev. William H. Woodwell, Pomona. 1909  
 1906. Rev. Mason Noble, Inverness. 1909

**Tennessee**

1906. Pres. George A. Gates, Nashville. 1909

**Oklahoma**

1898. Pres. Calvin B. Moody, Kingfisher. 1909  
 1910. J. S. Ross, Wellston. 1909

**Indiana**

1906. Rev. Andrew U. Ogilvie, Elkhart. 1909

**Illinois**

1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago. 1909  
 1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford. 1909  
 1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago. 1909  
 1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson. 1909  
 1888. Rev. G. S. P. Savage, Chicago. 1909  
 1889. Rev. E. F. Williams, Chicago. 1909  
 1889. Rev. William A. Waterman, Elgin. 1909  
 1889. Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Canton. 1909  
 1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park. 1910  
 1893. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago. 1909  
 1893. Charles H. Hulburd, Chicago. 1909  
 1894. Hiram T. Lay, Kewanee. 1909  
 1894. Rev. Clarence A. Beckwith, Chicago. 1909  
 1895. David Fales, Lake Forest. 1909

1897. Rev. Frank N. White, Chicago. 1910  
 1897. Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg. 1909  
 1901. Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.  
 1901. Thomas C. MacMillan, La Grange.  
 1906. H. H. Kennedy, Chicago.  
 1906. Frank Kimball, Oak Park.  
 1906. Rev. John C. Myers, McLean.  
 1907. M. A. Dean, Evanston.  
 1907. Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Hinsdale.  
 1907. Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.  
 1907. James C. Hanna, Aurora.  
 1908. Harry Ainsworth, Moline.  
 1908. Rev. Frank G. Smith, Chicago.  
 1909. Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago.  
 1909. Rev. James R. Smith, Quincy.  
 1910. Rev. William T. McElveen, Evanston.  
 1910. Charles W. Boyden, Sheffield.  
 1910. Rev. William E. Cadmus, Peoria.  
 1910. James H. Moore, Chicago.  
 1910. Myron A. Myers, Hinsdale.  
 1910. D. A. Syme, Sycamore.

**Michigan**

1892. George Parsons, Watervliet.  
 1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit. 1909  
 1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing. 1909  
 1895. E. F. Grabill, Greenville. 1909  
 1906. Rev. Archibald Hadden, Muskegon.  
 1906. George N. Stray, Ludington.  
 1906. C. B. Stowell, Hudson.  
 1907. G. C. Meisel, Port Huron.  
 1907. Rev. Carl S. Patton, Ann Arbor.  
 1910. Rev. Mac H. Wallace, Detroit.  
 1910. Paul C. Warren, Three Oaks.

**Wisconsin**

1889. Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit. 1909  
 1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville. 1909  
 1896. Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Madison. 1909  
 1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire.  
 1906. C. S. Kitchel, Milwaukee.  
 1908. Rev. Judson Titsworth, Milwaukee.  
 1910. Allen S. Baker, Evansville.  
 1910. Rev. Robert Hopkin, Columbus.  
 1910. Frank J. Harwood, Appleton.

**Minnesota**

1871. Rev. James W. Strong, Northfield. 1909  
 1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Northfield.  
 1895. Rev. George R. Merrill, Minneapolis. 1909  
 1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield. 1909  
 1900. Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis. 1909  
 1901. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.  
 1902. Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.  
 1903. David Percy Jones, Minneapolis. 1908

1905. Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis. 1910  
 1906. Charles H. Cooper, Mankato.  
 1906. George E. Perley, Moorehead.  
 1908. Rev. Squire Heath, Benson.  
 1908. Charles M. Way, Minneapolis.  
 1909. Rev. Edwin B. Dean, Northfield.  
 1909. Rev. Fred B. Hill, Northfield.  
 1910. Rev. Frank E. Knopf, Austin.

**Iowa**

1895. Rev. Alvah L. Frisbie, Des Moines.  
 1896. Rev. William W. Gist, Cedar Falls.  
 1897. Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines. 1909  
 1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls. 1909  
 1904. F. A. McCornack, Sioux City. 1909  
 1907. E. N. Coleman, Davenport.  
 1907. Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon, Des Moines.  
 1907. Rev. Herbert J. Hinman, Cresco.  
 1908. Robert W. Aborn, Sheldon.  
 1909. Rev. Naboth Osborne, Burlington.  
 1909. Rev. Wilson Denney, Cedar Rapids.  
 1909. William D. Evans, Hampton.

**Missouri**

1892. Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis. 1909  
 1897. Rev. Charles S. Mills, St. Louis. 1909  
 1899. Pres. J. H. George, Springfield. 1909  
 1906. Edward E. Holmes, Kansas City.

**North Dakota**

1889. Pres. Charles C. Creegan, Fargo.  
 1906. Rev. George B. Denison, Cando.  
 1906. Newton C. Young, Fargo.  
 1907. Arthur D. Parker, Carrington.  
 1908. Rev. Robert Paton, Carrington.

**South Dakota**

1908. Rev. A. Craig Bowdish, Mitchell.  
 1909. Pres. Henry K. Warren, Yankton.  
 1910. Rev. George E. Green, Canton.  
 1910. Bayard E. Beach, Huron.  
 1910. W. F. Mason, Aberdeen.

**Nebraska**

1894. Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln.  
 1905. Pres. D. Brainerd Perry, Crete. 1910  
 1906. Charles H. Tully, Grand Island.  
 1909. B. J. Helsabeek, Franklin.  
 1910. Rev. Charles H. Rogers, Lincoln.

**Kansas**

1902. Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka. 1909  
 1906. Rev. Francis L. Hayes, Topeka.  
 1908. Robert R. Hays, Osborne.  
 1908. William R. Guild, Sabetha.  
 1909. Rev. Oakley B. Thurston, Wichita.  
 1909. Howard M. Darling, Wichita.  
 1910. Rev. Lucius C. Markham, Wichita.

**Montana**

1906. Edward H. Talcott, Livingston.

**Colorado**

1895. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver. 1909

1909. William E. Sweet, Denver.

**New Mexico**

1906. Rev. Josiah H. Heald, Albuquerque.

**Arizona**

1910. Theodore W. Otis, Prescott.

**Idaho**

1906. Rev. Charles E. Mason, Mountain Home.

**Washington**

1890. Rev. Hiram D. Wiard, Winslow.

1896. Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla. 1909

1902. Rev. Edward L. Smith, Seattle. 1909

1902. Rev. Sydney Strong, Seattle. 1909

1905. Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Seattle. 1910

1908. James A. Moore, Seattle.

1908. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Spokane.

1909. William H. Lewis, Seattle.

1909. Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

**Oregon**

1907. Pres. William N. Ferrin, Forest Grove.

**California**

1895. Rev. Jean F. Loba, Ontario. 1909

1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, Oakland. 1909

1904. Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland. 1909

1905. George W. Marston, San Diego. 1910

1906. Peter Cook, Rio Vista.

1907. Rev. John H. Williams, Redlands.

1908. Rev. Henry Kingman, Claremont.

1908. Rev. Francis M. Washburn, Lodi.

1909. Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles.

1910. Rev. W. T. Patchell, San Jose.

1910. Barton S. Hays, San Francisco.

1910. Silas W. Mack, Pacific Grove.

1910. Charles E. Harwood, Upland.

**Hawaiian Islands**

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu. 1909

1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu. 1909

1906. William R. Castle, Honolulu.

1907. Henry P. Baldwin, Honolulu.

1910. Rev. William B. Oleson, Honolulu.

1910. Edward K. Lilikalani.

**Canada**

1908. Pres. Edward M. Hill, Montreal.

**Syria**

1897. Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut. 1909

**France**

1895. Rev. Caspar W. Hiatt, Paris.

## CORPORATE MEMBERS WHOSE SERVICE HAS CEASED

Since January 1, 1908

[The names of Corporate Members deceased or resigned prior to January 1, 1908, will be found in Annual Reports for 1895, 1905, 1907, and 1908. In the list below the cause of the termination of service is indicated by the following abbreviations: d., deceased; r., resigned; re., removed from district represented; t.c., term completed.]

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Maine</i>	<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Connecticut</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
1907.	Rev. John Hastings Quint, re.	1909	1896.	Rev. Joseph Anderson, t.c.	1909
<b>New Hampshire</b>			1892.	Waterman R. Burnham, t.c.	1909
1881.	Rev. Franklin Ayer t.c.	1909	1901.	David N. Camp, t.c.	1909
1896.	Rev. Edward C. Ewing, t.c.	1909	1894.	Rev. John G. Davenport, t.c.	1909
1905.	Henry C. Holbrook, M.D., t.c.	1910	1882.	Rev. Asel W. Haxen, t.c.	1909
1896.	Rev. Cyrus Richardson, t.c.	1909	1890.	Rev. Samuel H. Howe, t.c.	1909
1893.	Rev. W. J. Tucker, t.c.	1909	1898.	Rev. Wallace Nutting, t.c.	1909
1890.	Edward P. Kimball, d.	1910	1899.	Rev. Everett E. Lewis, t.c.	1909
<b>Vermont</b>			1885.	Rev. George P. Fisher, d	1909
1894.	Gilbert M. Sykes, t.c.	1909	1906.	D. W. Williams, d.	1909
1905.	H. Chester Jackson, M.D., t.c.	1910	<b>New York</b>		
1905.	John M. Comstock, t.c.	1910	1887.	Rev. Thos. B. McLeod, t.c.	1909
1899.	Rev. George N. Boardman, t.c.	1909	1904.	Rev. R. W. McLaughlin, t.c.	1909
1846.	Rev. Chas. H. Dickinson, t.c.	1909	1895.	J. J. McWilliams, t.c.	1909
1905.	H. M. Stevens, d.	1910	1905.	H. B. Olmstead, t.c.	1910
<b>Massachusetts</b>			1895.	David A. Thompson, t.c.	1909
1874.	Richard H. Stearns, d.	1909	1890.	Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, t.c.	1909
1891.	Rev. Smith Baker, t.c.	1909	1899.	Grace N. Kimball, M.D., t.c.	1909
1891.	Rev. William G. Ballantine, t.c.	1909	1905.	Chas. Lee, t.c.	1910
1900.	Rev. William R. Campbell, t.c.	1909	1896.	Rev. William Elliot Griffin, t.c.	1909
1897.	Hon. Samuel C. Darling, t.c.	1909	1900.	Mrs. Joseph Cook, t.c.	1909
1895.	Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, t.c.	1909	1889.	John D. Cutter, t.c.	1909
1901.	Prof. Edward V. Hincks, t.c.	1909	1896.	Thos. V. Crowell, t.c.	1909
1887.	Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, t.c.	1909	<b>New Jersey</b>		
1896.	Rev. Edward A. Reed, t.c.	1909	1902.	Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, t.c.	1909
1895.	Rev. Willard Scott, t.c.	1909	<b>Pennsylvania</b>		
1902.	Pres. L. Clark Seelye, t.c.	1909	1892.	Rev. John E. Tuttle, t.c.	1909
1897.	Mortimer B. Mason, d.	1910	<b>South Dakota</b>		
1895.	William F. Whittemore, t.c.	1909	1906.	Rev. George E. Green, t.c.	1909
1895.	Rev. Chas. M. Southgate, t.c.	1909	1905.	A. Loomis, t.c.	1910
1900.	Rev. Edward S. Tead, t.c.	1909	1892.	E. P. Wilcox, t.c.	1909
1905.	Francis A. Rugg, t.c.	1910	<b>North Dakota</b>		
1894.	Rev. John H. Lockwood, t.c.	1909	1897.	Rev. Edward M. Vitten, t.c.	1909
1901.	Rev. Philip S. Moxom, t.c.	1909	<b>Ohio</b>		
1897.	Rev. W. V. W. Davis, d.	1910	1902.	Rev. John R. Nichols, r	1909
1895.	Thomas Todd, t.c.	1909	1897.	Rev. Arthur H. Pearson, t.c.	1909
1900.	Rev. Robert M. Woods, d.	1910	1896.	Rev. Henry M. Tenney, t.c.	1909
<b>Rhode Island</b>			1905.	S. S. Seales, t.c.	1909
1896.	Rev. John A. MacColl, t.c.	1909	1887.	Rev. William E. Park, d.	1910
1894.	Rev. James H. Lyon, t.c.	1909			
1909.	Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, re	1910			

<i>Elected</i>	<b>Illinois</b>	<i>Service ended</i>
1895.	Chas. A. Webster, t.c.	1909
1891.	Rev. Julian M. Sturtevant, t.c.	1909
1905.	Rev. Chas. L. Morgan, t.c.	1910
1899.	Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins, t.c.	1909
1895.	Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, t.c.	1909
1905.	Thomas D. Catlin, t.c.	1910
1905.	James Craig, t.c.	1910
1909.	Rev. W. A. Bartlett, re.	1910

**Arizona**

1890.	Rev. Herbert W. Lathe, t.c.	1909
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**Iowa**

1904.	L. A. MacMurray, t.c.	1909
1905.	Rev. Wesley E. Bovey, re.	1909
1891.	Nathan P. Dodge, r.	1910
1901.	Mrs. J. F. Hardin, t.c.	1909
1905.	Willard B. Whiting, t.c.	1910
1890.	Rev. William A. Robinson, r.	1908

**Kansas**

1900.	M. V. B. Parker, t.c.	1909
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**Michigan**

1889.	Rev. William H. Warren, t.c.	1909
1882.	Pres. James B. Angell, t.c.	1909
1904.	H. J. Hollister, d.	1909

**Missouri**

1908.	Rev. Joseph B. Kettle, re.	1910
1905.	Prof. Arthur P. Hall, t.c.	1910

<i>Elected</i>	<b>Louisiana</b>	<i>Service ended</i>
1905.	Rev. Richard V. Sims, t.c.	1910

**Wisconsin**

1887.	Rev. George R. Leavitt, t.c.	1909
1876.	Rev. Edward H. Merrell, t.c.	1909

**Colorado**

1894.	Rev. James B. Gregg, t.c.	1909
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**District of Columbia**

1870.	Rev. Edward Hawes, t.c.	1909
1888.	Rev. Frank R. Woodbury, t.c.	1909
1887.	Gen. Eliphalet Whittlesey, d.	1909
1896.	Justice David J. Brewer, d.	1910

**Nebraska**

1894.	S. Storrs Cotton, t.c.	1909
1906.	Rev. Lucius O. Baird, re.	1910
1895.	Rev. Lewis Gregory, t.c.	1909

**California**

1895.	Rev. Walter Frear, t.c.	1909
1876.	Edward P. Flint, t.c.	1909
1905.	Rev. C. G. Baldwin, t.c.	1910
1871.	Pres. John K. McLean, t.c.	1909
1895.	Rev. Robt. R. Meredith, t.c.	1909
1897.	Rev. Willard B. Thorp, t.c.	1909
1897.	Rev. George C. Adams, d.	1910

**Minnesota**

1890.	Rev. George B. Barnes, d.	1909
1896.	William H. Laird, d.	1910
1909.	Ward Ames, d.	1910

## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>
<b>Presidents</b>					
1810.	John Treadwell,	1820	1856.	Walter S. Griffith,	1870
1823.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1826	1856.	Rev. Asa D. Smith,	1863
1826.	John Cotton Smith,	1841	1857.	Alpheus Hardy,	1886
1841.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1857	1859.	Linus Child,	1870
1857.	Rev. Mark Hopkins.	1887	1860.	William S. Southworth,	1865
1887.	Rev. Richard S. Storrs,	1897	1863.	Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870
1897.	Rev. Charles M. Lamson,	1899	1863.	Rev. Robert R. Booth,	1870
1899.	<sup>1</sup> Samuel B. Capen.		1865.	Abner Kingman,	1877
<b>Vice-Presidents</b>					
1810.	Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819	1865.	Rev. Andrew L. Stone,	1866
1819.	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1823	1865.	James M. Gordon	1876
1823.	John Cotton Smith,	1826	1866.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1873
1826.	Stephen Van Rensselaer,	1839	1868.	Ezra Farnsworth,	1889
1839.	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1841	1869.	Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1876
1841.	Thomas S. Williams,	1857	1870.	J. Russell Bradford,	1883
1857.	William Jessup,	1864	1870.	Joseph S. Ropes,	1894
1864.	William E. Dodge,	1883	1875.	Rev. Egbert C. Smyth,	1886
1883.	Elphalet W. Blatchford,	1897	1876.	Rev. Edwin B. Webb,	1900
1897.	D. Willis James,	1900	1876.	Charles C. Burr,	1900
1900.	Rev. Henry Hopkins,	1906	1876.	Elbridge Torrey,	1893
1906.	Rev. Albert J. Lyman,	1907	1878.	Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
1907.	Rev. Henry C. King		1882.	Rev. Albert H. Plumb,	1903
<b>Prudential Committee</b>					
1810.	William Bartlett,	1814	1883.	William P. Ellison,	1903
1810.	Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819	1884.	Rev. Charles F. Thwing,	1886
1810.	Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821	1886.	Rev. Edward S. Atwood,	1888
1812.	Jeremiah Evarts,	1830	1886.	Rev. Charles A. Dickinson,	1892
1815.	Rev. Jedediah Morse,	1821	1889.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1892
1818.	William Reed,	1834	1889.	G. Henry Whitcomb,	1905
1819.	Rev. Leonard Woods,	1844	1893.	A. Lyman Williston,	1894
1821.	Samuel Hubbard	1843	1893.	Rev. James G. Vose,	1899
1821.	Rev. Warren Fay,	1839	1893.	Henry D. Hyde,	1897
1828.	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835	1893.	James M. W. Hall,	1905
1831.	Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832	1893.	Rev. John E. Tuttle,	1894
1832.	Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850	1893.	Rev. William W. Jordan,	1904
1832.	Charles Stoddard,	1873	1893.	Rev. Elijah Horr,	1904
1834.	John Tappan,	1864	1894.	Charles A. Hopkins,	1904
1835.	Daniel Noyes,	1846	1894.	Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,	1899
1837.	Rev. Nehemiah Adams,	1869	1896.	Rev. William H. Davis,	1905
1839.	Rev. Silas Aiken,	1849	1897.	Samuel C. Darling,	1906
1843.	William W. Stone,	1850	1899.	Rev. Edward C. Moore,	1908
1845.	William J. Hubbard,	1859	1900.	Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1906
1849.	Rev. Augustus C. Thompson,	1893	1900.	Edward Whittin,	1907
1850.	William T. Eustis,	1868	1903.	Rev. Arthur L. Gillett,	
1850.	John Aiken,	1865	1903.	Francis O. Winslow,	
1851.	Daniel Safford,	1856	1904.	Herbert A. Wilder.	
1854.	Henry Hill,	1865	1904.	Rev. Edward M. Noyes.	
1856.	Rev. Isaac Ferris,	1857	1904.	Rev. John Hopkins Denison,	1910
			1905.	Rev. Frederick Fosdick,	1906
			1905.	Arthur H. Wellman,	
			1905.	Rev. Francis J. Van Horn,	1906
			1906.	Charles A. Hopkins,	
			1906.	Rev. Albert P. Fitch.	

<sup>1</sup> Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

# Officers of the Board

259

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
1906. Henry H. Proctor	
1906. Rev. Edwin H. Byington,	1906
1907. Rev. George A. Hall.	
1908. Arthur Perry.	
1908. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer.	
1910. Rev. Edward C. Moore.	

## Corresponding Secretaries

1810. Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821
1821. Jeremiah Everts,	1831
1831. Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832
1832. Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835
1835. Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1866
1832. Rev. David Greene,	1848
1835. Rev. William J. Armstrong,	1847
1847. Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877
1848. Rev. Swan L. Pomroy,	1859
1852. Rev. George W. Wood,	1871
1865. Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark,	1894
1876. Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1893
1880. Rev. John O. Means,	1883
1884. Rev. Judson Smith,	1906
1893. Rev. Charles H. Daniels,	1903
1894. Rev. James L. Barton.	
1904. Rev. Cornelius H. Patton.	

## Assistant Corresponding Secretaries

1824. Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1832
1828. Rev. David Greene,	1832

## Editorial Secretaries

1894. Rev. Elnathan E. Strong ( <i>Emeritus</i> 1907).	
1907. Rev. William E. Strong.	

## Associate Secretaries

1906. Harry Wade Hicks,	1908
1906. Rev. William E. Strong,	1907
1910. Rev. Enoch F. Bell.	
1910. Rev. D. Brewer Eddy.	

## Recording Secretaries

1810. Rev. Calvin Chapin,	1843
1843. Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847
1847. Rev. Samuel M. Worcester,	1866
1866. Rev. John O. Means,	1881
1881. Rev. Henry A. Stimson.	

<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
<b>Assistant Recording Secretaries</b>	
1836. Charles Stoddard,	1839
1839. Rev. Bela B. Edwards,	1842
1842. Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843
1888. Rev. Edward N. Packard.	

## Treasurers

1810. Samuel H. Walley,	1811
1811. Jeremiah Everts,	1822
1822. Henry Hill,	1834
1834. James M. Gordon,	1863
1865. Langdon S. Ward,	1893
1896. Frank H. Wiggins	

## Assistant Treasurer

1895. Frank H. Wiggins,	1896
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## Auditors

1810. Joshua Goodale,	1812
1812. Samuel H. Walley,	1813
1813. Charles Walley,	1814
1814. Chester Adams,	1817
1817. Ashur Adams,	1822
1822. Chester Adams,	1827
1827. William Ropes,	1829
1829. John Tappan,	1834
1829. Charles Stoddard,	1832
1832. William J. Hubbard,	1842
1834. Daniel Noyes,	1835
1835. Charles Scudder,	1847
1842. Moses L. Hale,	1868
1847. Samuel H. Walley,	1876
1867. Joseph S. Ropes,	1870
1868. Thomas H. Russell,	1876
1870. Avery Plumer,	1887
1874. Richard H. Stearns,	1875
1875. Elbridge Torrey,	1876
1876. James M. Gordon,	1892
1876. Arthur W. Tufts,	1892
1887. Joseph C. Tyler,	1889
1889. Samuel Johnson,	1897
1892. Richard H. Stearns,	1896
1892. Edwin H. Baker.	
1896. Elisha R. Brown,	1901
1897. Henry E. Cobb,	1908
1901. William B. Plunkett.	
1908. Herbert J. Wells.	

## HONORARY MEMBERS

From September 1, 1905, to September 1, 1910.<sup>1</sup>

## Maine

Rich, Mary Blanche

## New Hampshire

Blood, Bertha D.  
 Boutwell, Henry W.  
 Chase, Miss Harriett Louise  
 Cram, Emma C.  
 Cross, Harold Newton  
 Ewell, Rev. William Stickney  
 Fiske, Mrs. William  
 Hatch, David P., Jr.  
 Hatch, Mrs. Cora J.  
 Langdale, Rev. Thomas G.  
 Senter, Mrs. Harriet P.  
 Shepard, John S.  
 Stevens, Mrs. Grace E.  
 Thompson, William Haven  
 Whitley, Rev. John E.

## Vermont

Benjamin, Mrs. Emma M.  
 Bowers, Mrs. Mary L.  
 Clough, Miss Ellen L.  
 Huntoon, Miss E. A.  
 James, Curtis H.  
 Martin, Dea. Moses W.  
 Parker, Mrs. Mary W.  
 Pratt, Rev. Arthur P.  
 Renfrew, Harlan  
 Thorpe, Rev. Walter  
 Varnum, Mrs. J. H.  
 Vaughan, Mrs. Angie  
 Wilson, Renwick

## Massachusetts

Adams, Frederick C.  
 Allen, Mary E. P.  
 Allen, Mrs. Minnie E.  
 Allis, Clarence I.  
 Allis, Irving  
 Anderson, Miss Mary  
 Andrews, Lewellyn H.  
 Ashley, Mrs. Jennie L.  
 Babcock, James  
 Ball, Lucien E.  
 Ball, Stanley C.  
 Barber, Sarah M.  
 Bardin, James E.  
 Bardwell, Mrs. Sarah Gleason  
 Barnett, Rev. John W.  
 Barstow, Harriet  
 Barstow, Rev. John  
 Barton, Claire C.  
 Beisiegel, Mrs. J. Jacob  
 Bellinger, Ethel M.  
 Blake, George E.  
 Bradley, May A.  
 Bradley, Susan C.  
 Bradley, Victor W.

Brewer, Margaret S.  
 Bridges, Miss Emeline P.  
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary J.  
 Brown, Mrs. D. H.  
 Bunce, Philip D., M.D.  
 Burgess, Roy W.  
 Cahoon, Annie C.  
 Chadwick, Alton P.  
 Chadwick, Luna  
 Chamberlain, Susan A.  
 Chase, Mrs. Jane E. F.  
 Chisholm, Lila A.  
 Church, Elfa M.  
 Clapp, Hattie F.  
 Clark, Albert  
 Coolidge, Andrew  
 Cotton, Irving W.  
 Cram, Frank W.  
 Crowell, Preston R.  
 Crowell, Mrs. Preston R.  
 Cutler, Anna Wood  
 Cutter, Rev. Frederick M.  
 Cutter, Frederick S.  
 Deming, Rev. Vernon H.  
 Dole, Arthur C.  
 Donaldson, Robert D.  
 Dooly, Mrs. John  
 Dorwood, Irwin P.  
 Drury, Miss Ella M.  
 Dunham, Rosabel S.  
 Elvin, Rev. James  
 Emrich, Jeannette Wallace  
 Emrich, Rev. R. Stanley  
 Merrill  
 Ewell, Arthur Woolsey, PH.D.  
 Ewing, William C.  
 Field, Mrs. Frank S.  
 Field, Howard C.  
 Field, Jennie R.  
 Folger, Clifford  
 Foote, Olive B.  
 Foster, Frederic J.  
 Fraser, Ella D.  
 Fuller, Rev. Augustus Hemenway.  
 Gage, Mrs. Angie A.  
 Gay, Dea. Henry H.  
 Gerrish, John H.  
 Gilmore, Raymond  
 Goodyear, Rev. De Mont  
 Gould, John S.  
 Gurney, Dea. Andrew H.  
 Harmon, Rev. Elijah  
 Hart, Frank S.  
 Hart, Mrs. J. Cornelius  
 Haskell, Miss Eunice H.  
 Haworth, Agnes R.  
 Hazen, Rev. Frank W.  
 Hayword, T. M.  
 Heath, Anna  
 Hooker, Mrs. Annie M.  
 Hooker, Henrietta E., M.D.  
 Hooper, Evelyn D.  
 Hopley, Clara

Hopley, Rev. Samuel  
 Housley, George F.  
 Hyde, Rev. Albert M. M.D.  
 Ingham, Thomas S.  
 Jones, Judith L.  
 Julien, Rev. Matthew C.  
 Keig, J. Otto  
 Keith, Helen Ford  
 Landre, Miss Emma S.  
 Lane, Amy S.  
 Lane, Miss Elizabeth S.  
 Lane, Susan K.  
 Lindstrom, Rev. Peter  
 Little, Horner P.  
 Littlejohn, Rev. D. C.  
 Lothrop, Sarah L.  
 Luce, Rev. T. C.  
 Lyman, John E.  
 MacCormick, Wm. Alexander  
 Mann, Edward F.  
 Marvin, Rev. John Penny  
 Mather, Horace E.  
 Meriam, Marshall  
 Meyer, Herman W.  
 Murphy, Duncan  
 Muzzy, Lewis C.  
 Nickerson, Jennie M.  
 Norris, Z. A.  
 Norris, Mrs. Z. A.  
 Paisley, Rev. John O.  
 Palmer, Cora E.  
 Palmer, Dea. Frank R.  
 Patch, Mrs. Ellen A.  
 Paterson, Rev. A. McDonald  
 Perry, Frederick C.  
 Perry, Mrs. Martha J.  
 Pingree, Rev. Arthur H.  
 Pitcher, Franklin W.  
 Pomeroy, Alice M. L.  
 Preston, L. M.  
 Prouty, William E.  
 Puddefoot, Rev. William G.  
 Rice, Waldo  
 Rice, Dea. W. B.  
 Ritz, Freda E.  
 Robbins Mark T.  
 Robinson, Arthur W.  
 Rogers, Arthur  
 Rogers, Edward S.  
 Russell, Herbert O.  
 Rutan, Charles H.  
 Sargent, Mrs. Lydia M.  
 Sawyer, Horace F.  
 Sayer, William L.  
 Shedd, Mrs. Orman  
 Sherman, Edward D.  
 Shute, Charles H.  
 Shute, Mrs. Mary M.  
 Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth H.  
 Smith, Eugene B.  
 Smith, Howard J.  
 Stevens, Ezra H.  
 Stevens, John D.  
 Stevens, Mary Channell

<sup>1</sup> The names of all Honorary Members constituted such from the beginning up to 1870 may be found in the Annual Report for that year; those constituted from 1870 to 1875, in the Report for 1875; those from 1875 to 1880, in the Report for 1880; those from 1880 to 1885, in the Report for 1885; those from 1885 to 1890, in the Report for 1890; those from 1890 to 1895, in the Report for 1895; those from 1895 to 1900, in the Report for 1900; and those from 1900 to 1905, in the Report for 1905. The full list is omitted here to save expense.



Strong, Mildred  
Sutherland, Cora M.  
Sutherland, Karl E.  
Sutherland, Mrs. Minnie J.  
Swallow, Mrs. Lizzie A.  
Thompson, Benjamin T.  
Travis, Warren C.  
Turk, Rev. Morris H.  
Upton, Irving H.  
Vincent, Mrs. Ida  
Ware, Mrs. Jennie I.  
Warner, Mrs. Charles  
Warren, Jennie E.  
Warren, Mrs. Theron E.  
Washburn, Frederick A.  
Washburn, Mrs. M. J.  
Webb, Rev. William H., D.D.  
Weeden, Rev. Charles F.  
Wellington, Miss Ada H.  
Wheeler, Dea. George W.  
Whitcomb, David.  
Whitcomb, Elizabeth S.  
Whitcomb, Ernest M.  
White, Dennis L.  
White, Henry M.  
Whiting, Rev. Elbridge C.  
Wiggin, Mrs. Mary O.  
Wilder, Alice S.  
Wilder, Rev. Charles I.  
Wilkins, Miss Ellie B.  
Windle, Mrs. Frederick  
Wood, Alfred T.  
Woodbury, Mrs. Hulda E.  
Woodward, Johnson R.

**Rhode Island**

Lathrop, Helen Saunders

**Connecticut**

Alvord, Samuel M.  
Baxter, William G.  
Beers, Mrs. Emily Jennings  
Bidwell, John C.  
Blakelee, Theodore R.  
Bridgman, Federal B.  
Burr, Mrs. M. F. S.  
Burt, Emma C.  
Clarke, Miss C. E.  
Cooper, George H.  
Cunningham, John J. V.  
Delsell, Rev. F. E.  
Deyo, John M.  
Fairchild, Eugene  
Filat, Dr. E. P.  
Folren, Miss Lucie  
Gardner, Rev. Harold I.  
Goodwin, Henry H.  
Hall, William H.  
Hill, Rev. Fred B.  
Jennings, Mrs. Mary Stewart  
Kingsbury, Mrs. J. P.  
Lampher, Mrs. Mary P.  
Lane, Dr. John E.  
Larrabee, J. Holland  
Lockwood, Edna B.  
Manning, Miss A. M.  
Marsh, Emily E.  
Maxwell, Mrs. Harriet K.  
Means, Miss Ellen G.  
Mills, Mrs. Mary Lillian  
Morey, Dwight J.  
Morse, Elbert H.  
Morse, Elmore E.  
Munger, Edwin H.  
Osgood, Mrs. Mary R.  
Payne, Miss Elizabeth W.  
Pratt, Dea. H. M.  
Relyea, James A.  
Robertson, Mrs. Bertha Sears  
Schmugro, J. Margaret

Schultz, Edwin W.  
Scott, Lucy E.  
Searle, Mrs. Franklin H.  
Searle, Mrs. Lula M.  
Sears, Mrs. Evelyn Lay  
Sheldon, Marian A.  
Sherwood, Miss Sarah Wake-  
man.  
Silliman, Miss Caroline  
Smith, Carrie I.  
Stimson, Philip Moen  
Stoughton, George H.  
Taylor, Mrs. M. Ellen  
Thomas, James Y.  
Thompson, Wallace G.  
Upson, Claire B.  
Wheeler, Jennie R.  
Wilcox, Albert H.  
Wilcox, Dea. Henry B.  
Wilcox, W. J.  
Wilson, Leland P.  
Woodruff, Rev. Watson  
Yahnig, William T.

**New York**

Adams, Isaac R.  
Adams, Miss Jean M.  
Barrows, Dr. Franklin W.  
Barrows, Porter  
Beckwith, Mrs. Newell F.  
Bowen, Roxana A. Went-  
worth.  
Bowen, Miss Roxana Went-  
worth.  
Brackenridge, James  
Brigham, William  
Bryan, Hugh  
Byers, James N.  
Carrier, Mrs. Charles L.  
Chamberlin, Mrs. Mary W.  
Clark, Mrs. John B.  
Collins, Levi  
Collins, Myron  
Dana, Miss E. Lillian  
Doane, Howard F.  
Everett, Willard  
French, Warren C.  
Gage, Rev. C. Brownell  
Gorton, Orren A., M.D.  
Hager, Rev. Charles S.  
Hammond, Clark H.  
Hartwell, Mrs. Caroline M.  
Hartwell, Frank P.  
Hickman, Arthur W.  
Hill, William H.  
Hubbard, George E.  
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